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P

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 10

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OF THE

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16. Report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1919. Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture. Presented by Hon. Mr. Tolmie, March 9, 1920. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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17*c*. Census of Industry—Pulp and Paper... ....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

18. Annual Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, March 3, 1920...................... *Presented for distribution and sessional papers.*

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 10, 1920......................... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 20, 1920.................... ....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20*a*. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation of 1919.. ....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20*b*. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada year of 1919...... .. ....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

20*c*. Fourteenth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 19, 1920... .. .. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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20*d*. Fifteenth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the nine months ending December 31, 1919. (Manuscript copy.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 19, 1920.

21. Fifty-second Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1918-19—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 1, 1920........... .... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

22. Marine and Fisheries—List of Vessels, year 1919 ....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

23. Supplement to the Fifty-second Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1918-1919 (Marine)—Steamboat Inspection Report. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 1, 1920. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 2, 1920. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 10, 1920.. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*a*. Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, year 1918-1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*b*. Sixteenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, containing all decisions from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, April 28, 1920. .... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

26. Report of the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, year 1919 *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, for the year ending December 31, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen. March 16, 1920.... .... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 22, 1920. .. .. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, March 10, 1920..... .... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

30. (Sessional Paper No. 18, 6-7 Edward VII, Rev. Ed.) Second Annual Report of the Historical Documents Publication Board, together with accompanying printed volumes, being the second edition, revised and enlarged, of the first volume of the Constitutional Documents relating to Canada 1759-1791, now issued in two parts. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 18, 1920.. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

32. Eleventh Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, September 1, 1918–December 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, April 16, 1920............................*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

33. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, June 8, 1920..............................*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the year ended March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 22, 1920..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries for year ending March 31, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, May 28, 1920................................*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

37. Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended March 31, 1919. The Senate.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38. Annual Report of the Editorial Committee for the year 1920. Presented 1920.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

39. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 1, 1920.......... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

40. Fifty-second Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 11, 1920...............................*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

1. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, February 26, 1920........*Not printed.*

42. Copy of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria, signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine on the 27th day of November, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 26, 1920.
Printed for distribution to senators and members.

42*a*. The Czecho-Slovak Minorities Treaty—Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Czecho Slovakia, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919. Ratification on behalf of Canada authorized by Order in Council of December 1, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 1, 1920.
Not printed.

42*b*. The Serb-Croat-Slovene Minorities Treaty—Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919. Ratification on behalf of Canada authorized by Order in Council of December 1, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 1, 1920.
Not printed.

42*c*. Arms Traffic Convention—Convention for the control of the trade in arms and ammunition, and Protocol, signed September 10, 1919. Ratification on behalf of Canada authorized by Order in Council of December 9, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 1, 1920.......................................*Not printed.*

42*d*. Liquor Traffic Convention—Convention relating to the liquor traffic in Africa, and Protocol, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919. Ratification on behalf of Canada authorized by Order in Council of December 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 1, 1920...................................*Not printed.*

42*e*. Berlin and Brussels Acts Convention—Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, February 26, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, July 2, 1890, signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919. Ratification on behalf of Canada authorized by Order in Council of December 9, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 1, 1920..*Not printed.*

42*f*. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Administrator, of the 22nd March, 1920, for a copy of the Orders in Council of December 1, 1919, and December 9, 1919, respecting ratification of the treaties and conventions laid before the House of Commons on Monday, March 1, 1920 Presented March 29, 1920, Mr. Fielding....*Not printed.*

42*g*. Copy of the English text of the Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Rumania, signed at Paris, December 9, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 14, 1920.........................*Not printed.*

42*h*. Copy of the agreement of September 10, 1919, between the Allied and Associated Powers with regard to the contributions to the cost of liberation of the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and copy of Declaration dated the 8th of December, 1919, modifying this Agreement. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 21, 1920...*Not printed.*

42*i*. Copy of Agreement of September 10, 1919, between the Allied and Associated Powers and Italy with regard to the Italian reparation payments and copy of Declaration of December 8, 1919, modifying this Agreement. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 21, 1920 ....*Not printed.*

43. Order in Council, P.C. 69, dated February 28, 1920, Payment of Command Money to Captain Superintendents H.M.C. Dockyards. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 1, 1920...............................*Not printed.*

43*a*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 566, dated March 17, 1920: Cancellation of Orders in Council authorizing and governing the payment of Separation Allowance to dependents of Officers and Men in the Canadian Naval Service Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 22, 1920...*Not printed.*

43*b*. Order in Council, P.C. 559, dated 17th March, 1920: Naval Forces of Canada, including the Naval Volunteer Forces, placed on a peace footing. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 25, 1920.............*Not printed.*

43*c*. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1061, dated 15th May, 1920: Payment of Gratuity to Ratings and Warrant Officers of the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 21, 1920 ....*Not printed*

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43*d*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1005, dated 20th May, 1920; Engagement of Seamen in Royal Canadian Navy. Presented May 31, 1920. Mr. Hocken .... *Not printed.*

43*e*. Order in Council, No. P.C. 1155, dated May 22, 1920,—Amendments to Rates of Pay for Surgeon Lieutenants, Royal Canadian Navy. (Sessional Papers, 1920, No. .) The Senate........ *Not printed.*

44. Amendments to Radiotelegraph Regulations, Nos. 78, 25 and 104. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 1, 1920........ *Not printed.*

44*a*. Amendment to Radiotelegraph Regulation No. 92. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 15, 1920. *Not printed.*

45. Copy of the International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague, January 23, 1912, and ratified January 10, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

46. Copy of an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

47. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2596, dated 31st December, 1919—Air Regulations, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

47*a*. Report of the Air Board, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, April 20, 1920. *Not printed.*

47*b*. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 826, dated 19th April, 1920, respecting the reorganization of the Air Board. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, April 20, 1920........ *Not printed.*

48. Copy of correspondence in respect to the resignation of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Commerce. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

48*a*. Copy of correspondence relating to the resignation of Judge Robson as Chairman of the Board of Commerce of Canada. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 26, 1920........ *Not printed.*

49. Statement supplementary to that of 13th September, 1919, of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service between the said date and the 31st December, 1919, showing name, rank, salary, service allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion, or by appointment, and the salary of any new appointee. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

49*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1920, for a Return showing the cases in which, from October 1, 1896, to the present, in the computation of superannuation allowances to retiring officials, additional years were allowed under the provisions of Section 12, of Chapter 7, R.S., the dates of the granting of the allowances, the names of the officials and the number of years added to the actual service; along with a copy of all Treasury Board Reports and Orders in Council relating to such cases. Presented March 31, 1920, Mr. Fielding... *Not printed.*

50. Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending March 31, 1919. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

51. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1919-20. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

52. Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st September, 1919, to the 1st March, 1920, in accordance with the Appropriation Act Number (1), 1919. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 20, 1920........ *Not printed.*

53. Statement of Temporary Loans issued by the Government of Canada since the last Session of Parliament still outstanding. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

54. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1919. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

54*a*. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, April 19, 1920........ *Not printed.*

55. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

56. Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended April 30, 1919. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

57. Financial Statement of the affairs of the Montreal Turnpike Trust for the year ended December 31, 1919. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 2, 1920........ *Not printed.*

58. Copy of General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada, in accordance with the provisions of Section 88 of the Exchequer Court Act, Chapter 140, R.S.C. 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, March 10, 1920. *Not printed.*

58*a*. Copy of General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada, in accordance with the provisions of Section 88 of the Exchequer Court Act, Chapter 140, R.S.C. 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, April 14, 1920. *Not printed.*

59. Copy of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia enacted under the provisions of the Controverted Elections Act, Chapter 7, R.S.C. 1906, in accordance with the requirements of Section 85 of the Act. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, March 10, 1920........ *Not printed.*

Copy of the Crown Rules of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in accordance with the provisions of Section 576, subsection 2, of the Criminal Code. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, April 16, 1920....... *Not printed.*

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60. Return showing the number of permits granted to take intoxicants into the Northwest Territories, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 62, Section 88. Presented March 10, 1920.........*Not printed.*

61. Report of Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., on Naval Mission to the Dominion of Canada (November-December, 1919). Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 10, 1920. *Printed for distribution to Senators and Members only.*

62. Return showing:—1. Number of postmasters in the County of Charlevoix-Montmorency. 2. Their names. 3. Their residence. 4. When they were appointed. 5. Their actual salary. 6. Whether it was ever increased since they were appointed. 7. If not, why. 8. If so, when, and to what extent. Presented March 10, 1920, Mr. Casgrain. *Not printed.*

63. Order of the House for a Return showing:—1. Number of mail carriers in the County of Charlevoix-Montmorency. 2. Their names. 3. Their residence. 4. When they were appointed. 5. Their actual salary. 6. Whether it was ever increased since they were appointed. 7. If not, why. 8. If so, when, and to what extent. Presented March 10, 1920, Mr. Casgrain.........*Not printed.*

64. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated September 30, 1919, for a statement giving weights and values of the exportation from Canada during the fiscal years of 1916-17-18-19 of mixed fertilizers, also of Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Ammoniates, Phosphate Rock, Super Phosphates, Kanite of Potash Salts, Chloride of Potash and Crude Sulphate of Potash, and of any miscellaneous chemicals as are used in the manufacture of artificial fertilizers also Basic Slag from the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, by each province, and where exported to as shown by clearances of the various Custom Houses. The Senate. *Not printed.*

65. Return to an humble Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated May 8, 1919, showing the date and object of all commissions appointed by the Government since its accession to power in 1911, up to the present date; the number of days during which each of the said commissions sat; the names of the persons composing the said commissions and the cost of each of these commissions to the country. The Senate. *Not printed.*

65*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated September 5, 1919, showing:—The number of commissions appointed since 1912, their object, the names of their members and their salaries, the total cost of each commission and those which are still existing. The Senate.........*Not printed.*

65*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of commissons appointed by the Government since the year 1914, to date, and the purpose for which each was appointed. 2. The number of members on each of said commissions, and their names. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. Prevost. *Not printed.*

65*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. How many commissions have been appointed by the Governor in Council and by Parliament since the year 1911. 2. The names of the various commissions and the names of the members of the said commissions. 3. The amount of salary and travelling expenses paid to each commission and the sum drawn by each commissioner. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. Michaud.........*Printed for distribution to Senators and Members only.*

66. Copy of Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 11, 1920.........*Not printed.*

67. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and concerning the conditions pertaining to running race meets and betting in connection therewith, in Canada. Also copy of the evidence taken before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and concerning the conditions pertaining to running race meets and betting in connection therewith, in Canada. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 16, 1920. *Printed for Members and Senators only.*

68. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of the Order in Council appointing the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada. Presented March 12, 1920. Mr. Stevens. *Not printed.*

69. Detailed Statement of Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State since February 26, 1919. The Senate.........*Not printed.*

70. Return to an Order of the House showing:—1. How many Acting Ministers have been named or appointed since December 17, 1917. 2. Their names and in what Department they have administered as Acting Minister. 3. On what date each Minister was so appointed. Presented March 15, 1920. Mr. Tobin.........*Not printed.*

71. Copy of correspondence relating to the resignation of Hon. A. K. Maclean, and Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence, as Members of the Government of Canada. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 15, 1920. *Not printed.*

72. "The Forest Reserves and Parks Act." Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 16, 1920.........*Not printed.*

73. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st August, 1919, and the 5th February, 1920, in accordance with provisions of Sub-section (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 16, 1920. *Not printed.*

74. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 1st August, 1919, and the 5th February, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of "The Dominion Lands Survey Act," Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 16, 1920.........*Not printed.*

75. Return to Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st August, 1919, and the 5th February, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 16, 1920.........*Not printed.*

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76. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 198, dated 29th day of January, 1920—Defining the standard of Canadian silver coinage. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 16, 1920............*Not printed.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th October, 1919, for a copy of the correspondence exchanged between the firm of Becker and Company, Ltd., London, England, and the High Commissioner of Canada in London, concerning a certain circular issued by the Canadian Mission. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 17, 1920. *Not printed.*

78. Copies of Orders in Council, P.C. 1445, dated 17th July, 1919; P.C. 1955, dated 18th September, 1919; and P.C. 2562, dated 24th December, 1919, together with copy of letter addressed to the Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission, dated 21st January, 1920, relating to the development and use of the waters of the St. Lawrence river forming the boundaries between the United States and Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 18, 1920............*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1919, for a copy of all reports, letters, memoranda, telegrams, plans and estimates in connection with the construction of a bridge over the river Batiscan, in the parish of St. François-Xavier de Batiscan, Champlain County. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. Deslauriers............*Not printed.*

79*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1920, for a copy of all reports, letters, memos, correspondence, plans and specifications relative to the construction of a bridge on the Batiscan river, in the parish of St. François-Xavier of Batiscan, in the County of Champlain. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 26, 1920.....*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th September, 1919, for a copy of all letters, plans and contracts between the Government or the Commission of the Transcontinental and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, concerning (*a*) the construction, by this Company, of a railway station at "The Palais" in the City of Quebec; (*b*) the conditions of exploitations of the said station by the Transcontinental Railway Company or by the National Railways, and also any Orders in Council in this connection. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. *Not printed.*

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th September, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence and other papers and documents in the possession of the Government or of the Civil Service Commission relating to the appointment of a Harbour Master for the Port of Canso, N.S. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish). *Not printed.*

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th September, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of James Conner from the dual positions which he held at Snowflake, Manitoba, under the Department of Customs, and Immigration and Colonization. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. Richardson..... *Not printed.*

83. Detailed Statement of Remissions of Customs Duties and the Refund thereof, under Section 92, Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, through the Department of Customs, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton March 18, 1920............*Not printed.*

84. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th September, 1919, for a copy of all documents, letters and plans, exchanged between the Government and any person, commission or company concerning the construction, in the City of Quebec, or in the suburbs, of a tunnel to facilitate the entrance of the Transcontinental or of any other company in the said city. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. Parent............*Not printed.*

85. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd September, 1919, for a Return showing the total number of persons of both sexes now employed by the Federal Government of the Dominion of Canada. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. Tobin............*Not printed.*

86. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for a copy of the contract between the Government of Canada or the Canadian Wheat Board and Greece, for 12,000,000 bushels of wheat. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. Archambault............*Not printed.*

87. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th November, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between the Federal Government and the Government of New Brunswick with regard to the transfer of wharves on the St. John river and tributary waters, including a copy of all correspondence regarding the liability of the Dominion Government in maintaining and repairing these wharves. And Return to an Order of the House of the 10th November, 1919, for a copy of all reports and recommendations made by the officers of the Department of Public Works during the years 1918-1919, on the condition of the wharves in the St. John river and tributary waters, and the repairs required thereto. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. McLean (Royal)............*Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th September, 1919, for a copy of all documents, letters and plans passed between the Government and the City of Quebec or any other corporation or construction and transport company or any other person, concerning the construction or the non-construction of a dam on the St. Charles river, in the City of Quebec. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. Parent............*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for a Return showing the total amount of Canadian securities previously held in Great Britain, and sold to the United States, with the amount of interest now payable by this Dominion to the United States to replace amount formerly paid to Great Britain. Also a copy of all correspondence relating to this matter. Presented March 18, 1920. Mr. Devlin............*Not printed.*

90. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, agreements and contracts, between the Government and any banks touching the payment of officers and men in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, especially as regards the rates of exchange prevailing between Canadian and British currency and the manner in which the same affected the pay of said officers and men, together with copies of all departmental or other Government orders or regulations dealing with the subject of soldiers' pay and the effect of fluctuations of exchange thereon. Presented March 22, 1920. Mr. McMaster............*Not printed.*

91. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. The number of officers being retained in the service of the Militia Department at Headquarters at Ottawa who have not seen service overseas. 2. Their names, positions, salaries and length of time in the service, respectively. 3. Whether returned men are available for those positions. Presented March 22, 1920. Mr. McKenzie............*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

91a. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1920, for a Return giving a list of the names of all the officers employed at the Headquarters of the Militia Department, at Ottawa, their respective salaries the date of their appointment and the length of their services in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Presented June 8, 1920. Mr. Archambault.......... *Not printed.*

92. Return showing:—1. Names of the tenderers for the works to be done at the following places in the County of Montmorency, Quebec: Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Ste. Famille-Ile d'Orleans, St. François du Sud-Ile d'Orleans, St. Jean-Isle d'Orleans, Ile de la Quarantine, Pointe aux Trembles. 2. Where they reside. 3. Amount of each tender. 4. Who the successful tenderers were. 5. Whether the said works have been started. 6. When they will be completed. Presented March 22, 1920. Mr. Casgrain.......... *Not printed.*

93. Orders in Council relating to the organization and work of the Department of Health, as follows:—1. Order in Council, P.C. 1627, dated August 2, 1919, naming the President of the Privy Council as the Minister of the Crown to preside over the Department of Health and providing for the transfer to the Department of Health from the Department of Immigration and Colonization of the staff of the Quarantine and Medical Service. 2. Order in Council, P.C. 1765, dated August 23, 1919, transferring to the Department of Health from the Department of Trade and Commerce the administration of the Adulteration Act, the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act and the Fertilizers Act. 3. Order in Council, P.C. 2204, dated October 30, 1919, transferring to the Department of Health the work of the Housing Committee of the Cabinet. 4. Order in Council, P.C. 2321, dated November 21, 1919, transferring to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the administration of Marine Hospitals. 5. Order in Council, P.C. 2612, dated December 31, 1919, transferring to the Department of Health the Medical Branch of the Commission of Conservation. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 24, 1920.......... *Not printed.*

93a. Order in Council, P.C. 1961, dated September 29, 1919, covering the appointment of an Advisory Board as prescribed in the "Act to amend the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act." Chapter 66, 9-10 George V. Order in Council, P.C. 2079, dated October 8, 1919, covering the appointment of the Dominion Council of Health. Order in Council, P.C. 328, dated February 11, 1920, accepting the resignation of the Hon. Walter R. Rollo as a Member of the Dominion Council of Health and appointing Mr. H. J. Halford, of Hamilton, Ontario, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in Mr. Rollo's place. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 25, 1920. *Not printed.*

94. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between February 1, 1919, and February 2, 1920. Also,—Copies of all Routine Orders of the Canadian Expeditionary Force promulgated from February 22, 1919, to February 24, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, March 24, 1920.......... *Not printed.*

95. Appointments, Promotions and Retirements, Canadian Militia and Canadian Expeditionary Force, from February 6, 1919, to January 22, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, March 24, 1920.......... *Not printed.*

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th September, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total number of men who joined the Expeditionary Force for service in Siberia. 2. How many of such number voluntarily enlisted for service in Siberia. 3. Whether the Government is aware as to whether or not a considerable number of members of such Expeditionary Force were made to embark at Victoria, B.C., by compulsion and with the point of the bayonet directed at them. 4. Whether the Government is aware as to whether or not certain members of such Expeditionary Force who had not voluntarily enlisted for service in Siberia were court-martialed and sentenced to hard labour. If so, who such members are and what the nature of the sentence was. 5. The cost to the Government of the Expeditionary Force for service in Siberia. Presented March 25, 1920. Mr. Archambault.......... *Not printed.*

96a. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, and records including the evidence and judgments in connection with the trials held by Field General Court Martial of the 259th, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Siberia, on the following Riflemen, sentenced on the 28th of January, 1919: Alfred Laplante, O. Boisvert, Edmond Leroux, Joseph Guenard, E. Pauze and Arthur Roy. Presented May 18, 1920. Mr. Archaumbault.......... *Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Whether any work has been done on any of the lines enumerated in the Second Schedule of Chap. 13, 9-10, George V, being an Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National Railways. 2. If so, on what particular line the work has been done. 3. What kind of work has been done. 4. How much money has been expended for this work. 5. How much in construction. In surveys. In expropriation, and the purchase of the Right of Way. 6. How many station sites have been located on said lines, what the name is of each station, and on what particular line. 7. Description of the land upon which it is located. How much was paid for said station site, and who was representing the Government or the Canadian National Railways in negotiating the purchase. 8. If moneys were paid for any of such sites, to what appropriation they were charged, and on whose order they were paid. 9. Whether any Order in Council has been passed entrusting said company with the management and operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Intercolonial Railways. Presented March 25, 1920. Mr. Bureau.......... *Not printed.*

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1920, for a copy of all representations, complaints and other correspondence filed with the Civil Service Commission regarding Classification of the Civil Service of Canada. Presented March 26, 1920. Mr. Fripp.......... *Not printed.*

98a. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1920 for a Return showing:—1. Number of classification engineers employed in connection with the Civil Service. 2. Total amount paid to classification engineers to date in connection with the work of classifying the Civil Service. 3. Further estimate required to complete the work. Presented April 29, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish.).......... *Not printed.*

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the appointment of the Postmaster at Metabetchouan, Quebec. Presented March 29, 1920. Mr. Savard.......... *Not printed.*

100. Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington and communicated to the Government by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations pursuant to Article 405, Treaty of Versailles:—1. Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week. 2. Draft Convention concerning unemployment. 3. Recommendation concerning unemployment. 4. Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers. 5. Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth. 6. Draft Convention concerning the employment of women during the night. 7. Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax. 8. Recom-

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mendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning. 9. Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government Health Services. 10. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment. 11. Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry. 12. Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 29, 1920..*Not printed.*

100*a*. Return showing:—1. Names of the Canadian representatives at the International Labour Conference last fall. 2. Amount expended in connection with this delegation. 3. Names of Canadian representatives at the Labour Conference at Paris. 4. Amount expended in relation thereto. Presented March 29, 1920. Mr. Archambault *Not printed.*

101. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. On what date a Branch of the Public Works Department was first established at Antigonish, N.S. 2. What counties in Nova Scotia were originally under the jurisdiction of the Antigonish Branch. 3. When the North Sydney office was established. 4. Names of the employees in the Antigonish Branch prior to the change and the amount of their yearly salaries. 5. Names of the employees in both offices on December 31, 1914, and their yearly salaries. 6. Names of the present employees in both branches and their respective yearly salaries. 7. How much was expended in public works in the area under the jurisdiction of the Antigonish Branch for five years prior to December 31, 1911. 8. How much was expended in public works in the area covered by both the Antigonish and North Sydney Branches during the five years subsequent to January 1, 1912. Presented March 29, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish)..*Not printed.*

101*a*. Return showing the details of the expenditure of $1,372,079.82 made in the area covered by both the Antigonish and North Sydney Branches of the Department of Public Works during the five years subsequent to January 1, 1912. Presented April 7, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish.)..............................*Not printed.*

102. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd of March, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence relating to the public cross-road between Ste.-Catherine and Tadoussac. Presented March 29, 1920. Mr. Savard........*Not printed.*

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—(*a*) the total production of coal in Canada during the past ten years (*b*) how much of said coal was anthracite (*c*) the total importation of coal into Canada during the same period (*d*) how much of same was anthracite (*e*) the total exportation of coal from Canada during the past ten years and (*f*) how much of this total was anthracite. Presented March 31, 1920. Mr. Archambault..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. What amount of money has been expended by the Government during the years 1918–19–20 in providing seed grain for settlers in the Lethbridge and Calgary land districts respectively. 2. What amount of money has been expended by the Government as its share of the freight charges in providing feed for live stock in Southern Alberta in the years 1918–19–20. Presented April 6, 1920. Mr. Buchanan..*Not printed.*

105. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1920, for a Return showing for each of the fiscal years 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and estimated 1920 (*a*) Total revenue of the Dominion (*b*) Expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund (*c*) Expenditure chargeable to capital (*d*) Total expenditure (*e*) Estimated population (*f*) Total revenue per head of population (*g*) Expenditure per head chargeable to Consolidated Fund, and (*h*) Total expenditure per head. Presented March 6, 1920. Mr. Fielding........................*Not printed.*

106. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. The total amount of the gross consolidated debt of Canada on the 28th of February, 1920. 2. Total amount of the net consolidated debt of Canada on the same date. 3. Total amount of the assets of the consolidated debt of Canada on the said date. 4. Total amount of the yearly interest payable on the gross consolidated debt of Canada on the said date. 5. Total amount of yearly interest or revenue received or collected by Canada in respect to the property or securities constituting the assets of the public debt. 6. Total amount of the floating debt of Canada on the 28th of February, 1920. 7. Total amount of yearly interest payable on the floating debt of Canada on the said date. Presented April 6, 1920. Mr. Parent..*Not printed.*

107. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1920, for a copy of the correspondence between the Minister of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec and the Soldiers' Settlement Board. Presented April 6, 1920. Mr. Gauvreau..*Not printed.*

108. Return showing:—1. What loans have been negotiated by the Dominion Government since 1911. 2. The distinctive name of each loan and its amount. 3. Of the said loans, which were (*a*) foreign, (*b*) British, and (*c*) Canadian. Presented April 7, 1920. Mr. Casgrain..*Not printed.*

109. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a return showing the total cost and general expense of the 1918 Victory Loan, including detailed statements of the amounts paid to brokers, banks, newspapers, advertising agencies, and all other persons, corporations, firms and agencies to whom payments were made, giving the names of such persons, banks, newspapers, agencies or firms in each case. Presented April 7, 1920. Mr. Blake..*Not printed.*

110. Report of the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines for the year 1919. The Senate............*Not printed.*

111. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1920, for a Return showing the number of persons or corporations paying and the aggregate amount paid by each group by way of Dominion Income Tax in the City of Toronto during the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 whose assessed income was over $1,500, $6,000, $10,000, $20,000, $30,000, $50,000, $100,000. Presented April 12, 1920. Mr. Kennedy..*Not printed.*

112. Return showing:—1. Number of post offices on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Tadoussac to Esquimaux Point. 2. Names, postal addresses and the date of appointment of each of these postmasters. Presented April 12, 1920. Mr. Savard..*Not printed.*

113. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1920, for a Return showing how many houses have been commenced, and how many finished, under the legislation of a year ago. Presented April 13, 1920. Mr. Clark (Red Deer)..*Not printed.*

114. Copy of Resolutions of thanks passed by the British House of Commons to the Forces engaged in the late War, and embodying thanks to the troops from the Dominions overseas for their services during the said war. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 13, 1920..*Not printed.*

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115. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, Orders in Council, reports and all other documents respecting the apportionment of expenses on the League of Nations and the payment of the sum of $64,043.15 on February 13th, 1920, as Canada's share of such expense. Presented April 13, 1920. Mr. Fielding .... *Not printed.*

116. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1920, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams, correspondence and reports made between the Department of Naval Service and the Inspector of Fisheries in Prince Edward Island or any other party or parties regarding the sale of the lobster hatchery at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Presented April 15, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (P.E.I.) .... *Not printed.*

117. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of vessels belonging to the Canadian Government in the Canadian Naval Service during the war. 2. Their names. 3. The number of vessels employed in the work of the Canadian Naval Service rented or chartered during the period of the war. 4. Their names. Presented April 15, 1920. Mr. Deslauriers .... *Not printed.*

118. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing the number of commutation of sentences accorded by the Department of Justice to prisoners condemned to be hanged, where the crimes were committed, and the sentence imposed after commutation, within the last four years. Presented April 15, 1920. Mr. Casgrain. *Not printed.*

119. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons discharged from the Government Printing Bureau and Department of Public Printing and Stationery from 1st January, 1919, to 1st March, 1920. 2. Upon whose recommendation and report dismissals were made. 3. Whether the King's Printer or Assistant King's Printer recommended the persons to be dismissed. 4. Whether the report of dismissal was in writing. 5. What qualifications the person or persons had who investigated the respective cases for dismissal, what investigation was made by them and whether their conclusions are reduced to writing. Presented April 15, 1920. Mr. Fripp .... *Not printed.*

120. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1920, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, and other papers in the possession of the Government, in connection with the transfer of mail bags from the C.P.R. mail car to the mail car of the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway Company, and from the latter to the former, at Iberville Junction, during the period extending from the month of November, 1917, to the month of April, 1918. Presented April 16, 1920. Mr. Demers .... *Not printed.*

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1920, for a copy of all telegrams, papers, letters and correspondence with reference to the application for naturalization of Professor F. V. Riethdorf, alias Frederick Edwards, 205 Scott Block, Winnipeg, also for copies of all correspondence to date with reference to the resignation of the said F. V. Riethdorf, alias Frederick Edwards, from the employ of the Department of State and in particular correspondence with the President of the Privy Council, Controller McLean and Mr. A. Brophy of the said Department. Presented April 16, 1920. Mr. Power .... *Not printed.*

122. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of chartered banks in Canada in 1880. 2. Number of chartered banks in Canada at the present time. 3. What profits, as shown by their annual statements, were made by each of the chartered banks in the years 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. 4. What taxes each paid to the Federal Treasury in each of the above years. 5. What amount, not being interest on money borrowed, the Federal Government paid to each chartered bank in each of the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 for service rendered. 6. The paid up capital of each bank, and its reserve. Presented April 16, 1920. Mr. Ross .... *Not printed.*

123. Copy of all correspondence, papers, documents and telegrams, concerning the amelioration of conditions among the Indians and Eskimos inhabiting the east coast of James and Hudson Bays, from East Main River in the south to Hudson Straits in the north, showing what has been and is being done to provide emergency relief, medical attention, administration of Justice, industrial training, introduction of reindeer treaty rights, securing of adequate prices for their furs, and any other matter in the interests of these people. The Senate ..... *Not printed.*

124. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. What the value in Canadian currency of the British pound sterling was on the first of the months of November and December, 1914, on the first of all the months of the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and on the first of January and February, 1919. 2. During the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, whether the officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were paid in accordance with the rates of exchange prevailing at the various times at which payments were made to them, and if not, at what rate or rates. 3. What was done in this respect with payments made to interned Canadian soldiers, and at what rate or rates their pay was converted into the currencies of the countries in which they were interned. Presented April 19, 1920. Mr. McMaster .... *Not printed.*

125. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. How much, if any, of the Federal Emergency Fund for the re-establishment of the returned soldier was overpaid or inadvertently paid to those not entitled to it under the regulations. 2. How much of this amount has been recovered. 3. How many prosecutions have been instituted for this recovery. 4. What the decision has been in each case. 5. Whether it is the intention of the Government to undertake any further action in cases of this nature. Presented April 19, 1920. Mr. Chisholm .... *Not printed.*

126. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether prosecutions were authorized by the Government against parties in the Province fo Nova Scotia for neglecting to place War Revenue Stamps upon packages of Proprietary or Patent Medicine before the sale thereof, as required by the War Revenue Act, 1915. 2. Person or persons appointed to institute these prosecutions. 3. Number of prosecutions, if any brought. 4. Names of solicitors designated by the Government to conduct them. 5. Terms of said solicitors' appointment. 6. Gross amount of fines imposed. 7. In what counties in Nova Scotia such prosecutions were brought. 8. Who recommended the appointment of such Prosecutors and Solicitors. Presented April 19, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish) .... *Not printed.*

127. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 395, dated 18th February, 1920, in respect to the organization of an Air Force in Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Sifton, April 19, 1920 .... *Not printed.*

128. Return showing:—1. For what purposes the special Trade Commission of the overseas branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been created, and how the purposes are to be accomplished. 2. Who is in charge thereof, and his salary. 3. If publicity for Canadian production is sought, who has received the appointment

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of publicity expert, and what the proposed remuneration is for such. 4. What sums, annually or otherwise, are paid by Canada to the British newspaper known as *Canada*, and what sums to the *Canada Gazette?* Presented April 19, 1920. Mr. McMaster.......... *Not printed.*

129. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of the correspondence exchanged between F. X. Gagnon, Port Daniel East, Quebec, and the Department of Justice, regarding the Military Exemption Tribunal which sat at that place. Presented April 20, 1920. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).......... *Not printed.*

130. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th September, 1919, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, contracts and plans, passed between the Commission of the Transcontinental Railway, or the Government and the City of Quebec, the different transport companies, the Harbour Commission of Quebec or any other persons, corporations or companies from 1910 to date, concerning the construction of a railway station at the Champlain Market in the city of Quebec, also the construction, in the said city, of wharves, docks, elevators to facilitate the transport of grain from the West via the Port of Quebec. Presented April 20, 1920. Mr. Parent.......... *Not printed.*

130*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for a copy of all documents, contracts and correspondence relating to the negotiations between the City of Quebec and the Transcontinental Railway regarding the Champlain market site and the proposed docks and grain elevators situated along the front of the St. Lawrence river, Quebec. Presented May 18, 1920. Mr. Power.......... *Not printed.*

131. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th September, 1919, for a copy of all documents, letters, and plans, submitted by the Harbour Commission of Quebec since 1910 to date, concerning the construction of wharves, docks elevators, cold storage, terminal facilities in the Port of Quebec, for the transport by land and water. Presented April 21, 1920. Mr. Parent.......... *Not printed.*

132. Return showing:—1. Minimum and maximum salary being paid to postmasters. 2. By what method the minimum and maximum salary of postmasters is determined. 3. Whether postmasters receive a bonus on account of the high cost of living. 4. If not, why. 5. Minimum and maximum salary being paid to rural mail carriers. 6. Whether the Government has fixed a maximum rate per mile to apply to rural mail routes. 7. How the salary of rural mail carriers is determined. 8. Whether rural mail carriers receive a bonus on account of the high cost of living. 9. If not, why. 10. Minimum and maximum salary being paid to letter carriers. 11. Whether letter carriers receive a bonus. 12. If so, how much. Presented April 21, 1920. Mr. Kennedy (Glengarry.) *Not printed.*

133. Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the province of Quebec in connection with the work of the Soldiers' Settlement Board. 2. Their names and post office addresses. 3. Salary or remuneration each one is drawing. 4. Whether any of these employees are allotted to certain constituencies. 5. If so, what persons are allotted to the various constituencies. and to what constituencies. Presented April 26, 1920. Mr. Tobin. *Not printed.*

134. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1920, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence that has passed between one George Carvill, of the City of St. John, formerly City Ticket Agent for the Canadian Government Railway (formerly Intercolonial Railway) at the said City of St. John, and any and all others for and on behalf of the said George Carvill and the Minister of Railways and Canals, Deputy Minister or any other Ministers of the Government or any general manager, assistant manager, superintendent or other officials of the Canadian Government Railway in reference to the dismissal of the said George Carvill from said railway on the 30th day of April, A.D. 1917, and the request of the said George Carvill for an investigation under oath before an independent tribunal into the causes for his dismissal and the refusal of the management of the said railway to grant such an investigation. Presented April 27, 1920. Mr. Copp.......... *Not printed.*

135. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March. 1920, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams and other correspondence in the hands of the Government concerning the proposed railway between St. Camille, County of Bellechasse, and Cabano, County of Temiscouata. Presented April 27, 1920. Mr Fafard.......... *Not printed.*

136. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1920, for a copy of the Report made by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, on the application of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies, on behalf of themselves and other railways carrying His Majesty's mail in Canada, asking that fair and reasonable rates be fixed by the Board for the carriage of mails pursuant to the reference of the matter to the Board by Order in Council, P.C., 617, dated March 7, 1917, for the determination as to the accuracy or inaccuracy of the claim made by the railway companies, that these rates are inadequate, and, if it is found that the present rates are inadequate to determine as the result of evidence to be submitted by the Post Office Department and the railway companies interested what would be a fair rate of payment for the service. Also a copy of all correspondence between members of the Government or any officials thereof and the Board of Railway Commissioners or any officials thereof in reference to the report mentioned above. Presented April 27, 1920. Mr. Bureau. *Not printed.*

136*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated April 28, 1920, for a Return of the evidence and other proceedings submitted before the Dominion Railway Commission at the sessions at Ottawa on October 3, 1911, November 7, 1911, and March 18, 1919, relating to freight rates and all matters before said Board on said rates. 2. A copy of the report made by said Board to the Government as the result of said investigations. 3. A copy of the postal rate agreement or agreements existing between the Government and the railway companies for parcel post service, including a statement or copy of the rates charged by the Government railways. 4. A copy of the report made by the Dominion Railway Board to the Government on the contracts between the Government and the railway companies as to the rates charged for the postal services. 5. Does the said report show (or is the Government aware) that the rates fixed and paid are less than it cost the railway companies to perform the services. 6. What quantity of mail is carried annually by parcel post. 7. How much of it is carried for mail order houses—distinguishing quantities by provinces. 8. What are the postal rates charged for parcel post packages: (*a*) to the public (*b*) to mail order houses. 9. Do these rates pay the full cost of transportation. If not, what is the loss. 10. If there is a loss how is it provided for? 11. Does the Government intend to make a change in the parcel post rates. If so, what. The Senate.......... *Not printed.*

137. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1920, for a Return showing at the end of the fiscal year 1910, and each subsequent year, the total assets of Canada, the amount received in each year as interest or other income from such assets, and the average rate of interest or other income so received in each year. Presented April 28, 1920. Mr. Fielding.......... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

138. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. The total amount of commission charges paid to brokers and agents in connection with the last Victory Loan. 2. What amounts have been paid to each of the said brokers and agents. 3. Whether any of the said commission charges have not yet been paid. 4. If so, whose accounts they are, and for what reason they have not been paid. Presented April 28, 1920. Mr. Archambault.......... *Not printed.*

139. Return showing:—1. Names of the so-called experts employed by the Arthur Young Company to classify the employees of the various departments, and which department or departments did each such expert classify. 2. The ages, nationality educational, and practical qualification, including positions previously held, with special reference to classification work, of each such expert. 3. (*a*) Cost to the Government for the services of each such expert; (*b*) what is the cost to the Arthur Young Company of the services of each expert. Have they been paid in Canadian or American money. 4. How many Deputy Ministers have approved the classification of hheir departments. 5. Whether the Arthur Young Company pay an income or business tax in Canada. 6. In case of difference of opinion respecting classification between the so-called experts and the Civil Service Commission whose opinion prevails. Presented April 28, 1920. M. Gauvreau.......... *Not printed.*

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1920, for a copy of all reports, letters, petitions or documents referring to claims for damages on behalf of innocent victims who, during the so-called Quebec riots of 1918, have either been killed or wounded by the soldiers of His Majesty. Presented April 29, 1920. Mr. Parent. *Not printed.*

141. Return to an Order of the Senate dated April 18, 1918, for a Return showing:—The amount paid in each year since 1900 inclusive, for (*a*) reporting, (*b*) translating, (*c*) typewriting, and (*d*) printing proceedings before Commission of Inquiry and all other investigations for or on behalf of the Government or any Department thereof, in English and in French respectively, the names of the persons under (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) to whom such payments were made, the amount paid to each as salary or other compensation, and the amount paid on account of each such person for travelling and living expenses. The Senate.......... *Not printed.*

142. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated April 16, 1918, for a Return referring to Return of the Senate (No. 7, August 23, 1917, *re* officers 78th Regiment, Highlanders of Pictou County, Nova Scotia):—1. (*a*) Giving the names of the officers mentioned in the said Return who served with the overseas forces at the fighting front since said Return was compiled. (*b*) The unit and date each one so served. (*c*) The number who became casualties, and when. 2. The location, connection and rank of each of the officers mentioned in said Return in the overseas forces at the present time. The Senate.......... *Not printed.*

142*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the Senate dated April 16, 1918, for a Return referring to Return of the Senate (No. 7, August 23, 1917, *re* officers 78th Regiment, Highlanders of Pictou County, Nova Scotia)—1. (*a*) Giving the names of the officers mentioned in the said Return who served with the overseas forces at the fighting front since said Return was compiled. (*b*) The unit and date each one so served. (*c*) The number who became casualties, and when. 2. The location, connection and rank of each of the officers mentioned in said Return in the overseas forces at the present time. The Senate.......... *Not printed.*

143. Copy Declaration by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference on the Economic Conditions of the World. The Senate.......... *Not printed.*

144. Return showing:—1. Whether the Government pays the expenses of an office in Toronto for A. V. White, consulting engineer of the Conservation Commission. 2. If so, what expenses for said office it paid in the fiscal year 1919-20, including rent, salaries of assistants, travelling expenses, etc. 3. What relation, if any, the said A. V. White is to James White, Deputy Head of the Conservation Commission. 4. If any other relatives of its Deputy Head were employed by the Conservation Commission in the past fiscal year, their names, what positions they fill and what salaries were paid them. 5 Whether it is the practice of the Government to maintain offices for all its consulting engineers. 6. Whether it is the intention of the Government to continue to defray the expenses of the Toronto office of the said A. V. White. 7. If the said A. V. White was employed by the Department of Public Works, what was the last year he was so employed and what remuneration he was paid. 8. At what annual salary rate he is being paid by the Conservation Commission for 1920-21. 9. What reports, if any, by A. V. White, other than reports on water-powers and hydro-electric conditions, the Conservation Commission has published. 10. Whether A. V. White holds the degree of Electrical Engineer from a recognized university. 11. Name of the Hydro-Electric Engineer of the Conservation Commission. 12. What degrees he holds and what practical experience he has had. 13. What annual salary he is paid. Presented May 3, 1920. Mr. Casgrain. *Not printed.*

145. Return showing:—1. How many farms in each constituency in the province of Quebec were purchased by returned soldiers under the provisions of the Soldiers' Settlement Act. 2. The names of the buyers and sellers of each of the said farms. 3. The price paid for each of these farms. 4. Who visited each of the said farms on behalf of the Government. 5. What assistance was given by the Government in connection with each purchase. Presented May 3, 1920. Mr. Tobin.......... *Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Whether there was any printing done for the Government outside of the Printing Bureau during the years 1918/1919. 2. If so, by whom. 3. Addresses of persons or firms to whom such printing was given. 4. Amount paid for this outside printing, in each case, in 1918-19. Presented May 4, 1920. Mr. Dechesne.......... *Not printed.*

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Amounts loaned or credits given by the Government of Canada: (*a*) to Greece; (*b*) to Rumania. 2. The dates these loans were granted or credits given: (*a*) to Greece; (*b*) to Rumania. 3. The nature of merchandises purchased by the Government of Canada and charged in each case: (*a*) to Greece (*b*) to Rumania. 4. The names of commercial firms or persons from whom said goods were so purchased, specifying: (*a*) the nature of goods in each case (*b*) the amounts paid by the Government to these firms or persons in each case and also the date of these payments. Presented May 5, 1920. Mr. Archambault.......... *Not printed.*

148. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for a copy of all telegrams, petitions, letters and documents of all kinds sent to the Post Office Department referring in any way to the mail route and mail service between Mabou, N.S., and Whycocomagh, N.S. Presented May 5, 1920. Mr. Chisholm.......... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

149. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents in any way referring to a proposed change in the site of Beatonville Post Office, Inverness County, N.S. Presented May 5, 1920. Mr. Chisholm.......*Not printed.*

150. Return showing:—1. How many persons are employed on the staff of the Civil Service Commission. 2. Their names. 3. The respective salaries of said persons. Presented May 6, 1920. Mr. Hocken.......*Not printed.*

151. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th April, 1920, for a return showing the total quantity in gallons, of spirituous liquors imported into Canada during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919; and also showing the value in money of the said imports during the same years. Presented May 10, 1920. Mr. Archambault.......*Not printed.*

152. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd May, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence and reports concerning the dismissal of Mr. Elisée Parent, inspector of Inland Revenue, the 6th of September, 1916 (file No. 111085). Presented March 10, 1920. Mr. Rinfret.......*Not printed.*

152*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd May, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence and reports concerning the dismissal of Mr. Elisée Parent, inspector of Inland Revenue, the 6th of September, 1916 (file No. 111085). Presented May 17, 1920. Mr. Rinfret.......*Not printed.*

153. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence between the Dominion Government or any member thereof and the Dominion Manufacturers' Association or any manufacturer, relating to appeals from the Supreme or other courts in regard to validity of certain Dominion or Provincial Acts and Provincial Licenses whereby the Dominion Government undertook to give financial aid to said manufacturers for said appeals, as shown in the *Financial Times*, Montreal, of the 21st February, 1920. Presented May 10, 1920. Mr. Devlin.......*Not printed.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of translators employed by the Senate, House of Commons and the different departments of the Government, and number employed by each department. 2. Number employed permanently. 3. Number engaged for the session only. 4. Total annual cost of the translation service. 5. Whether any translation was done outside of Ottawa during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1919. 6. If so, in how many instances, and what rate was paid per page of printed matter. Presented May 10, 1920. Mr. Hocken.......*Not printed.*

155. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade of the City of Quebec to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, dated October 24, 1919, concerning the new policy adopted by the Ocean Mail Steamers of not stopping at Quebec in their outward voyage, and a copy of the answer to said letter. Presented May 10, 1920. Mr. Lapointe.......*Not printed.*

156. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Name of each official and clerk in the Fisheries Branch at Ottawa who will be in receipt of a salary of $1,800 or over during the fiscal year 1920-21 2. Salary of each such official and clerk during the fiscal years 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19 and 1919-20. 3. Minimum and maximum salary of each such official and clerk as at present fixed by the classifying experts of the Civil Service Commission. 4. What the salary of each such official and clerk will be during the fiscal year 1920-21. 5. What practical experience or direct connection, if any, each such official and clerk has had in or with the fishing industry; the nature of such experience or connection and the number of years it covers. 6. What position each such official and clerk, who has had no practical experience in or direct connection with the fishing industry, filled or what duties he performed on first becoming attached to the Fisheries Branch. 7. Present duties and responsibilities of each such official or clerk. Presented May 10, 1920. Mr. Duff.......*Not printed.*

157. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd May, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, and other documents exchanged between Dr. L. W. McNutt, Vancouver, B.C., and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Sir Robert Borden and the Director of Medical Services of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, with reference to claim for $2,590.72 by the said Dr. McNutt against the above mentioned department, and also with reference to the resignation or dismissal of the said Dr. McNutt from the department in question. Presented May 11, 1920. Mr. Power.......*Not printed.*

158. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of employees in the inside service of the Labour Department. 2. How many are males. 3. How many are females. 4. How many males are French. 5. How many females are French. 6. How males are Protestants. 7. How many females are Protestants. Presented May 11, 1920. Mr. Hocken.......*Not printed.*

158*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of employees in the inside service of the Post Office Department. 2. How many are males. 3. How many are females. 4. How many males are French. 5. How many females are French. 6. How many males are Protestants. 7. How many females are Protestants. Presented May 11, 1920. Mr. Hocken.......*Not printed.*

158*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of employees in the inside service of the Secretary of State Department, including the Printing Bureau. 2. How many are males. 3. How many are females. 4. How many males are French. 5. How many females are French. 6. How many males are Protestants. 7. How many females are Protestants. Presented May 11, 1920. Mr. Hocken. *Not printed.*

158*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed by the Civil Service Commission. 2. How many are males. 3. How many are females. 4. How many males are French. 5. How many females are French. 6. How many males are Protestants. 7. How many females are Protestants. Presented May 11, 1920. Mr. Hocken.......*Not printed.*

158*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of employees in the inside service of the Department of Interior. 2. How many are males. 3. How many are females. 4. How many males are French. 5. How many females are French. 6. How many males are Protestants. 7. How many females are Protestants. Presented May 11, 1920. Mr. Hocken.......*Not printed.*

158*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of employees in the inside service of the Marine and Fisheries Department. 2. How many are males. 3. How many are females. 4. How many males are French. 5. How many females are French. 6. How many males are Protestants. 7. How many females are Protestants. Presented May 11, 1920. Mr. Hocken.......*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

158*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of employees in the inside service of the Finance Department including the Insurance Branch. 2. How many are males. 3. How many are females. 4. How many males are French. 5. How many females are French. 6. How many males are Protestants. 7. How many females are Protestants. Presented May 11, 1920. Mr. Tobin.....*Not printed.*

158*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of employees in the inside service of the Department of Trade and Commerce. 2. How many are males. 3. How many are females. 4. How many males are French. 5. How many females are French. 6. How many males are Protestants. 7. How many females are Protestants. Presented May 11, 1920. Mr. Hocken....................*Not printed.*

158*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of employees in the inside service of the Militia Department. 2. How many are males. 3. How many are females. 4. How many males are French. 5. How many females are French. 6. How many males are Protestants. 7. How many females are Protestants. Presented May 17, 1920. Mr. Hocken..*Not printed.*

159. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. What institutions are at present under the jurisdiction and management of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. 2. Number of patients in each institution. 3. Number of employees in each institution. 4. Cost per year of each institution. Presented May 12, 1920. Mr. Pardee..*Not printed.*

160. Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Northern Railway System, for the year ended December 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 12, 1920.................*Printed for sessional papers only.*

161. First Annual Report of the Board of Directors of Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 12, 1920..*Printed for sessional papers only.*

162. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Sales of military and other supplies made by the War Purchasing Commission in each of the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, and amount of money obtained for these supplies in each of the above years. 2. Whether these supplies were sold by tender, by advertisement, or at public auction. 3. How military supplies, including rugs, furniture, etc., at Camp Borden were sold, who the purchasers were and what prices were received for the various articles. Presented May 14, 1920. Mr. Ross *Not printed.*

163. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1920, for a copy of all papers, letters, correspondence between the Department of Justice or any of its officers and the Civil Service Commission or any of its members with reference to the promotion of the Secretary to the Deputy Minister of Justice in 1919 and 1920. Presented May 14, 1920. Mr. Cahill...*Not printed.*

164. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence and telegrams between the Dominion Government and the Alberta Government relating to irrigation development in Alberta, and more particularly to Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District. Presented May 17, 1920. Mr. Buchanan...*Not printed.*

165. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for a Return showing the names of all persons who have passed the Civil Service examinations from the province of Prince Edward Island in 1917, 1918 and 1919, showing: (*a*) the grade for which they passed; (*b*) the number of marks made by each; (*c*) those who are returned soldiers; (*d*) those who have received an appointment, with the name of their position. Presented May 17, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (P.E.I.)...*Not printed.*

166. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of Civil Service Investigating Commissions appointed since the 1st of January, A.D. 1895. 2. On what respective dates said Commissions were appointed, what number of Commissioners comprised each Board, their names and their home addresses. 3. How long each Board was engaged on such inquiry and how much was paid to each. 4. Whether there is any Board or any Member of a past or present Board now engaged in connection with the Civil Service inquiry or classification of the Civil Service, other than the regular Civil Service Commission of which Honourable Doctor Roche is the Chairman. 5. What amount or amounts were paid by the Government to the Civil Service Classification Commissioners during the time from 1st January, 1916, to and including the 15th of March, A.D. 1920, what amounts were paid to each of the said Classification Commissioners and on what dates. Presented May 17, 1920. Mr. McKenzie...*Not printed.*

167. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of married women whose husbands did not serve in the Canadian Expeditionary Force who are in the pay of various Government departments at Ottawa. 2. Whether it is a fact that the Department of Immigration has in its employ a lady at a salary of $300 per month. 3. Whether this lady is the wife or mother of a returned soldier, and whether any effort was made at the time of her employment to secure the services of a war widow or dependent. 4. Whether this lady's husband is in the employ of the Government or of one of the provincial governments. 5. Whether it is a fact that the daughters of several departmental heads are employed by their fathers in Government service and that in such cases these young ladies hold positions which could be well filled with men who have been trained by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the Civil Service but are unable to secure appointments. Presented May 19, 1920. Mr. Andrews..*Not printed.*

168. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1595, dated 31st July, 1919: Appointment of Victory Loan Special Committee in connection with the stabilizing of the Victory Loan of 1917. Presented by Sir George Foster, May 20, 1920. *Not printed.*

169. Reports submitted by the Officer in charge of the Canadian War Records Office, London, England, to the Right Honourable Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada; and to the Honourable Sir Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., M.P., Minister, Overseas Military Forces of Canada, 1916-1919, with which is included a Report of the Executive Committee of the Canadian War Memorials Fund. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, May 20, 1920..*Not printed.*

170. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented May 21, 1920. Mr. Hocken...*Not printed.*

170*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Labour in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented May 21, 1920. Mr. Hocken. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

170*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Marine in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented May 21, 1920. Mr. Hocken. *Not printed.*

170*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Public Archives in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented May 26, 1920. Mr. Hocken........*Not printed.*

170*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented May 26, 1920. Mr. Hocken........*Not printed.*

170*e*. Return to an Order of the House of 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of the Secretary of State in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented May 31, 1920. Mr. Hocken........*Not printed.*

170*f*. Return to an Order of the House of 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Mines in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented May 31, 1920. Mr. Hocken. *Not printed.*

170*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Naval Service in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented May 31, 1920. Mr. Hocken........*Not printed.*

170*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of employees in the Department of Justice in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented May 31, 1920. Mr. Hocken. *Not printed.*

170*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of the Interior in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented June 2, 1920. Mr. Hocken. *Not printed.*

170*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Railways and Canals in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented June 8, 1920. Mr. Hocken........*Not printed.*

170*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Public Works in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented June 10, 1920. Mr. Hocken........*Not printed.*

170 *l* Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented June 14, 1920. Mr. Hocken........*Not printed.*

170*m*. Return to an Order of the House of 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Public Printing. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented June 17, 1920. Mr. Hocken..*Not printed.*

170*n*. Return to an Order of the House of 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Department of Public Health. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented June 17, 1920. Mr. Hocken..*Not printed.*

170*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of employees in the Post Office Department in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented June 18, 1920. Mr. Hocken..*Not printed.*

171. Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for a copy of a letter signed by twenty-two Senators and Members of the House of Commons representing the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, addressed to Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, dated September, 1919, recommending the shipment of grain by rail via Quebec; also a copy of the answer to such letter as well as the letters sent by J. T. Ross, Esq., President of the Quebec Board of Trade, to the Minister of Railways and Canals during the months of January and February, 1920, concerning export of wheat via Quebec, and of the letters of the Minister of Railways and Canals in answer thereto. Presented May 21, 1920. Mr. Lapointe........*Not printed.*

172. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Who the publishers are of the *Montreal Gazette*. 2. Amounts paid to the Montreal Gazette Publishing Company for each of the last fiscal years by the Dominion Government for (*a*) advertising, and (*b*) job printing. Presented May 21, 1920. Mr. Edwards. *Not printed.*

173. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, letters and petitions received from the citizens of the Saguenay district and all others in connection with a subsidy from the Department of Trade and Commerce in order to obtain the services of a steamboat ferry between Ste.Catherine and Tadoussac. Presented May 21, 1920. Mr. Savard........*Not printed.*

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a return showing the names and post office addresses of all postmasters appointed in the Province of Nova Scotia since June 1, 1917, along with a copy of all correspondence with the Post Office Department or with the Civil Service Commission relating to such appointments. Presented May 26, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish)........*Not printed.*

175. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd May, 1920, for a copy of the mortgage deeds for the twenty-five and the thirty-five million dollars granted by the Government of Canada to the Canadian Northern Railway Company in 1918 and 1919. Presented May 26, 1920. Mr. Papineau........*Not printed.*

176. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 4th instant, for a Return showing all correspondence that may have taken place with the British Admiralty, and with the Naval Mission to India and the Dominion, 1919-20, and also a list of shareholders, officers and directors of the Imperial Oil Company. The Senate........*Not printed.*

177. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 5th instant, for a Return of copies of contracts between any Department or Departments of the Government and the owners of the steamship *Lady Evelyn*, in respect to the carriage of mails, passengers and freight between Pictou, Souris, and the Magdalen Islands; and copies of schedules of rates for such service, if such schedules are in the possession of the Government. The Senate........*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

178. Return of an Order of the House of the 10th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Whether inspectors in charge of terminal elevators, under the Board of Grain Commissioners, have full authority to inspect grain, as provided for in the Canada Grain Act. 2. If not, why not. 3. If so, whether the inspectors issue the requisite inspection certificates, with their signatures attached thereto, as evidence of such inspection. 4. Whether the Chief Inspector or his immediate assistant, in charge of terminal elevators, has authority to change such inspection, without consent of the inspector directly in charge of a terminal elevator. 5. If so, whether this practice is provided for in the Canada Grain Act. 6. Whether inspection certificates, either inwards or outwards, are signed in blank by an officer under the Board of Grain Commissioners, and then filled in afterwards by a clerk. 7. Whether Western Inspection Certificates are signed in blank by the Chief Inspector or one of his officers, and then filled in by an officer in the Eastern Inspection District. 8. Whether the inward and outward inspection at terminal elevators is identically the same. 9. Whether the Canada Grain Act provides for the inspection of grain into terminal elevators, from steamers and barges. 10. If so, whether the inward or outward inspection governs. 11. How much grain the Government elevator, Port Arthur, has handled from September 1, 1919, to May 1, 1920. 12. How much grain the above elevator handled during the following crop years: 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19. 13. Cost per bushel in handling grain in the Government elevator, Port Arthur, for the above crop years, and for the period, September 1, 1919, to May 1, 1920. 14. Whether the above cost includes any provision for interest on investment and management. 15. Revenue per bushel for the above period: (*a*) including as revenue, money derived from the sale of overages, screenings and scalpings; (*b*) excluding as revenue, money derived from the sale of overages, screenings and scalpings. 16. Number of employees engaged in the above elevator during the above periods. 17. Name of the senior officer or manager who superintended the operations of the Government elevators under the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the above periods. 18. Whether all the Government elevators carry insurance on grain stored therein, in accordance with law. 19. If not, why the discrimination against the other commercially owned elevators, and on whose authority the law is broken. 20. Section 95, subsection 7, of the Canada Grain Act provides for the confiscation of overages over one-quarter of one per cent to the Government. Whether the Board of Grain Commissioners are keeping strict accounting of all grain going into and out of the terminal elevators, including screenings and scalpings, so as to arrive at the above figures. 21. Whether the Registration Department, under the Board of Grain Commissioners, has full information tabulated showing the gross weight in and gross weight out of terminal elevators. 22. Change made by the Board of Grain Commissioners in the wording of the outward weight certificates. 23. When the change was made. 24. Whether the weight certificate, as worded, was considered faulty up to the time of the change. 25. If not, why the change in the wording was made. 26. Whether the Canada Wheat Board has an officer at Fort William, whose duty it is to check the grades given by the inspection department under the Department of Trade and Commerce, on all grains shipped for and on account of the Canada Wheat Board. 27. If so, how many officers are engaged in this office, their names and salaries. 28. If so, what the necessity is of two Government officials doing the one task. 29. If so, whether the expenses incidental to this office, are deducted from the money which ought rightly be given to the farmers, for the participation certificates issued. 30. Whether the Canada Wheat Board accepts the inspection certificates as issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, without reservation. 31. Whether the Canada Wheat Board always avails itself of the highest market for all wheat sold for and on account of the producers. 32. Since the Government has taken over the control of the wheat business, whether this has had a tendency to reduce the work of the Board of Grain Commissioners. 33. If so, whether the number of employees under the Board of Grain Commissioners have been reduced, for the purposes of economical administration. 34. Whether the administration of the Canada Grain Act is self sustaining. 35. If not, how the deficits are made up from year to year and on whose authority. 36. Salaries paid to the Secretary of the Board of Grain Commissioners and the Secretary of the Canada Wheat Board. 37. Whether the public terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur purchase and sell grain from time to time, contrary to the Canada Grain Act. 38. If so, on whose authority. 39. Section 48 of the Canada Grain Act provided for the fixing of grades other than statutory grades, by the Grain Standards Board. Whether this Board has fixed the composition of grades of: (*a*) screenings, (*b*) scalpings. 40. If not, why not. 41. If not, who has fixed the composition and grades up to the present time, and on what authority. 42. If fixed, what they are. 43. Whether the original dockages taken from the grain are returned to the producer or the buyer of the warehouse receipt covering the specific parcel. 44. If not, why not. 45. How long the Government, through the Department of Agriculture, has handled standard stock food ex terminal elevators. 46. Whether the venture has been profitable. 47. Surplus or deficit for each year. 48. Price paid to the terminal elevators for the standard stock food basis f.o.b. Fort William. 49. Price received by the Government for the same food on the same basis. Presented May 27, 1920. Mr. Stevens............*Printed for sessional papers only.*

179. Memorandum No. 6, respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence—European War—from November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919 Presented by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, May 28, 1920........................*Not printed.*

180. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Whether the Government operations at the Dog Fish Reduction Works at Clark's Harbour, Nova Scotia, have been discontinued. 2. If so, what disposition has been made of the property. 3. Total Government disbursements including the original cost and loss in operation. 4. On whose report or recommendation the operation was abandoned. 5. Recommendation of the authority advising abandonment. 6. Whether J. B. Fielding, of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, authorized the report of the chairman on fish waste in Canada as intimated on page 53 of the report of the Administrative Chairman of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the year ending March 31, 1919. 7. Whether Mr. Fielding reported with regard to the above-mentioned plant as follows: "At Clark's Harbour I inspected the Government Dog Fish Reduction plant, which though very badly cared for appeared to be in working order, and well worth, in my opinion, retaining for the purpose of the manufacture of fertilizer, though quite unsuitable for the manufacture of food." 8. Consideration given by the Government to Mr. Fielding's report. Presented May 28, 1920. Mr. McCurdy. *Not printed.*

181. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1920, for a return showing the total amounts paid for advertisements or newspaper articles relating to voluntary enlistment before the Military Service Act of 1917 was in force: (*a*) to English newspapers in Canada and United States; (*b*) to French newspapers in Canada and United States; (*c*) to English newspapers in the province of Quebec; (*d*) to French newspapers in the province of Quebec. Presented May 28, 1920. Mr. Archambault...*Not printed.*

182. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1920, for a Return showing:—How many of the 22,954 temporary appointments made by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners since the armistice are at present on the pay rolls of the various departments of the Government. Presented May 28, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish.) *Not printed.*

183. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. How many generals belonging to the permanent force have had to give up their rank during the last six months. 2. How many generals have been promoted since the armistice, and the names of those who are still in the service. 3. How many officers have

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been promoted brigadier general since the armistice, their names, how they are employed, and whether it is the intention to retain them in that rank. 4. How many officers of the permanent force have been pensioned, their names and the amount of pension. Presented May 28, 1920. Mr. Bureau .... *Not printed.*

184. Final report of the work of Canadian Munition Resources Commission, from November, 1915, to March, 1919, inclusive. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, May 31, 1920 .... *Not printed.*

184a. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1192, dated the 29th May, 1920: Dissolving the Canadian Munitions Resources Commission. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, May 31, 1920 .... *Not printed.*

185. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th April, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government or any member thereof and the Canadian Press, Limited, and the Canadian Associated Press, with regard to the establishment of an Imperial news service. Presented May 31, 1920. Mr. Robb .... *Not printed.*

186. Return to an Order of the House of 3rd May, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions or any other documents relative to the appointment of the Deputy Postmaster at Edmonton, Alberta. Presented May 31, 1920. Mr. Mackie (Edmonton.) .... *Not printed.*

187. Return to an Order of the House of 31st March, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports by detectives and others, and every document relating to the theft of Fifty Thousand dollars from the post office in the City of Edmonton, and to George Armstrong, Postmaster of the said post office, as well as to all employees in the said post office so far as all these may relate to the theft of Fifty Thousand dollars. Presented May 31, 1920. Mr. Mackie (Edmonton.) .... *Not printed.*

188. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Names and respective salaries of the employees of the Parliamentary Library. 2. How many are graduates of any college in Arts or Library Science. 3. Whether it is the intention of the Government to make any more appointments to the said Library of persons who have not taken a library science course in some recognized college. Presented May 31, 1920. Mr. Wigmore .... *Not printed.*

189. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Whether the steamship *Metagama* sailed from Liverpool carrying soldiers and their families on or about the eighth day of February, A.D. 1919. 2. Complaints made to the Militia Department or any other department of the Government as to the condition of said steamer at time of sailing and during said voyage. 3. Complaints made to the Government or any department thereof as to the treatment accorded to said soldiers, their wives or families during said voyage. 4. Whether a delegation from the City of St. John appeared before a committee of the Cabinet on or about the 27th day of February, 1919, protesting against alleged ill treatment of said soldiers and their families during the said voyage. 5. If so, who comprised said delegation and what members of the Government acted on said Cabinet committee. 6. Whether the Government took any action as a result of said conference. If so, what action, and the result of same. 7. Whether said delegation filed affidavits or solemn declarations of passengers as to the condition of the steamer and treatment accorded said passengers during said voyage. 8. If so, whether the Government held an investigation concerning said complaints. 9. Result of such investigation. Presented June 2, 1920. Mr. Copp .... *Not printed.*

190. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Total amount of sick mariners' dues collected from shipping entering Canadian ports for each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. 2. Amount expended by the Government in assistance to sick or distressed mariners during each of said years. 3. Number of officials of the Marine Department in Ottawa engaged exclusively on duties connected with collection, distribution and administration of sick mariners' dues. 4. Number of officials of Marine Department transferred to Health Department in connection with sick mariners' dues. Presented June 2, 1920. Mr. Stevens .... *Not printed.*

191. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for an order showing:—1. Number of dismissals of Civil Servants made in the cities of the Dominion of Canada since the 1st of January, 1915. 2. Number of appointments which have taken place or have been made of Civil Servants in the cities of the Dominion of Canada since January, 1915. Presented June 2, 1920. Mr. Mackie (Edmonton.) .... *Not printed.*

192. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for a return giving a list of the lawyers from the province of Quebec who acted: (*a*) as public representatives; (*b*) military representatives; (*c*) in the office of the registrars; and (*d*) in the office of the Central Appeal Judge, during the administration of the Military Service Act, showing the amount paid to each of the said lawyers. Presented June 4, 1920. Mr. Archambault .... *Not printed.*

193. Copies of Orders in Council, P.C. 1022, dated 8th May, 1920, P.C. 1065, dated 15th May, 1920, and P.C. 1280, dated 4th June, 1920, covering the Cost of Living Bonus for employees in the Civil Service of Canada for the fiscal year, 1920–21. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 7, 1920 .... *Not printed*

194. Copies of Orders in Council in respect to the Federal Housing Scheme, as follows:—P.C. 639, of March 27, 1920, authorizing an increase in the maximum amounts of the loans which may be granted under Class (*a*) of the Federal project. P.C. 375, of February 20, 1919, approving the General Scheme of Housing of the Province of Ontario. P.C. 2201, of October 30, 1919, approving certain amendments to the British Columbia Housing Scheme, approved on May 1, 1919, P.C. 907. P.C. 1090, of May 19, 1920, approving certain amendments to the General Housing Scheme of the Province of Quebec. P. C. 1233, of May 31, 1920, approving the General Scheme of Housing of the Province of Saskatchewan. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 7, 1920 .... *Not printed.*

195. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for the production of copies of all letters, telegrams, papers and correspondence exchanged between the Department of Agriculture and others in reference to the establishment of a Demonstration Farm at Baie St. Paul, in the County of Charlevoix. Presented June 7, 1920. Mr. Casgrain. *Not printed.*

196. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. What is, or has been, the numerical strength of the staff of the Department of Public Works, by districts, throughout the Dominion of Canada since the 1st of January, 1915, to the 1st of January, 1920. 2. The names of the employees. 3. What salary is paid, or was, to each employee of the Department during this period. 4. Which of said employees could have been discharged since January, 1917. 5. How many employees in each district can now be dispensed with. 6. The expenditure in each of said districts during the entire period. Presented June 8, 1920. Mr. Mackie (Edmonton). *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

196*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. What is, or has been, the numerical strength of the staff of the Department of Public Works, by districts, throughout the Dominion of Canada since the 1st of January, 1915, to the 1st of January, 1920. 2. The names of the employees. 3. What salary is paid, or was, to each employee of the Department during this period. 4. Which of said employees could have been discharged since January, 1917. 5. How many employees in each district can now be dispensed with. 6. The expenditure in each of said districts during the entire period. Presented June 17, 1920. Mr. Mackie (Edmonton).. *Not printed.*

197. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1920, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, documents, petitions, reports, received by the Department of Railways and Canals and Canadian National Railways, and the correspondence exchanged between this Department and different persons and public bodies in reference to the curtailing of the railway service along the new line of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway between Quebec and Murray Bay since the 1st of November, 1919. Presented June 8, 1920. Mr. Casgrain .... *Not printed.*

198. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, letters and telegrams in connection with the granting of an allowance by the Post Office Department for a regular postal ferry service by motor yacht between Ste. Catherine and Tadoussac. Presented June 8, 1920. Mr. Savard...... *Not printed.*

199. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1920, for a copy of all letters, petitions, telegrams and other documents relating to the retention in office, as a Fishery Overseer, of John A. Dillon, of Guysborough, N.S. Presented June 8, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish).. *Not printed.*

200. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th April, 1920, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams and all other papers and correspondence exchanged between the Government or any department or commission thereof and the Government of the United States, the State of New York, the State of Vermont, or any other body, and a copy of any evidence given before any commission, referring to seine or net fishing in Missisquoi bay. Presented June 8, 1920. Mr. Kay.. *Not printed.*

201. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for a Return showing amount of money spent by the Dominion Government since Confederation on improvements in the harbours of Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Arthur, Victoria and Vancouver. Presented June 8, 1920. Mr. Foster (York). *Not printed.*

202. Orders of the Director of Coal Operations—Nos. 1 to 144, inclusive. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, June 8, 1920. *Not printed.*

203. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of automobiles valued under $1,000 imported into Canada in each of the years 1918 and 1919. 2. Number valued at between $1,000 and $2,000. 3. Number at a greater valuation than $2,000. 4. Duty collected on these automobiles. 5. The duty collected on parts of automobiles imported during the years 1918 and 1919. 6. On what number of automobiles valued at less than $1,000 excise duty was paid in the years 1918 and 1919. 7. On what number of automobiles valued at between $1,000 and $2,000 excise duty was paid in the same years. 8. On what number of automobiles valued at over $2,000 excise duty was paid in the same years. 9. The amount of such excise duty. Presented June 9, 1920. Mr. Ross.. *Not printed.*

204. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for a copy of all papers, documents and letters in connection with Dr. Michel Fiset, of Quebec City, appointment by Order in Council, dated 18th April, 1914, as parcel post supervisor in Quebec City, with a salary of $2,800 a year. Presented June 10, 1920. Mr. Lavigueur ..*Not printed.*

205. First Annual Report of the Board of Commerce of Canada, dated 31st May, 1920; and also,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1264, dated 1st June, 1920, submitting the above Report for His Excellency's information. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 10, 1920.. *Not printed.*

206. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2529, dated December 18, 1919, regarding the distribution to the Provinces of the sum of $200,000, which was placed at the disposal of the Department of Health for combatting venereal diseases. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 11, 1920.. *Not printed.*

207. Copy of Agreement between the Chief and Principal men of the Chippewas of Sarnia Band of Indians and His Majesty the King regarding the surrender of the Sarnia Indian Reserve to the Government of Canada, dated at Sarnia, Ont., 10th December, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, June 14, 1920........................ *Not printed.*

208. Return showing:—1. How many sittings were held by the Railway Commission to fix compensation for damages caused by the passing of the Canadian Northern through North Bay. 2. Who presided over the said sittings. 3. The awards made. 4. To whom they were paid. 5. The total cost of the said sittings. 6. The amount paid for counsel fees. 7. What amount was paid for witnesses. 8. To whom the amounts were paid. Presented June 16, 1920. Mr. McDonald .... *Not printed.*

208*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 16th June, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. How many sittings were held by the Railway Commission to fix compensation for damages caused by the passing of the Canadian Northern through North Bay. 2. Who presided over the said sittings. 3. The awards made. 4. To whom they were paid. 5. The total cost of the said sittings. 6. The amount paid for counsel fees. 7. What amount was paid for witnesses. 8. To whom the amounts were paid. Presented June 21, 1920. Mr. McDonald. *Not printed.*

209. Return to an Order of the House of 2nd June, 1920, for a copy of all papers, documents, telegrams and reports concerning the indemnity paid to the widow and children of J. L. A. Forbes, killed at Aston Junction, the 11th of September, 1918, while on duty as brakeman on the Government railways. Presented June 17, 1920. Mr. Bourassa. *Not printed.*

210. Partial Return to an Order of the House of 5th May, 1920, for the production of copies of all Rules of Court made by the different Superior Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction of Canada according to the provisions of Section 576 of the Criminal Code. Presented June 17, 1920. Mr. Casgrain.. *Not printed.*

211. Return to an Order of the House of 19th March, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Prime Minister of Great Britain under authority of a resolution of the Imperial War Cabinet of July 30, 1918. Presented June 17, 1920. Mr. Fielding.. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

212. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1361, dated 16th June, 1920, accepting the resignation of Mr. W. F. O'Connor, as a Commissioner of the Board of Commerce of Canada; and also,—copy of letter communicating the said resignation. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 17, 1920........................*Not printed.*

213. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, reports and other documents regarding the establishment of rural mail routes in the parishes of Champlain, Batiscan and St. Luc, in the County of Champlain, Quebec. Presented June 18, 1920. Mr. Desaulniers..................*Not printed.*

214. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of non-Canadian born in the different Departments of the Government where the services of Engineers, Architects, Draughtsmen, etc., are required. 2. Number of non-Canadian born Engineers, Architects, Draughtsmen, etc., who have been given positions within the last five years in the different departments of the Government. 3. Number of Canadian born Engineers, Architects, Draughtsmen, etc., who have obtained similar positions within the last five years. 4. Whether American Engineers were given preference in obtaining such positions and appointed over the heads of Canadian born Engineers, Architects, etc. Presented June 21, 1920. Mr. Casgrain *Not printed.*

215. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Total amount of drawback for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, paid to textile manufacturers on (*a*) raw cotton, and (*b*) cotton yarns. 2. Total amount of drawback for the fiscal year ending March, 1920, paid to textile manufacturers on (*a*) raw wool, and (*b*) wollen yarns. Presented June 21, 1920. Mr. Reid (Mackenzie)..... ....*Not printed.*

216. Copy of Order in Council number 1238, passed on the 31st day of May, 1920, concerning a contract entered into with Griffenhagen and associates at a rate of $10,000 per month. Presented June 21, 1920. Mr. Lemieux....*Not printed.*

217. Statement showing number of Employees in the several Departments of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, designated in accordance with the new Classification Schedules. (Subject to possible amendment in some instances as the result of appeals pending but not yet finally disposed of.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Powell, June 23, 1920................ ....*Not printed.*

218. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st May, 1920, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the closing of the life saving station at Richibucto Beach, in the county of Kent, N.B. Presented June 24, 1920. Mr. Leger ....*Not printed.*

219. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. When the work under the present scheme of development of Toronto Harbour was commenced. 2. Miles of docks included in this scheme and how much of this work has been completed. 3. Depth of water provided by this scheme. 4. Expenditure by the Dominion Government on this scheme for each year since the commencement of the work. 5. Number of ships and tonnage entered and cleared from this harbour each year since 1912. 6. Amount of water borne freight imported and exported to and from this harbour since 1912. 7. What reduction, if any, in freight rates on goods entering and leaving Toronto by rail has been secured by reason of the harbour improvements in question. 8. What the extent of land reclamation is in connection with this scheme. 9. Who the owner of this land is and what the policy of the Government is relative thereto. 10. Depth of the St. Lawrence canals and of the Welland canal. Presented June 24, 1920. Mr. Campbell ....*Not printed.*

220. Return to an Order of the House of 12th May, 1920, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, documents and other papers exchanged between the Dominion Government, or any official thereof, or the officials of the Canadian Government Railways and the Government of New Brunswick, or any official of the said Government, or any of the officials of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company with regard to the procuring of running rights for the trains of the St. John and Quebec Railway over the Canadian Pacific Railway between Westfield Beach and St. John. Also of all papers, documents and correspondence exchanged between the Dominion Government or any official thereof or any officials of the Canadian Government Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company or any official thereof, regarding the securing of the said running rights. Presented June 20, 1920. Mr. Caldwell...., ...*Not printed.*

221. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th May, 1920, for a copy of all telegrams, letters and other documents relating to the closing of the Life Saving Station at Cheticamp, Inverness County, N.S. Presented June 26, 1920. Mr. Chisholm..*Not printed.*

222. Report of the Administrative Chairman of the Honourary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Sir George Foster, June 26, 1920... ..*Not printed.*

223. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1920. The Senate .... *Not printed.*

224. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd June, 1920, for a copy of letters, telegrams, petitions and documents of all kinds which passed between the Department of Public Works and any person during the years 1918, 1919, 1920, in any way referring to improvements made on Grand Etang Harbour, N.S. Presented June 30, 1920. Mr. Chisholm..*Not printed.*

225. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of private, assistant private, joint and associate secretaries appointed to members of the Cabinet, Chairman or Members of Commission since 1911, and how much money has been paid to each of them respectively. 2. Number of private, assistant private, joint and associate secretaries each of the Members of the Cabinet actually have. 3. Their names and respective salaries. 4. Number of employees in the office of each member of the Cabinet, their names and respective salaries. Presented June 30, 1920. Mr. Dechene..............................*Not printed.*

226. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th June, 1920, for a Return showing amounts paid to the following newspapers during the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 respectively for (*a*) advertising, (*b*) printing: *Montreal Gazette* and The Gazette Printing Company, *Montreal Daily Star*, *The Globe*, *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, *The Telegram*, Toronto, *The Star*, Toronto, *The Journal* and *The Journal Press*, Ottawa, *The Citizen*, Ottawa. Presented June 30, 1920. Mr. Cowan..*Not printed.*

227. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th October, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, memorials or other papers or documents received by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister or any member of the Government during the year 1919 relating to the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor for Prince Edward Island and the replies thereto. Presented June 30, 1920. Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish).

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Concluded.*

228. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Who are or who were the men engaged by the Civil Service Commission to re-classify the Civil Service at Ottawa. 2. When they were employed and at what rate of wages. 3. Whether they are still in the service of the Civil Service Commission or are any of them in said service. 4. How much was paid to each of such assistants from date of engagement up to the end of April, 1920. 5 Total amount paid to the men so engaged from the date of the engagement to the end of April 1920. Presented June 30, 1920. Mr. McKenzie...*Not printed.*

229. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th September, 1919, for a Return showing the cost of the Military Hospital at Saint Anne de Bellevue; the number of patients received and treated therein, to date; expenses to date for maintenance as to, (*a*) coal; (*b*) wood; (*c*) electricity; (*d*) food: (*e*) lingerie; (*f*) remedies; (*g*) social events and recreations; the cost of theatre installed in hospital; names of physicians, officers, nurses and privates of the general services, showing those who went to the front, and those who did not; their nationality and religion; salaries paid to each of the said persons; and the names and salaries of the chaplains attached to the hospital. Presented June 30, 1920. Mr. Archambault...*Not printed.*

230. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th June, 1920, for a Return showing the names of the societies which have filed copies of policies complying with the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1910, Geo. V, Chap. 157, Section 115; the names of the societies which have neglected to file copies of policies as required by said Act, and to whom licenses have been issued for the current year; and names of any societies from whom licenses have been withheld. Presented June 30, 1920. Mr. Archambault...*Not printed.*

231. Halifax Graving Dock, *re* expropriation of. The Senate.. ...... *Not printed.*

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

SEPTEMBER 1, 1918 - DECEMBER 31, 1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

[No.32—1920.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the period from September 1, 1918 to December 31, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN BURRELL,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, January 3, 1920.

OTTAWA, January 3, 1920.

The Honourable

MARTIN BURRELL,

Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of section 36 of the Civil Service Act, 1918 (as amended by Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1919, Second Session), I have the honour to submit, herewith, a report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the period from September 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FORAN,

Secretary.

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PART III.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

In obedience to the requirements of Section 36 of the Civil Service Act 1918 (as amended by Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1919, Second Session) the Civil Service Commissioners herewith submit the Eleventh Annual Report of the proceedings of the Commission. Hitherto the period covered by each succeeding report has dated from September 1 to August 31 following, the Commission having commenced operations in September, 1908; but for greater convenience of reference, it has been decided to make the Commission year synchronize with the calendar year, and the present report will, therefore, cover a period of sixteen months, from September, 1918, to December 31, 1919.

A Year of Preparation.—Civil Service history has been making rapidly since the Commission last submitted its report to Parliament. The year 1918-19 was a year of preparation, of laying out a plan of campaign and of putting in foundations for the reforms which had been long promised, and which were now to be undertaken thoroughly and unreservedly. In its last report the Commission reviewed at some length the history of the reform movement, noting the various commissions which had been appointed by Parliament to investigate and report, and the several Acts passed by Parliament, each of which in turn proved abortive, because inadequate to the needs of the situation. Finally, and with dramatic suddenness, came the decisive step when, in February, 1918, the entire Outside Service was brought under the Commission by Order in Council. This gave an actual start to the movement which has since gained in momentum month by month, a movement which, it is hoped, will revolutionize the Service and bring order out of chaos by establishing a scientifically classified body of workers who will be efficiently officered and fairly remunerated.

The Task in Hand.—In the last report the technique of classification was described in some detail, its purpose and use explained, and the proposed method of procedure set forth. It was pointed out that up to the passing of the Act of 1918 there had been two outstanding divisions of the Service, commonly designated—for want of a better differentiation—the Inside and Outside. The fact that these two sections, composed of men and women with the same qualifications, charged with the same duties, doing the same work, were administered under entirely different procedure, brought about inevitable but most disastrous anomalies in position, status and remuneration. No progress could be made until this condition was remedied and uniformity in nomenclature, duties and compensation established throughout all branches of the Service.

That this was a herculean task was fully recognized by the Commission, though possibly neither the country nor the rank and file of the Service realized the difficulties to the same degree.

Building the Machinery.—The Act of 1918 having provided the necessary authority, the Commission lost no time in creating the machinery for its operation, and by the early fall the work was well under way. Nine months of strenuous effort followed, and when Parliament met, early in 1919, an amending Act was introduced, the most important feature of which was a provision for putting into operation the comprehensive schedule of classification which accompanied the Bill as an addendum.

The proposed classification, when submitted in concrete form, was a scheme "so new and strange" that not Parliament, the country, nor the Service itself could comprehend or fully appreciate all that it stood for. Filling over eight hundred pages, setting forth about sixteen hundred different classes and grades of work, and covering every existing variety and combination of duties, its very scope and completeness complicated the situation and confused the judgment. The entire proposition was so novel to the people of this Dominion that Parliament hesitated to commit itself to an approval, while the Service was in doubt as to how it would work out in practical application.

A Measure of Vital Import.—In spite of much other business of extreme national importance, the Government gave a great deal of attention to the matter and every facility for thorough discussion in the House, pledging itself to pass the measure and make it immediately effective. At the same time the Service had been studying the details, and a large majority quickly realized the tremendous step forward its adoption would secure. This satisfied majority said little, but, unfortunately, a comparatively small minority, viewing it from the selfish angle of personal application, were loud in their protests. As a result, the silent approval of the many lost in effectiveness, and the impression was created that the Service, as a whole, was disappointed and dissatisfied. It may be safely affirmed that the Outside Service was unanimous in its desire to see the measure on the Statute-book, realizing that thus a foundation would be securely laid upon which a satisfactory superstructure could be raised. The Inside Service was more divided in its views and the malcontents became so insistent in objection and criticism, that finally the Government concluded to let the matter stand until a subsequent session of Parliament before taking final action.

Amending Bill Passed.—The special session, called in September to ratify the Peace Treaty, saw a new amending Bill introduced, and a revised classification appended thereto. Passing the Commons with moderate discussion, the new Bill went to the Senate, where, before a Special Committee, it received the closest scrutiny. Many witnesses submitted opinions from every angle, much evidence being presented both for and against. In due course the measure was sent back to the Commons with amendments which, save on one somewhat important point, were minor ones, and finally passed the Commons and became law on November 10.

The chief amendment referred to was in the final paragraph. The Service soon realized that the hornet is not alone in carrying its sting in its tail, for the last clause enacted that the provisions of the new measure should not become effective until April 1, 1920. This was a serious disappointment, the more so because the Service had believed they had a definite and specific promise from more than one Minister of the Crown that, as it had been the original intention of the Government to have the new machinery in operation at the close of the previous session, compensation would be given for the delay by making the measure retroactive. After prorogation this feature of the situation was brought forcibly to the attention of the Government by the Commission, and the justice of the contention was admitted. Accordingly, an Order in Council was passed on December 3 which pledged the Government to place before Parliament an amending Bill, setting the date of operation back to April, 1919, and providing the additional funds with which to pay such increases as would be called for under the new classification, and which would, of course, become effective as on the same date.

Substantial Progress.—It will be seen from the foregoing statement that very substantial progress has been made in the past year. It is the hope of the Commission that the pace will be maintained until the work is completed and the Service organized on a sound business basis, adequately manned, and economically administered.

That everyone concerned will be fully satisfied with the final settlement is perhaps too much to hope for. Half a century of unscientific methods under a system founded on no definite principle, a happy-go-lucky, hit-or-miss affair, in which political exigencies controlled and merit was a very secondary consideration, could not but develop many startling anomalies and finally evolve a badly balanced and lopsided structure. But the incompetent employee appointed as a reward for political services would be the last to recognize this feature of the case; consequently, there are bound to be many dissatisfied with their rating under the new classification.

Progress but not Finality.—It must not be understood for a moment that all who criticise or protest the wisdom or accuracy of the schedules are to be thus classed as incompetent—on the contrary, many of the most valued public servants have expressed doubt and disapproval. Neither is it contended that these criticisms are unwarranted. All that the Commission claims is, that a tremendous step forward was made when the principles of scientific classification were accepted, that an honest effort has been made to apply these recognized principles in the building up of a comprehensive classification, that the best means available have been utilized to the full in the preparation of those schedules, and that the Service will be immensely benefited in improved personnel, established status and equalized compensation. Finally, the country will ultimately reap substantial financial advantage in the elimination of incompetent and supernumerary employees.

That the classification is perfect, or that it will ever be, has never been contended. As the Commission pointed out a year ago, the Service is constantly growing, developing and changing. The classification will expand with the expansion of the Service, and part of the reform which the new methods represent is the provision of machinery to take care of these new developments and keep the classification schedules up to current requirements.

BOARD OF HEARING AND RECOMMENDATION.

When the first session of the Parliament of 1919 prorogued without adopting the proposed new classification of the Civil Service (June edition), Mr. Jameson at the request of his colleagues undertook the direction of the necessary revision. In order to bring this, so far as possible, into line with the views of the Service, the Commissioner in charge established a Board of Hearing and Recommendation, to consider appeals against the classification schedules.

The establishment of this Board was concurred in by the Deputy Ministers at a special meeting, and also by the Executive of the Civil Service Federation of Canada. In a letter dated July 31, 1919, to Mr. J. C. O'Connor, Acting President of the Federation, Mr. Jameson said in part:—

> "To deal with such appeals, it is proposed to constitute a Board of Hearing and Recommendation, composed of one member of the Civil Service Commission, two departmental representatives and two representatives of the Civil Service.
>
> "The Deputy Ministers have undertaken to nominate the Departments' representatives, and the Civil Service Commission will name one of its members; the method of choosing the representatives from the Service yet remains to be determined.
>
> "Did time permit the machinery might be devised to secure from the Service at large elected representatives, but that course would occupy some weeks, while the need is immediate.
>
> "The Civil Service Federation, representing as I understand, most of the organized Service, affords the one direct channel known to me, through which to obtain the necessary expression. May I, therefore, ask the executive of the Civil Service Federation, to take the matter under advisement, and if they will do so, to appoint representatives to the Board as early as possible; one of these should preferably have had military service overseas."

The members of the Board as selected, include technical, bilingual and overseas representatives, viz:—

Clarence Jameson, Civil Service Commissioner, Chairman.
Wm. Kearns, Asst. Auditor General.
A. St. Laurent, Asst. Deputy Minister, Public Works Department.
J. C. O'Connor, Acting President, Civil Service Federation, Post Office Department.
Major McKeand, Board of Pension Commissioners.

In addition the Board has a "rotating" membership under a provision of its rules, which reads:—

> "When the classification schedule or schedules relating to a service are under consideration, the Board may from time to time as seems necessary request any employee who is a member of such service, to sit with it and join in its deliberations."

This chair has frequently been filled on invitation of the Board during the hearings, more especially when technical services were being considered.

The object of the Board of Hearing may briefly be said to be to afford a convenient means of hearing objections to the Classification and the taking of evidence, and to reflect in the classification itself, so far as may be, the view point both of the Departments and the Service.

The Board deals with such matters as are referred to it by the Civil Service Commission and reports its recommendations to the Commission for approval. All recommendations thus far made by the Board of Hearing have been approved by the Civil Service Commission.

After the Board had heard a large number of appeals during the summer, and the Classification (September edition) embodying certain corrections and new features, was published, it was considered advisable by the Civil Service Commission to continue the operation of the Board until the remainder of the appeals had been dealt with. Since that time the formation of the Board and its methods of procedure have been explained to committees of the House of Commons and Senate, and its continuance during the revision of the classification, approved by those committees as well as by the Cabinet.

If after further experience, the maintenance of the Board as a permanent part of the machinery of the Civil Service Commission is found desirable, such steps may be taken as will insure its always being available for the purposes for which it was established.

PATRONAGE STILL ACTIVE.

Resistance: Passive and Otherwise.—It was scarcely to be expected that changes which took from departmental heads, as well as from politicians many of their old-time powers and privileges, and placed them in the hands of the Commission would be invariably accepted without protest or demur, though the Commission appreciates the loyal co-operation which the great majority of the higher officials of the Service have given it in its difficult and often thankless task. There have been unfortunate exceptions, and the results have not been beneficial to the Service, conducive to efficiency and economy, or helpful to the maintenance of that spirit of confidence and good faith which is always so desirable as between government and people.

The long-promised reform must have as its foundation stone the abolition of patronage. The people have been assured time and again that patronage has been abolished and that every one who is appointed is chosen in order and on merit, and if there have been exceptions to this rule it is the duty of the Commission to record the fact. During the last two sessions of Parliament references have been made to appointments by the Commission where the candidates had already been employed to temporarily fill the positions. The criticism was advanced that where the candidate had actual knowledge of the work he had obvious advantage over all competitors and it was further suggested in some cases that selection had been practically decided upon before the vacancy was advertised at all. The Commission recognizes the objection to this procedure but at times it has been unavoidable. When a vacancy occurs unexpectedly through death or otherwise it may be and generally is necessary to appoint some one to carry on without a break until a permanent selection can be made. If the position has to be advertised it requires a month to receive applications and then at least two weeks and often longer to examine applications and adjudicate thereon. Unless the temporary occupant of a position is to be specifically disqualified from competing by reason of such occupancy, his application must be given equal consideration with others and there is no way known to the Commission by which he can or should be prevented from reaping the benefit derivable from experience gained while temporarily in the position.

The procedure at times attempted in some departments suggests a disposition to contravene the spirit and intention of the Act as indicated by the following examples:

Section 23 of the Civil Service Act gives a department having a vacancy outside of Ottawa the right to select and employ without reference to the Commission any person whose employment will not exceed thirty days, the only condition being that the name shall be reported to the Commission; but the approval of the Commission is necessary if the employment continue beyond thirty days. It is feared that this clause has been abused. Employees have been taken on under it, and possibly two, three, or four months later the Commission requested to certify to such employment. No advice is received that the vacancy is likely to occur, no notification that the position is being filled through urgency, and there is no opportunity to supply any one from the authorized eligible lists. Departmental officials apparently fail to realize that it is necessary for the Commission to have some notice in order that they may be in a position to meet the requirements of the different services, and that they cannot be expected to supply technical help at short notice. The needs of any section of the Service cannot be anticipated, unless the department concerned assists by anticipating them themselves and advising the Commission. Until this is done there is plenty of room for patronage under Section 23 of the Act.

The Commission has also observed that not infrequently when a department requisitions for an official, special qualifications are alleged to be necessary, and it is found that shortly before such requisition is received an application has been filed in which the applicant claims just such special qualifications. Obviously the applicant and the vacancy so admirably suiting each the other would lead to their being brought together, but the inference is unavoidable that the coincidence was not entirely accidental.

Certain Exceptions.—Special legislation has been from time to time enacted making it possible for some departments to select their own staff without reference to the Commission. Two of these, namely the Soldier Settlement Board and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment are essentially war departments and appointments so made are therefore temporary. The reasons for extending them this privilege were cogent ones. The urgency of the requirements of these departments for large numbers of qualified clerks in all the different sections of the Dominion over which they extended, made it imperative that appointments be made without delay. To wait for examinations and eligible lists would hamper that rapid development of the work of re-establishing the returned man which was demanded by Parliament and the nation, and the restrictions and safeguards which under normal conditions must prevail, necessarily gave way to the exceptional requirements obtaining. It was thought advisable therefore temporarily to exempt them from the restrictions imposed by the Civil Service Act, rather than to handicap them in their work.

The Income Tax Commissioner's office is also a section of the Service with regard to which special legislation has been made. The Act which brought it into existence provides as follows:—

> "The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint officers and other persons to carry out this Act or any Order in Council or regulations made thereunder, and the Governor in Council may assign the names of office of such officers and other persons, and grant such salaries or pay for their services and responsibilities as he deems necessary and reasonable, and may appoint the times and manner in which the same shall be paid."

The Civil Service Amendment Act 1919 contains a clause (Section 12) which repeals "the provisions of any Act inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or the salaries and positions prescribed or defined by or under this Act."

In the opinion of the Commission this proviso should in effect place the office of the Income Tax Commissioner under the control of the Civil Service Commission, and indeed there would seem to be no valid reason why this particular branch of the Public Service after having been in operation without restriction as regards the selection of its officials for over two years should not now be required to conform to the same law as that which applies to other departments of Government. So far, however, the Commission has received no requisitions from this office for assignments and it would, therefore, appear that notwithstanding the section of the Civil Service Act above quoted this office is still making its own appointments without reference to the Commission.

HOW ASSIGNMENTS ARE MADE.

The procedure set forth in the Act and the Regulations of the Commission by which the requirements of the Service in the matter of adequate establishment are met is probably fairly well understood, but before leaving the subject of appointments a brief digest of exactly what that procedure is, may be of interest.

Appointment by Merit.—The basis of appointment being merit, obviously an examination is necessary to ascertain the relative merits of applicants for appointment. Sir George Murray, who is recognized as a leading authority in Civil Service administration, visited the Dominion a few years ago to advise the Government as to desirable reforms in the Service and he remarked in the course of his investigation that the competitive examination was by no means an ideal method of selecting a personnel, but that it was the best which the wit of man had been able to devise. None is more aware of the limitations of the competitive examination than a commission having to procure its raw material by that means, but every effort is now made to minimize those limitations by making the examination as practical as possible and giving the fullest weight to experience and personality.

The competitive examination then is the means employed to secure the material from which to recruit the service. As explained elsewhere in this report these examinations are held with increasing frequency and "eligible lists" are established in every line of employment whether routine or special, general or technical. All who obtain the minimum pass marks are listed in order of merit and when a vacancy occurs the highest candidate on that particular list is offered the position. For positions in the departments in Ottawa, qualified candidates are eligible from any part of the Dominion but for positions outside of Ottawa preference is given to candidates resident in the province in which the vacant post is situated and when possible those in the actual vicinity are the first choice. Should a candidate when reached on the list be not available for any reason the next man is chosen and so on until a selection is made.

Each in his Turn.—Many complaints have been received by the Commission from successful candidates that they have not been immediately appointed, or that they have been given temporary employment only, and often in a lower class or at a smaller salary than that designated in the examination passed. The explanation is simple and sufficient. As each successful candidate is entitled to appointment in his proper order it is obvious that there will often be others on the waiting list ahead of the complainant. They must first be provided for and each must wait his turn for permanent appointment in the class for which he is qualified. In the meantime there may be scores of temporary vacancies, and on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread those who are still waiting their turn are given the refusal of such temporary employment. Acceptance of these lower positions does not prejudice the candidate's chances of permanency in the proper grade when an opening occurs. The time of waiting naturally varies with the number of candidates writing. At the present time, for example, there are candidates who passed the general examinations in December, 1918, February, June, and November, 1919, still waiting permanent appointment though most of them are temporarily employed.

The civilian candidate especially is having a somewhat trying experience nowadays. Hundreds of returned soldiers have qualified not only in the general examinations but for most of the special positions. It is now well understood throughout Canada that while a returned man can be found qualified and willing to take positions in the Public Service, no civilians need apply.

The above remarks have reference to those who have passed the prescribed examinations. In addition to these, hundreds of persons monthly apply to the Commission for employment and they are required to fill out a detailed statement of qualifications, etc. These applications are then "rated" and further lists made, from which selection can be made when the lists of qualified candidates are exhausted. No one taken from these latter lists however can obtain permanent appointment for which the competitive examination is in every case a sine qua non.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Reorganization.—It will be remembered that the Commission reported last year that the Government had ordered an investigation into the operation of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. A preliminary survey had been made by Mr. Jameson, and his memorandum thereon published as an appendix to the last Report. The recommendation therein contained, viz., that a special board of enquiry composed of thoroughly competent men of expert knowledge and experience be appointed was acted upon. Messrs. A. L. Lewis of Southam Press, Limited, Eugène Tarte of *La Patrie* Publishing Company, and E. F. Slack of the Montreal *Gazette* Publishing Company, Limited, composed this board. It made a most careful and thorough investigation and submitted a comprehensive report to Parliament. This report disclosed great inefficiency in the Department, and a much overloaded staff, and contained a recommendation that experts be secured to continue the investigation and submit definite recommendations for reorganizing the department.

Accordingly, at the direction of the Secretary of State, the Civil Service Commission secured the services of the firm of Arthur Young and Company. It was found that this firm, which had been given the task of preparing a classification of the Civil Service for the Dominion of Canada, also specialized in printing and other lines of industrial engineering work and was able to furnish experts of the kind needed for this undertaking.

After a thorough and detailed survey of the Department, these experts submitted reports covering changes in the departmental organization, records, procedure, and plant and office layouts, which were considered necessary to place the Department on an efficient operating basis. These recommendations included a proposal for changes in the plant involving an estimated expenditure of $206,000 and an additional estimated expenditure of approximately $70,000 if the Distribution Office were brought into the Bureau building. A proposal was also made that the staff of the Department be reduced by approximately four hundred employees. All these recommendations were submitted by the Commission to the Governor in Council, who directed the Commission to put them into effect.

The Scope of the Work.—The work of reorganizing the Department has involved surveys of the departmental organization, duties of individual members of the clerical and administrative staffs, records and procedure in all offices and divisions, plant and office layouts, plant equipment, and plant methods.

The determination of requirements for a more economical and efficient operation of the department included proposals for changes in departmental organization, the standardization of records and procedure, the fixing of staff requirements under the new plan of organization, the revision of the plant and office layouts, the setting of requirements for new plant equipment, the discarding of old and obsolete equipment, and a revision of plant methods.

The organization plan has required amendments to the Public Printing Act, provision for retiring allowances to permit the retirement of unnecessary employees, putting into effect a plan for determining qualifications of employees, installation of new records and procedure, and effecting physical changes in the plant.

New records and procedure are being installed and steps taken to standardize and systematize the work of all the branches. The work of changing the layout and location of some of the offices and bringing into the Bureau building as many of the outside offices as can be conveniently therein accommodated is now in progress. The relocation of plant divisions and plant equipment, and the substitution of modern for obsolete equipment where required, is progressing.

Concurrently with the reorganization work in the several branches, unnecessary employees must be released in order to place the department on a more efficient basis. The first of these will be retired very shortly and further retirements made as rapidly as the recorganization permits. Figured on a conservative average of $25 per week per employee the reduction in payroll that will result from the elimination of four hundred unnecessary employees will be not less than $500,000 per annum.

How Ratings were Made.—When the investigation disclosed the immediate necessity of making heavy reductions in the numerical strength of the staff, many difficulties were encountered in determining the relative efficiency of employees. There was almost a complete absence of the usual records of conduct and performance and it was obviously undesirable to rely too much upon the reports of foremen or division heads where the personal element would make the possibilities of favouritism and biassed judgment inevitable.

After the most careful consideration of a difficult situation in all its bearings it was decided to select a number of factors and grade each employee with respect to each factor. Such a plan made it necessary for a foreman or division head to definitely consider each qualification of the employee and specifically state his estimate of it, rather than to state merely that an employee was "a good man," "a worthless fellow," etc.

The total of the grades for each factor as expressed in numerical values then constituted the qualification grade of each employee. By averaging the qualification grades of the employees of a division or section the number of those above and below the average was determined. By due consideration of those graded below the average and an investigation of special cases, the record served as a basis for decision regarding the employees to be transferred, laid off, or superannuated.

The factors selected were six in number, viz:—

I. Age.
II. Physical condition.
III. Attendance.
IV. Personal qualities.
V. Performance qualities.
VI. General value to department.

In estimating the first two of these the following values were given:—

I. *Age.*—18 to 50 years, 4; 50 to 60 years, 3; 60 to 65 years, 2; over 65 years, 1.

II. *Physical condition*—Healthy, 4; sickly, 3; feeble, 2; unable to work, 1.

III. *The attendance* was judged by reference to the records of tardiness, absences, vacations and holidays, and observations of immediate superiors.

IV. *Personal qualities* had regard to the loyalty, obedience, reliability, tact, courtesy, appearance, disposition, and co-operative spirit.

V. *Performance qualities* took into account accuracy, volume of work, thoroughness, neatness of work, and trade experience.

VI. *Value to department* included knowledge of departmental routine, initiative, supervisory ability, fitness for other positions in the department, and a general estimate of the employee's ability.

To eliminate any possible personal prejudices, independent judgment of at least two officers were required on each employee. The results thus obtained were charted by the Commission staff and the selection made of those to be retired. Some 40 officers of the Bureau assisted in making these ratings.

It may here be added that the reorganization will, if carried into complete effect, and assuming that the plant will be properly managed after reorganization, reduce the amount of outside printing to a large extent and together with other economies thereby effect an additional saving of approximately $200,000. The cost of the proposed changes in equipment and layout, as above stated, has been conservatively estimated at about $206,000.

According to these figures the reduction in the cost of operating the department by adoption of the recommendations, even assuming that new equipment will be at once written off to expense will be approximately $500,000 the first year, and $700,000 annually thereafter. The cost of retirement of such employees as are deserving of a pension or a special retirement bonus must, of course, be charged against the saving for the period during which allowances continue. An actuarial estimate, prepared by the Department of Insurance, places this at a total sum of $389,000.

The Civil Service Commission has given careful attention to the reorganization of this Department, and if the officers of the department fully co-operate with the Commission and its representatives throughout the reorganization period, the Printing Bureau will be placed on a good operating basis, and will stand a credit to the Dominion Government and a testimony to the abolition of patronage, the establishment of the merit system, and efficient government ownership and operation.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

A Growing Problem.—The returned soldier problem, which was beginning to assume considerable proportions prior to the period covered by this report, has held the front of the stage throughout the intervening months, and has grown rather than diminished as time went on. The difficulties which confronted the Commission in this connection were somewhat simplified by the definite policy of the Government towards this class of our citizens, as indicated by the clauses in the Act of 1918 which granted them special privileges. These privileges included exemption from the payment of examination fees, the elimination of an age limit, greatly modified requirements as to health, and perhaps most important of all, a provision that all returned men who obtained the minimum of pass marks in any examination were to be placed in order of merit ahead of all civilians on the list of successful candidates. An amendment in the Act of last session extended the privileges of remission of fees and preferential placing on the pass lists to the widows of men who died on active service. The same rules apply in all competitions for special positions, and even in appointments from the lists of applicants who have not passed any examination and from which temporary appointments are made when eligible lists are exhausted.

An Army Re-enlisted.—The result has been that over twenty-five thousand returned men have been placed in positions in the Public Service through the office of the Civil Service Commission, and these appointments include every grade of the Service below the grade of Deputy Minister. It may, in fact, be definitely asserted that there has not been a civilian appointed by the Commission during the past sixteen months to any position, high or low, which a returned soldier could be found competent and willing to fill.

These facts are particularly emphasized because, in spite of the efforts of the Commission, loyally supported almost without exception by departmental officials, many complaints have been made in the press, from the platform and otherwise, from Veterans' Associations and other organizations and individuals, that the returned man was not getting his due nor the consideration intended by Parliament and the country. It is gratifying to the Commission to note, however, that these complaints greatly decreased as time went on, until by the close of the year they have become negligible and have indeed practically ceased.

That the veterans themselves recognize the good faith of the Commission is evident from the recent action of the editor of *The Veteran*, who wrote at length from Ottawa to the local press in British Columbia answering adverse criticism levelled at the Commission. In the course of his letter he said:

> "From my own personal experience on the Examining Boards of the Commission—a service which a number of us have performed, and solely in the interests of our comrades, without consideration of time or convenience—I can assure you that the interests of returned men in all such examinations have been most carefully safeguarded, preference being at all times given, as the law requires, to returned men having the minimum qualifications."

RECRUITING THE SERVICE.

Improved Examination Methods.—An immediate and natural result of the decision of Parliament to adopt a scientific classification of all duties and positions in the Public Service was the necessity for a complete revolution in examination methods. Accordingly steps were at once taken to thoroughly review and re-adjust the entire system to meet the vastly greater needs the new order of things created. In the past the requirements had been largely academic, and the practical side of the test had been a secondary consideration while experience counted for little or nothing. Now that the duties were to be clearly defined the qualifications could be set forth with equal clarity and the examination set for the practical purpose of discovering to what extent the candidate possessed the peculiar knowledge and experience called for in the position to which he aspired. For example, a pilotage clerk requires, inter alia, a year's shipping experience; a law clerk-stenographer knowledge of stenography and a year's experience in a law office; a junior librarian a year's training in a library school; a park warden, experience in forestry, knowledge of care of animals, knowledge of park regulations; a bridge master, experience as bridge motorman, knowledge of machinery, familiarity with canal traffic regulations, and so on. All these positions command practically the same salary range, but the qualifications differ materially and the examinations to fill them must be of such a character as will discover whether the candidates possess the required knowledge and experience.

It has therefore been necessary during the past year greatly to enlarge and develop the machinery of the Examination Branch. Additional junior examiners have been appointed and a careful study made of the methods followed in other Services where similar conditions prevail. The best features of these have been adopted, or adapted to the particular needs of the Canadian Service and means taken to establish eligible lists for every class of employment calling for recruits. Naturally there has been a need for a greatly increased number of special examinations but already the results from these modernized methods, though only partially developed, have made it easier for the Commission to supply the demands of the departments with the least possible delay. It is hoped that, in the near future, every requirement will be anticipated and that all assignments can be promptly made from those selected in open competitions in which all Canadian citizens will have had full opportunity to participate.

An Examination Manual.—In order to supply the information called for in thousands of inquiries from those seeking to enter the Service, the Commission has prepared an Examination Manual which aims to supply all the necessary particulars respecting examinations. This handbook is now offered as an authoritative guide to the Service and will be freely distributed to all who seek the information it contains.

Publicity.—The question of giving wide publicity to the vacancies occurring in the Civil Service has for a long time occupied the serious attention of the Commission. It is essential that the field for recruiting the Service should be as wide as possible. It is desirable also that all Canadian citizens should have equal opportunities to enter the Public Service, and this can only be assured by a thorough system of disseminating in all quarters of the Dominion complete information as to vacancies occurring.

The Commission has been limited in its advertising only by the appropriation granted to it by Parliament. It has secured excellent results by co-operation with organized bodies of returned men and various professional societies. Through the numerous branches of the Great War Veterans' Association, and by means of the splendid services of the local secretaries, the Commission has been able to secure applications from all parts of Canada, and is very glad to acknowledge here the services rendered by this organization. To the kindly offices of the press and trade journals also the Commission owes satisfactory progress in this respect. Much, however remains to be done. Only those who realize the immense variety of the positions controlled by the Civil Service Commission, the isolation of many of the districts in which there are positions to be filled, and their remoteness from populated districts, as in the case of light-keepers, fishery guardians, Indian agents, etc., can realize the need of a good publicity system. There is also a large number of highly technical positions whose field of applicants, though widely scattered, is very limited. For these the net must be flung wide. However, the Commission is gradually establishing a system which ought soon to be strong enough to satisfy the most exacting demands.

THE PETITCLERC—ROBERT CASE.

In connection with the regular examinations for Lower Grade positions held in February, 1919, a regrettable incident occurred to which the Commissioners think it necessary to refer in order that permanent record may be made thereof, but before doing so it is necessary to explain in some detail the procedure followed in preparing and publishing examination papers.

How Examinations Papers are Prepared.—All examination papers are prepared by well-known educationalists or experts in the particular subjects involved, except in certain minor examinations, when they are set by experienced members of the Examination Branch of the regular staff of the Commission. These gentlemen send their manuscript by registered mail, or hand it personally to the Commission's confidential printer, an official who has been years in the Public Service and with the Commission in his present capacity since that body was created in 1908. The papers are printed in the Commission's own printing office to which none but the confidential printer has access, save occasionally when another officer of the Examination Branch after being specially sworn to secrecy, is assigned to assist in proof reading, etc. When printed, papers are made up into the several packages needed and transmitted by registered mail or registered express to the various examiners throughout the country. All this work is done in the one room, the Commission's printing office, under lock and key, by the confidential printer, and at no stage of the proceedings is it possible for any one else save such sworn assistants already mentioned, to have any access to the papers. This precludes the possibility of the Commissioners themselves, the Secretary of the Commission or any other officer on the staff, being in possession of any information as to the contents of examination papers.

The envelopes in which examination papers are sent through the mail are carefully sealed and registered and the presiding examiners to whom they are addressed are always warned in advance to specially examine them on receipt to satisfy themselves that the seals are intact and have not been tampered with. The form of the envelope is, however, necessarily familiar to employees of the Post Office staff who would have no difficulty in identifying it as containing Civil Service documents.

This detailed explanation of the procedure followed will enable an understanding of the incident now related.

From information submitted to the Commission suspicion of dishonest trafficing in examination papers attached to two employees of the Post Office Department, viz., Joseph Petitclerc and Achille Robert who had been observed in conversation in a secluded corridor of the Department and it was alleged that papers had passed from Robert to Petitclerc. The fact that an examination was to be held the following day created a suspicion in the mind of a fellow employee and the matter was at once brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Commission. An inspection of the list of candidates showed that Petitclerc had entered for the examination and instructions were given to the supervisors in charge to watch him and take such action as events would appear to warrant. Petitclerc was searched upon entering the examination hall and a copy of the paper on Spelling which had not at that time been given out was found in his possession. It was taken from him and both he and Robert ordered to report forthwith at the office of the Commission.

An Enquiry Held.—The two men were examined under oath the same afternoon by Commissioners Roche and LaRochelle. Petitclerc admitted having copies of two of the papers in his possession and stated that he had received them by special delivery at the General Delivery wicket at the Ottawa Post Office. They were handed to him when he asked for his personal mail. He absolutely denied any knowledge of how the papers came there or by whom they were sent. There was no covering letter and he had destroyed the wrapper in which he received the papers. He could not identify the official at the General Delivery wicket who handed him the papers. No one had promised to send them to him and he considered it strange that he should receive them. He admitted knowing Mr. Robert as a fellow worker, but knew little of him outside of the office. He had been in the Department since August, 1913, and had known Robert during that period. He did not know any member of the staff of the Civil Service Commission except the Chief of the Examination Branch, Mr. Baril, whom he knew by sight. The copies of the examination papers which he received were printed copies exactly similar to those which were handed out in the examination room.

Achille Robert, examined under oath, stated that he had been employed in the Post Office Department seven years and was acquainted with Mr. Petitclerc as a fellow worker. He had never heard that any advance copies of the examination papers were in the possession of any person before the examinations were held and no one had ever spoken to him on the subject. He was never asked by anyone to procure copies of the papers for them nor had he ever told any one that he could procure copies of the papers in advance. He could not understand why his name was in any way associated with the matter. He had regarded the statement that these papers could be procured as a mere idle rumour. He had never offered to furnish papers for either that examination or any other examination for a money consideration. He was confident of that. He swore positively that he had not had any conversation with Petitclerc in connection with the examination papers for the examination that had been held that day. He had never, to his knowledge, had in his possession, in advance, any examination papers at any examination.

Further Proceedings.—Immediately following this inquiry the investigation was turned over to the Dominion police with the request that every effort be made to clear the matter up and bring the offenders to justice. A few days later Petitclerc, received an assurance from the Chairman of the Commission that if he disclosed the name of the party from whom he had obtained the papers he would be recommended for immunity from prosecution, whereupon he confessed that Robert had given him the paper in question. Robert was thereupon placed under arrest and at the request of the Commission both men were suspended by the department pending further developments. Police court proceedings followed, and after two remands Robert was found guilty of being in unlawful possession of the paper, and fined $100.

The Commission was not satisfied with this penalty imposed upon Robert and instructed the police to lay a further charge of perjury based upon the sworn testimony given by the accused in the examination before the Commission above referred to. Upon this charge he was tried before a jury at the subsequent assizes and convicted and sentenced to two months imprisonment. A strong recommendation to mercy was made by the jury and the judge gave weight thereto and also to the fact that the convicted man had lost his position and had a family dependent upon him.

As a result of representations made to the department by the Commission, Petitclerc was also dismissed from his position.

While guilt had thus been brought home to two culprits the Commission was still not satisfied that the entire conspiracy had been uncovered and consequently urged upon the Dominion police authorities the necessity of further investigation. This has resulted in clearing the officials and the staff of the Commission from every suspicion of complicity or connivance in any wrong doing or even negligence or carelessness, but failed to connect any other person either within or without the Service with the matter.

In spite of the promptness and thoroughness with which this regrettable affair was handled by the Commission, much adverse criticism was offered on the floor of Parliament and in certain newspapers, the statement being made and reiterated that the Commission had endeavoured to conceal the facts and prevent investigation. One western Ontario paper for example, charged that " the affair had been hurriedly concluded by one of the offenders being fined in the police court," and adding that " the offence should not be smoothed over so readily," and so forth. Criticisms in the House were even more pointed, but the simple statement of the facts offered by the Government put the matter in its proper light before Parliament and the country. In recording these facts in its report the Commission desires to provide against any misunderstanding of them in the future.

SUPERANNUATION.

Progress Made.—The matter of superannuation is still on the agenda as "unfinished business," though it may be claimed that some progress has been made during the year. The fact is now fully recognized and acknowledged by the Government that no plan of Civil Service reform or reorganization can be considered complete until it includes a scheme by which employees can be properly provided for when, by reason of age or infirmity, their usefulness is gone. This has been admitted many times by ministers and other responsible public men of all parties, and it is interesting to recall the public sentiment of twenty-five years ago and compare it with the opinions which prevail to-day. According to the scheme of superannuation which was in force in the early nineties, beneficiaries contributed one per cent of their salaries, in return for which they received a moderate pension upon retirement. This scheme was far from self-sustaining, and indeed the amount which the Government had to provide out of the public moneys to meet calls on the fund became so large that loud and frequent protests were made, so much so, in fact, that the Government found it expedient, in order to save the situation, to double the contribution of the beneficiary to two per cent. This was, however, but a temporary alleviation, and shortly after the Act was repealed and the present Retirement Fund established in its stead.

Within two years of the abolition of superannuation for the Service as a whole, however, the Government reintroduced a pension scheme for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and, a session or so later, for the officers and men of the Permanent Militia. The provisions of these Acts were generous and comprehensive. In the case of the police they included pensions for the officers' widows and children, and in the case of the militia, although the provisions of the original Act were by no means niggardly, they were appreciably extended at the second session of the present Parliament, when an amending Act reduced the minimum of service for which pension could be granted from twenty years to ten years, and also improved the status of the widows and children of officers.

The justice of the principle of a superannuation scheme is therefore fully admitted, and it has been for years in actual operation for the military and semi-military civil servant,—it is difficult to understand by what process of reasoning it has not been considered equally right and just for the civilian civil servant.

Moreover, as has been already recorded, the legislation of last session which authorized the reorganization of the Printing Bureau included as one of its essential and more important features adequate provision for the superannuation of those who had grown old in the Service. This scheme was worked out under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission and acquiesced in by Parliament and the country with a readiness which established beyond doubt appreciation of its necessity.

After Parliament prorogued, a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet took up the question in relation to the entire Service, and the Commission has been utilized to assist in preparing the required data upon which that Committee can prepare its report. There is every reason to anticipate definite action in the near future which will place upon the Statute-book an acceptable measure of superannuation.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

How the Work has Grown.—When by the Order in Council of February 13, 1918, the Outside Service was brought under the control of the Commission, the volume of its work was naturally enormously increased. This increase has gone steadily forward, as may be partially demonstrated by figures which record the routine work of the office. That these do not fully cover all the activities of the Commission will be readily appreciated. Much of the work cannot be represented by figures.

During the period covered by the report, 167,182 letters were received and dealt with; 123,555 dictated letters, 114,580 form letters and 229,137 circular letters, a total of 467,272, were mailed. During the same period, about 26,000 people were interviewed in the offices of the Commission, the daily average of callers being 63.

A comparative statement follows showing the sudden increase in the amount of mail handled:—

September, 1917—	
Incoming mail	233
Outgoing mail	506
March, 1918—	
Incoming mail	735
Outgoing mail	1,597
March, 1919—	
Incoming mail	10,360
Outgoing mail	20,215
October, 1919—	
Incoming mail	15,385
Outgoing mail	40,381

A study of the Annual Reports for 1917, 1918 and 1919 respectively furnishes the following significant figures:—

Ninth Annual Report. September 1, 1916 to August 31, 1917, the entire period being prior to the date when the Outside Service came under the Civil Service Commission.

Number of candidates examined	2,056
Permanent appointments	154
Temporary appointments	471

Tenth Annual Report. September 1, 1917 to August 31, 1918, over six months of this period, viz., February 13 to August 31, Outside Service under Civil Service Commission.

Number of candidates examined	6,670
Permanent appointments	1,006
Temporary appointments	5,588

Eleventh Annual Report. September 1, 1918 to December 31, 1919, sixteen months with entire service under control of Civil Service Commission.

Number of candidates examined	14,536
Permanent appointments	3,167
Temporary appointments	22,247

It will be observed that there is a very obvious discrepancy between the number of candidates examined and the number of appointments made during the last sixteen months. Before the Commission had adjusted its machinery sufficiently to cope with the new demands made upon it, it was thought advisable to authorize certain departments to select their own staff, rather than to hamper them in their work until the Commission was able to furnish eligible lists. The appointment of employees so selected was later ratified by the Commission, and these are included in the above figures. These were not therefore candidates examined by the Civil Service Commission. Also a number of temporary tests for stenographers and typists were conducted when the eligible lists from the general examinations were exhausted. These also are not recorded in the number of candidates examined.

The Commission has of course been obliged to expand to meet the demands made upon it. New employees were taken on and new quarters found to accommodate them. In January, 1918, that is shortly before the Order in Council, a staff of 16 was adequate to handle the work. By the following January the staff had increased to 73. The beginning of 1920 sees the employees of the Commission now numbering 135, housed in 36 rooms in the Hunter Building.

In Conclusion.—In conclusion the Commissioners venture to make the claim that the period covered by this report has been fruitful of much definite and tangible progress toward the goal to which they set out two years ago. Whatever may be the verdict of Parliament and the country upon that work, the effort has been strenuous and sustained. It has been a busy year. The conception and development of the classification schedules, the reorganization of the Service on the lines of that classification, a reorganization which in some instances has amounted almost to a revolution, the reconstruction of the whole scheme and character of examinations to meet the vastly increased requirements, the establishing of a cost of living bonus schedule, the preparation of preliminary data from which in due course a comprehensive superannuation scheme may be evolved, satisfactory to the Service and just to the taxpayer—these are but a few of the larger problems which have been attacked with, it is submitted a reasonable measure of success.

In thus claiming recognition of earnest effort to meet an exceptional and strenuous situation the Commissioners desire to bespeak a measure of commendation for the faithful and unremitting work of the office staff. Though that staff has been considerably increased in numerical strength, the work of the Commission has increased in far greater ratio and throughout the year the staff has been undermanned and overworked. There are few of the senior officers, at least, whose work has not extended beyond office hours almost every day. A splendid *esprit de corps* exists in the Commission, the employees, both men and women, show a personal interest and pride in their work, which sustains their efforts and compels results, and the Commissioners feel that this word of appreciation, as an acknowledgment of exceptionally faithful service, cannot fairly be withheld.

Although the Commission has been throughout the year the target for attacks from those who view its operations with suspicion and animosity, the Commissioners desire to record their grateful appreciation of the generous support accorded them by Parliament, the Press and the country generally. The task upon which they are engaged is now better understood by those whose attitude is without prejudice, the horizon is rapidly clearing, and the new year opens with ample promise of final and successful achievement. The times require the most drastic retrenchment and the country demands it. The Civil Service Commission has set this as an essential objective, and if Parliament will permit the carrying out of the reorganization of the Public Service strictly along the lines already laid down and now being put into operation, millions will be saved to the people and the Service itself will be benefited.

W. J. ROCHE, *Chairman.*

M. G. LAROCHELLE,

CLARENCE JAMESON,

Commissioners.

OTTAWA, December 31, 1919.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Civil Service Commission desires to express its grateful appreciation to the gentlemen mentioned below who have willingly, and often at personal inconvenience, rendered valuable service by acting on examining boards in a number of the special competitions held under the direction of the Commission.

F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister, Department of Labour.
Dr. F. D. Adams, Dean, Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University.
R. C. F. Alexander, Assistant Engineer, Railways and Canals.
Rudolph M. Anderson, Dominion Zoologist, Ottawa.
Hon. Justice Audette, Judge of Exchequer Court, Ottawa.
F. W. Babington, Analyst, Department of Customs.
Dr. R. Barnes, V.S., Chief Meat Inspector, Department of Agriculture.
C. M. Barbeau, B.A., B.Sc., Ethnologist, Department of Mines.
H. Barton, Professor of Animal Husbandry, MacDonald College.
Paul Beau, Beau & Beau Metal Workers, Montreal.
E. H. Beazley, Union Steamships Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Charles H. Beddoe, Superintending Accountant, Department of Interior.
E. Beetham, General Superintendent, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Vancouver.
Dr. Joseph Begin, Superintendent of Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.
Tancrede Bienvenu, Gen. Mgr. and Vice-President, Provincial Bank of Canada, Montreal.
W. J. Black, Chairman, Soldier Settlement Board.
E. G. Blackader, Actuary, Dominion Annuities, Post Office Department.
C. Blarry, Instructor in Dairying, Macdonald College, P.Q.
G. L. Blatch, B.A., Sparks Chambers, Ottawa.
T. A. D. Bliss, Chief Clerk of Records, Customs Department.
C. A. Bowman, "Citizen," Ottawa.
J. W. Brant, Secretary, National Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.
S. Bray, Chief Surveyor, Department of Indian Affairs.
W. A. Brown, Poultry Specialist.
Robert Bruce, Superintending Engineer, Ottawa River Works, Ottawa.
W. H. Bunting, President, Ontario Fruit Growers Ass'n., St. Catharines, Ont.
E. R. Cameron, Ottawa.
Noulan Cauchon, C.E., Ottawa.
J. B. Challies, C.E., Superintendent of Water Power Branch, Ottawa.
C. F. X. Chaloner, Engineer, Public Works Department, Ottawa.
H. Chandler, Master Plumber, Ottawa.
Hon. T. C. Chapais, Quebec.
F. H. Chrysler, K.C., Ottawa.
W. C. Clark, M.A., Ph.D., Department of Labour.
C. K. Clarke, M.D., Superintendent, General Hospital, Toronto, Ont.
George H. Clarke, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.
H. W. Cleave, Superintendent, The Mint, Ottawa, Ont.
R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.
Prof. C. C. Colby, McGill University, Montreal.
Ralph Connabee, General Manager, F. W. Woolworth Co., Toronto, Ont.
M. F. Connor, B.Sc., Chemist, Department of Mines, Ottawa.
R. de B. Corriveau, Engineer, Public Works Department.
W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister, Department of Interior.
Dr. G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., LL.D., President, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.
S. Daughtry, Master Plumber, Ottawa.
Dr. E. G. Davis, Ottawa.
H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairy Products, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.
Edouard G. D. Deville, LL.D., D.G.S., Surveyor-General.
A. D. Descelles, Parliamentary Librarian, Ottawa.
Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa.
D. B. Dowling, B.Sc., F.R.S.C., Geologist, Department of Mines.
E. F. Drake, Director, Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior.
Capt. R. G. Durley, Chief of Gauges and Standards, Imperial Munitions Board, Ottawa.
T. W. Dwight, Assistant Director of Forestry, Ottawa, Department of the Interior.
F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Department of Agriculture.
Sir Robert Falconer, President, Toronto University.
D. M. Finnie, General Manager, Bank of Ottawa.
O. S. Finnie, B.Sc., D.L.S., Inspecting Engineer, Mining Lands and Yukon, Interior.
C. A. Fisher, Secretary, Niagara Fruit Growers Ass'n., St. Catharines, Ont.
Hamilton Fleming, Ex-President, Niagara Fruit Growers Ass'n.
Surgeon-General J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D., Acting Director General, Medical Services, Ottawa.
Basil Fraser, Assistant Chief Engineer, Department of Marine.
F. W. French, Chief of Staff, Canada Food Board.
Harold Fry, Associate Editor, "Farmers Advocate."
E. E. Gagnon, Assistant Engineer, Railways and Canals.
W. F. Garland, President, Eastern Ontario Poultry Ass'n., Ottawa.
Arthur Gibson, Editor, "Naturalist," Ottawa.
F. Giddens, Department of Labour.
Dr. J. S. C. Glashan, Ottawa.
A. Graham, Chief Fire Inspector, Lower Ottawa Forest Protective Ass'n., Ottawa.
Alex. J. Grant, District Engineer, Welland Canal.

J. W. Greenway, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Department of Interior.
J. H. Grisdale, D.Sc.A., Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture.
E. Groves, Representing the G.W.V.A.
Dr. Andrew Halkett, Naturalist, Department of Naval Service.
J. B. Harkin, Commissioner, Dominion Parks, Ottawa.
R. A. C. Henry, Assistant Engineer, Railways and Canals.
Dr. G. C. Hewitt, D.Sc., Dominion Entomologist.
Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth, Chief Inspector of Foods, Medical Health Office, Ottawa.
R. J. Hutchison, Flax Specialist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
F. A. Jones, Principal, Normal School, Ottawa.
H. M. King, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.
Dr. Otto Klotz, LL.D., D.Sc., Dominion Astronomer, Interior Department.
Dr. S. Lafortune, President, Quebec Poultry Provincial Ass'n., Gatineau Point, P.Q.
Dr. C. Laidlaw, Ottawa.
Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester, Commission of Conservation.
F. Letourneau, Oka Agricultural College.
Wm. Lochhead, B.A., M.Sc., Professor, Macdonald College, P.Q.
C. A. Magrath, Fuel Comptroller, Ottawa.
Paul Marchand, Electrician, Ottawa.
W. A. Mattice, Dominion Bridge Co., Ottawa.
Dr. McGill, Chief Analyst Laboratory Branch, Interior.
Wm. McInness, B.A., F.R.S.C., Directing Geologist, Department of Mines.
Dr. E. E. McIntyre, Department of Mines.
John McKinley, Master Plumber, Ottawa.
John Murphy, Electrical Engineer, Railways and Canals, Ottawa.
Dr. L. J. Murphy, Medical Supplies, Ottawa.
M. E. Nichols, Department of Public Information, Ottawa.
Capt. C. H. Nicholson, G.T.R., Vancouver.
B. E. Norrish, M.Sc., Exhibit and Publicity Bureau, Trade and Commerce.
Dr. J. S. Page, Quebec.
Dr. R. K. Paterson, Ottawa.
M. J. Patton, Chief Editor, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.
John Pearson, Architect, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.
Rev. Noel Pelletier, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.
A. G. Pittaway, Photographer, Ottawa.
Prof. E. E. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.
Dr. J. H. Putman, Inspector of Schools, Ottawa.
J. M. Roberts, Registrar of Correspondence, Interior.
C. H. Robinson, Assistant Chemist, Department of Agriculture.
Dr. P. D. Ross, Ottawa Journal-Press.
Dr. Sanderson, F.F.A., Toronto.
Narcisse Saroie, B.Sc.A., Department of Agriculture, P.Q.
C. E. Saunders, Ph.D., Dominion Cerealist, Ottawa.
J. C. Saunders, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance.
E. O. Sawyer, Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa.
C. O. Senecal, Geographer and Chief Draftsman, Department of Mines.
J. Shearer, Superintendent Buildings, Department of Public Works.
F. A. Sheppard, Manager St. Catherines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., St. Catherines.
L. Sherwood, Principal Assistant Engineer, Railways and Canals.
Frank T. Shutt, M.A., D. Sc., F.I.C., F.R.S.C., Ottawa.
D. Spence, Fruit Dealer, Toronto.
Bryce M. Stewart, Editor, "Labour Gazette," Labour Department.
R. M. Stewart, Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.
Major George Stiff, Department of Militia and Defence.
A. E. St. Laurent, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Public Works.
A. Tinkle, B.Sc., Preventive Officer, Customs Department.
Professor Wade Toole, Ontario Agricultural College.
W. deC. Topley, Photographer, Ottawa.
Prof. Ramsay Traquair, McGill University, Montreal.
J. W. Troup, Manager, B.C. Coast Steamship Service, Canadian Pacific Railway, Victoria.
E. M. Trowern, Retail Merchants Association, Ottawa.
J. G. A. Valin, Assistant Analyst, Department of Inland Revenue.
M. Valiquet, Supervising Engineer, Department of Public Works.
Henry Watters, Druggist, Ottawa.
W. E. Weld, Water Powers Branch.
C. W. Whittaker, Vancouver.
E. L. Wren, Bromsgrove Guild, Montreal.
Prof. G. M. Wrong, University of Toronto.
Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Department of Field Husbandry, O.A.C., Guelph.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PART II

TABLES

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission.

Note.—The letters "R.S." wherever they occur in these tables indicate "Returned Soldier," i.e. a person who has been on active service overseas on the military or naval forces of His Majesty or of any of the allies of His Majesty during the recent war, who has left such service with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged.

AGRICULTURE.

Name.	Class.	Branch, Etc.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment	Place of Appointment.
Peart, Grant Sommerville	Officer	Seed	$ 2,200	22-12-18	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Lloyd, Hoyes	Ornithologist	Dominion parks	2,200	30-11-18	" "	"
Baker, Lillian V.	Seed clerk	Seed	1,400	29- 1-19	" "	"
Presley, Annie	Stenographer	Experimental Farm	800	1- 2-19	Competitive examination	"
Dumaine, Raoul	French assistant to Dominion poultry husbandman.	Poultry division	1,800	21- 1-19	Special competition	"
Coe, J. A	Clerk	Publications	800	1-10-19	Competitive examination	"
Ovens, Thos. R.S.	Lay inspector	Health of animals	1,000	19- 7-18	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Deschamps, Raoul	"	"	1,000	11- 2-19	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
McDunnough, Jas. H.	Assistant entomologist	Entomological	2,200	1- 4-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Howlett, Ralph R.S.	Caretaker and general assistant.	Health of animals	900	12-12-18	Local competition	St. John, N.B.
Reek, Wm. Robt	Assistant live stock commissioner.	Live stock	3,000	1- 4-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Albert, Jos., L.L.A.	Assistant to superintendent	Experimental Farm station	1,200	9- 4-19	" "	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.
Pope, Victor R.S.	Lay inspector	Health of animals	1,000	15- 7 18	Competitive examination	Edmonton, Alta.
Cox, Wm. Henry R.S.	"	"	1,000	7- 7-18	" "	"
Boque, Arthur H.	Assistant in field laboratory		1,500	15- 5-19	Special competition	St. Catharines, Ont.
Bailey, Dixon L.	Officer i/c field laboratory	Grain disease research	1,600	15- 5-19	" "	Brandon, Man.
Madden, George C.	Assistant in field laboratory		1,500	19- 5-19	" "	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Coon, Henry A. R.S	Supervising officer	Potato inspection division	1,200	15- 5-19	" "	Province of Ontario.
McCurry, John Bruce	Assistant in field laboratory		1,600	15- 5-19	" "	Indian Head, Sask.
Munro, John B	Assistant editor	Publications	1,800	26- 5-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Spearman, Wilbert	Veterinary inspector	Health of animals	1,400	5-12-18	Competitive examination	Toronto, Ont.
Block, Jesse F.	Assistant to superintendent	Experimental station	1,400	1- 5-19	Special competition	Rosthern, Sask.
Spicer, Ivy M.	Stenographer	Live stock	700	1- 7-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Fraser, John G. C. R.S.	Assistant	Cereal division Experimental Farm.	1,700	21- 7-19	Special competition	"
Hayter, Ernest S	Assistant to the superintendent.	Experimental station	1,400	10- 6-19	" "	Morden, Man.
McCulloch, Wm. K.	Supervising officer	Potato inspection division	1,200	27- 5-19	" "	Nova Scotia.
Sigfusson, S. J. R.S.	Assistant to superintendent	Experimental Farm station	1,400	1- 6-19	" "	Scott, Sask.
Moore, Francis E. R.S.	Lay inspector	Health of animals	1,000	1- 8-19	Competitive examination	Edmonton, Alta.
Hastings, Jas. R.	Chief fruit inspector	Fruit	2,000	11- 7-19	Special competition	Western Ontario.
Taylor, Eldon Main	Assistant to superintendent	Experimental Farm station	1,400	4- 7-19	" "	Fredericton, N.B.
Gibson, Henry H. R.S.	Veterinary inspector	Health of animals	1,400	24- 4-19	Competitive examination	
Gwatkin, Ronald R.S.	" "	"	1,400	4- 6-19	" "	
McCarthy, Theresa	Stenographer		800	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.

Reed, Francis H.	Assistant to superintendent experimental station.		1,400	1- 7-19	Special competition	Brandon, Man.
Ponton. Jos. Noe	Live stock specialist	Live stock	2,000	17- 6-19	" "	Quebec, Que.
McFarlane, Victor E. R.S.	Lay inspector	Health of animals	1,000	18- 8-19	Special examination	
Beaudry, Yvonne	Clerk	Dairy and cold storage division.	800	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Foy, Jos. Ed. H. E. R.S.	Assistant to flax specialist		1,380	12- 9-19	" "	"
Downes, Wm	Junior entomologist	Entomological division	1,260	1- 9-19	Special competition	Victoria, B.C.
Dunn, Melvin Barker	Assistant entomologist	" "	1,400	15- 5-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
James, Richard Thos R.S.	Veterinary inspector	Health of animals	1,400	11- 8-19	Competitive examination	Carp, Ont.
Betts, Wm. R.S.	Superintendent	Experimental Farm station	2,500	7- 8-19	Special competition	Lacombe, Alta.
Bright, Samuel G. R.S.	Veterinary inspector	Health of animals	2,000	1- 8-19	Competitive examination	
Ungar, Edison B. R.S.	" "	"	1,400	29- 5-19	" "	
Pennells, Thos. H. R.S.	Lay inspector	"	1,000	2- 9-19	" "	
Bedard, Wilfrid A. R.S,	"	"	1,000	18- 8-19	" "	
Brewer, Wm. S. R.S.	"	"	1,000	2- 9-19	" "	
Keston, Samuel H. R.S.	Veterinary inspector	"	1,400	23- 7-19	" "	
Morgan, James R.S.	Lay inspector	"	1,000	29- 8-19	" "	
Perry, Francis J. R.S.	"	"	1,000	20- 8-19	" "	
Wilson, Florence F.	Stenographer	Fruit	700	1- 7-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Wilson, Duncan S. R.S.	Lay inspector	Health of animals	1,000	2- 9-19	" "	
George, Mary B.	Clerk	Seed laboratory	1'050	1- 7-19	" "	"
Govan, Margaret L	"	"	1,050	25- 7-19	" "	"
Mulvaugh, Laura J	"	"	1,050	1- 7-19	" "	"
O'Gorman, Elizabeth E	"	"	1,050	1- 7-19	" "	"
Lecourt, Mary B	Stenographer	" Br.	1,050	1- 4-19	" "	"
Beveridge, David J. R.	Lay inspector	Health of animals	1,000	2- 9-19	" "	
Godfrey, Cara L.	Stenographer	Fruit commissioners office	1,050	1-9-19	" "	"
Pook, George G.	Veterinary inspector	Health of animals	1,400	25- 8-19	" "	
Hall, Wm. J. R.S.	Lay inspector	"	100	2- 9-19	" "	Montreal, Que.
Tremblay, Henry	Inspector of illustration station	Health of animals	1,600	15- 8-19	Special competition	Province of Quebec.
MacLean, Donald S.	Lay inspector	"	1,000	3- 9-19	Competitive examination	Montreal, P.Q.
Walsh, Geo. Stanley	"	"	1,000	1- 8-19	" "	"
Wright, Dorothy Lelia	Stenographer	Experimental Farm.	1,050	1- 9-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Rankin, Wm. Howard	Plant pathologist		2,200	17-10-19	Special competition.	St. Catharines, Ont.
Street, Alfred	Inspector	Dairy products	1,500	10-11-19	"	Regina, Sask.
Dufton, Charles H. R.S.	Lay inspector		1,000	1- 8-19	Competitive examination	Hamilton, Ont.
Pilkey, Melville. R.S.	Veterinary inspector		1,400	6-10-19	Under Sec. 14 of Civil Service Commission Regulations.	
Bishop, Harold H. R.S.	"	Health of animals	1,400	6- 6-19	Competitive examination	Kazabazua, P.Q.
Evans, Thos. S. R.S.	Lay inspector	"	1,000	10- 9-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Humphreys, Francis A.	Veterinary inspector	"	1,400	24- 9-19	" "	
Slingsby, Wm. R	Lay inspector	"	1,000	2- 9-19	" "	
Brooker, Harry J. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 8-19	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Miller, M. H	Veterinary inspector	"	1,400	2- 7-19	" "	Kelwood, "
Fortier, Louis R.S.	Lay inspector	"	1,000	1- 8-19	" "	
Gallienne, Cyril A. R.S.	"	"	1,000	2- 9-19	" "	
Melanson, James T.	Veterinary inspector	"	1,400	4- 9-19	" "	

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission.—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Class.	Branch, etc.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Richardson, Chas. H. R.S.	Veterinary Inspector	Health of Animals	1,400	29- 5-19	Competitive examination	
Robinson, Robert Ely, R.S.	District fruit inspector	Fruit	1,560	9-12-19	Special competition	Quebec and Eastern Ontario.
White, Arthur H. R.S.	Senior supervisor of cow testing	Dairy and Cold Storage	1,800	19-11-19	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Wilson, Garnet Roy	Representative of poultry division	Live stock branch	1,800	23- 7-19	"	"

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Name.	Class.	Branch, etc.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
Fraser, Arthur R	Law clerk		2,100	1- 8-18	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Kearns, Eliza H	Clerk		800	1- 4-19	"	"
Cranston, M. Goldie	"		800	1- 4-19	"	"
Bates, Anna E	"		750	1- 4-19	"	"
Tully, Margaret Ethel	"		700	1- 4-19	"	"
Hall, Lyla	"		700	1- 4-19	"	"
Baker, Mary J	"		700	1- 4-19	"	"

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Name.	Class.	Branch, etc.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
Bourbonnais, J. W	Clerk	Examination	1,200	1-10-18	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Walker, Ruth M	"	"	1,600	30- 9-18	Special competition	"
MacKay, Nellie C	"	Administration	1,050	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	"
Munro, Margaret	"	Examination	1,050	1- 4-19	" "	"
Balmer, Marion	"	Administration	1,250	1- 4-19	" "	"
Bogie, Gladys	"	Examination	1,050	1- 4-19	" "	"
Gibbard, Mildred	Stenographer	Administration	800	1- 4-19	" "	"
Plantz, E. Marjorie	Clerk	"	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Mason, Norma P	Stenographer	Examination	750	1- 4-19	" "	"
Horne, Nellie	"	Administration	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	"
Dooley, Thos. Patrick	"	Examination	750	1- 4-19	" "	"
Sibley, Ethel W	"	"	1,050	1- 4-19	" "	"
McCrea, Mary Blake	Typist	Administration	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Warner, Arla B	"	"	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Siddall, Jetta J	Stenographer	Administration	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	"
Vallillee, Mary B	"	Organization	1,050	1- 8-19	" "	"
Drew, Norah A	Typist	Administration	600	27- 8-19	" "	"

COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION.

Robertson, Wm. A.	Forest assistant		1,400	20- 5-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Mulley, Geo. Allan	"		1,500	7- 5-19	"	"

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

Trythall, R. W	Chief clerk	Customs service	1,700	1- 9-18	Competitive examination	Vancouver, B.C.
Walkling, Albert	Excise officer	Excise division	1,000	8-11 18	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Kackney, Jno. T	Officer	Customs service	1,000	1- 1-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Roughley, Isaac	"	"	1,000	1- 1-19	" "	"
Prior, E. H	"	"	1,000	1- 1-19	" "	"
McLeod, Hugh	"	"	1,000	1- 1-19	" "	"
Helps, F. H	"	"	1,000	1- 1-19	" "	"
Biggar, F.L	"	"	1,000	1- 1-19	" "	Niagara Falls, Ont
Juteau, Antonio	Excise officer	Excise division	900	23- 9-18	" "	Montreal, Que.
Bruce, A. C. R.S.	Collector	Customs service	1,000	13-12-18	Special competition	Shelburne, N.S.
Richmond, Geo A. R.S.	Clerk	"	1,100	1- 6-19	Competitive examination	Calgary, Alta.
Manford, Jas. H. R.S.	"	"	1,100	23- 1-19	" "	Windsor, Ont.
Fisher, Bert. R.S.	Officer	"	1,100	1- 2-19	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Noble, Herbert	Excise officer	Inland Revenue division	900	25-11-18	" "	London, Ont.
Codire, Arthur A. R.S.	Clerk	Customs service	1,000	4- 2-19	" "	St. John, N.B.
Minhinnick, W. B. R.S.	Customs clerk	"	1,200	1- 7-19	" "	Burdett, Alta.
Mackenzie, G. E. R.S.	Officer	"	1,100	1- 5-19	" "	St. Thomas, Ont.
Lynch, J. F. R. R.S.	Clerk	"	1,200	1- 5-19	" "	Orillia, Ont.
Batchelor, Walter J. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 6-19	" "	Walkerville, Ont.
Paddell, Dr. Harry W.	"	"	1,200	26- 2-19	" "	London, Ont.
Mason, Arthur T. R.S.	Customs clerk	Inspection service	1,200	24- 3-19	" "	
Beriault, Wm.	3rd class Excise officer	Inland Revenue division	900	8-11-18	" "	Montreal, Que.
Chivers, Wm. R.S.	Clerk.	Customs service	1,100	1- 3-19	" "	Galt, Ont.
Bullis, Frank R. R.S.	Customs clerk	"	1,000	1- 3-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Davies, John D. R.S.	Sub-collector	"	1,200	1- 5-19	" "	The Pas, Man.
Robertson, Wm. D. R.S.	Clerk	"	1,050	17- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Beaudet, Alphonse, R.S.	Messenger	Inland Revenue division	800	1- 4-19	" "	"
James, Henry M. R.S.	Customs clerk	Customs service	1,100	1- 5-19	" "	Windsor, Ont.
Raper, Victor R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 5-19	" "	"
Campbell, Chas. W. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 6-19	" "	Leamington, Ont.
Conlin, Henry J. R.S.	"	"	1,100	31- 5-19	" "	Cobourg, Ont.
Pettipiece, Lloyd J. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 7-19	Special competition	Amherstburg, Ont.
Alton, F. E. R.S.	Preventive officer	"	1,000	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	Fort Frances, Ont.
Barrowman, Robert R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Montreal, Que.
Batchelor, T. E. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	Under section 48, Civil Service Commission regulations.	Ft. William, Ont.
Baxter, T. E. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Chatham, Ont.
Belisle, Jos. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	St. Johns, P.Q.
Boudreau, Helidore	"	"	600	1- 4-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Breed, George. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Galt, Ont.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission.—*Continued.*

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—*Continued,*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Burke, R. J.	Preventive Officer	Customs service	1,100	1- 4-19	Under Sec. 48 of Civil Service Commission regulations.	Hamilton, Ont.
Clarke, Colin	"	"	1,050	1- 4-19	" "	Kingston, Ont.
Daly, J. M. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Montreal, Que.
Doherty, A. E. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Kingston, Ont.
Etherington, P. G. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Ft. William, Ont.
Gagnon, J. A. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Three Rivers, P,Q.
Gorham, C. A. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Ft. Frances, Ont.
Grant, W. E. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	St. John's, P.Q.
Hardy, John R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Brantford, Ont.
Heap, A. H. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	St. John's, P.Q.
Hughes, C. H. R.S.	"	"	1,300	1- 4-19	" "	Hamilton, Ont.
Humphreys, Thos. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Jones, Arthur. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	St. John's, P.Q.
Kelly, J.E	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Hamilton, Ont.
Kennedy, J. F. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Chatham, Ont.
Kennedy, Jas. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Klepper, Julius R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Kitchener, Ont,
Larue, J. A. R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
McCallum, Archibald	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	"
Morrice, C. J. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Chatham, Ont.
Muir, C. A. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Bridgeburg, Ont.
Panneton, J. A	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.
Ramsden, Fred. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Bridgeburg, Ont.
Robetaille, J. E. R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Sinclair, David R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	St. John, N.B.
Stewardson, E. W. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Ft. William, Ont.
Therein, Brune R.S.	Sub-collector of customs	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Sorel, P.Q.
Thomson, Wm. R S.	Preventive officer,	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Wallace, W. W. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Bridgeburg, Ont.
Killorn, J. L. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	St. John, N.B.
Lawson, O. J. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	" "
MacInnes, A. A.	"	"	300	1- 4-19	" "	Hawkesbury, N,S.
McNeil, H. W	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	North Sydney, N.S.
Miller, G. L.	"	"	350	1- 4-19	" "	Digby, N.S.
Oney, C. M., R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Athelston, P.Q.
Pincombe, C. A. R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	Woodstock, N.B.
Price. R. W. R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	" "
Reid. J. D. P.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Pictou, N.S.

Sullivan H. H.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	St. Stephen, N .B.
Sweeny, H. M. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Bathurst, N.B.
Thompson, D. T. R.S	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	St. John, N.B.
Wallace, Wm.	"	"	1,300	1- 4-19	" "	Coaticook, P.Q.
Wentzel, Elisha	"	"	200	1- 4-19	" "	Lunenburg, N,S.
Winslow, F. W. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	St. John, N.B.
Anderson, Alexander R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	" "
Archibald, Ernest R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Halifax, N.S.
Blackford, H	"	"	250	1- 4-19	" "	Digby, N.S.
Bruce, W. G. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Cauchon, Alphonse	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Lake Megantic, P.Q.
Doucet, J. D	Collector of customs	"	1,400	1- 4-19	" "	Bathurst, N.B.
Forest, J. J. R.S.	Preventive officer	"	1,400	1- 4-19	" "	Coaticook, P.Q.
Gillis, A. D	"	"	1,050	1- 4-19	" "	Sydney, N.S.
Gravelle, A. V. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Athelston, P.Q.
Hall, Robert	"	"	400	1- 4-19	" "	Halifax. N.S.
Hanlon, J. J. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Woodstock, N.B.
Hare, John R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Halifax, N.S.
Hebert, H. A. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Abercorn, P.Q.
Hutchings, F. W. R.S	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Athelton, P.Q.
Jenson, P. E. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Abercorn, P.Q.
Jones, J. J. R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	McAdam Junction, N.B.
Riddell, Reta I	Typist		800	1- 5-19	Competitive examination	Toronto, Ont.
Smart, W. C. R.S.	Preventive officer	Customs service	1,000	1- 4-19	Under Sec. 48 of Civil Service Commission Regulations.	Ottawa, Ont.
Smith, Thos. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Thompson, T. E. R.S.	"	"	1,600	1- 4-19	" "	"
Tyler, Ed. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Urquhart, G. B. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	"
Verdon, L. L. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Kirouac, E. N. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
LaCouvee, A. C.	"	"	1,600	1- 4-19	" "	"
McBride, G. E. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	"
McEachern, A. F. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Marjerrison, Eva	"	"	950	1- 4-19	" "	"
Markell, E. A. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Mason, C. C. R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	"
Munson, W. E. R.S.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	"
O'Reilly, C. A R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Oxtaby, Boswell R.S.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	"
Perault, A. C. R.S	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Pratt, H. T. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Rogers, J. F, R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	"
Sarson, W. E. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Brown, N. R. A. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Coffin, R. F.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Dayboll, Edgar R.S.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	"
D'Ornellas, Miss E. A	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission.—*Continued.*

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Fraser, W. B. R.S.	Preventive officer	Customs service	1,000	1- 4-19	Under Sec. 48 of Civil Service Commission Regulations.	Ottawa, Ont.
Good, C. R. R.S.	Preventive officer	Customs service	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Harrison, E. H. B.	"	"	2,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Houghan, A. G. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Hogg, P. B. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	"
Hooper, J. A. V. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Hutton, J. A.	"	"	1,800	1- 4-19	" "	"
Jessiman, R. H. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Kimball, R. H. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
McAllister, L. A.	Sub-collector	"	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	White Horse, Y.T.
McAllum, Alex. R.S.	Preventive officer	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Victoria, B.C.
McDonald, C. E.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
McIntosh, Duncan R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Moose Jaw, Sask.
McLean, D. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Hamilton, Ont.
McLeod, Jas. R.S.	Sub-collector	"	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	Dawson, Y.T.
Manhard, H. S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	Moose Jaw, Sask.
Marshall, A. W.	Preventive officer	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Welland, Ont.
Moody, J. W. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Chatham, Ont.
Postlethwaite, Miss M. A.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Paton, D. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Sharpe, J. W. R.S.	"	a	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	St. Catharines, Ont.
Summers, J. A. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Taylor, Phillip. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	"
Underhill, C. W	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	Saskatoon, Sask.
Vernon, F. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	"
Westley, Charles R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Lethbridge, Alta.
McIntosh, C. M. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Vancouver, B.C.
McRae, Alex.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	"
Nesbitt, George.	"	"	1,050	1- 4-19	" "	"
Potts, M. C. R.S.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	"
Ross, T. B. R.S.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	" "	"
Stephenson, John. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Thompson, J. F. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	"
Warwick, Frank. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Fernie, B.C.
Wood, J. A. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Vancouver, B.C.
Wright, Irwin. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	"
Young, W. M. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Fernie, B.C.
Bell, P. E. A. R.S	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Regina, Sask.

Betts, H. W.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	"	"	Dawson, Y.T,
Brown, H. J. S. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	Regina, Sask.
Chorley, John R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Edmonton, Alta.
Elgee, E. P. R.S.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Everett, L. R.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	"	"	Victoria, B.C.
Fairhurst, T. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Winnipeg, Man,
Finlaison, A. H	"	"	2,100	1- 4-19	"	"	Dawson, Y.T.
Forrest, Alex	"	"	1,800	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Horn, John R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	Regina, Sask.
Horseman, Hubert R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	Moose Jaw, Sask.
Howell, W. N.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Humphrey, G. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Jones, W. R. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Lumbard, R. W R.S	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	Vancouver, B,C.
Luxton, J. R. R,S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	Regina, Sask.
Kirby, Thos. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Abbotsford, B.C.
Allen, George R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Annandale, A. J. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	New Westminster, B.C
Armstrong, W. D.	"	"	1,250	1- 4-19	"	"	Revelstoke, B.C.
Bartlett, W. J. R.S.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Beldam, J. V. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	New Westminster, B.C
Conway, W. J., R.S	Preventive officer	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Cunningham, A. C. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	Nanaimo, B.C.
Davies, Samuel R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Doig, James	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Ferriss, C.S. R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Frost, J. J. K. R.S.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	"	"	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Gardiner, Fred R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Gilland, West R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Hanafin, James	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Heryet, Wm. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Kerr, W.B, R.S.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	"	"	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Adair, T. J	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Ashworth, M. W. R.S.	"	"	1,200	1- 4-19	"	"	Moosejaw, Sask.
Creery, C. A.	"	"	1,450	1- 4-19	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Hutton, John R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Mears, T. V. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	"
May, E.C. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Vaughan, J. W. R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	"	"	"
McLeod, Daniel	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
McVean, H. C. R.S,	"	"	900	1- 4-19	"	"	Windsor, Ont.
Maisonville, O. F. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Marks, A. T. O. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Parry Sound, Ont.
Marlatt, G. W.	Sub-collector	"	1,200	1- 4-19	"	"	St. Thomas, Ont.
Mathie, F. M.	Preventive officer	"	1,100	1- 4-19	"	"	Brandon, Man.
Perry, Ernest R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Richardson, Walter R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Scott, Robert R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Windsor, Ont.
Shields, Harry R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Smith, L. H. R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	"	"	Windsor, Ont.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission.—*Continued.*

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Snelling, Stanley.....R.S.	Preventive officer.....	Customs service	1,000	1- 4-19	Under Sec. 48 of Civil Service Commission Regulations.	Windsor, Ont.
Webb, P. G. S........	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Peterboro, Ont.
Weston, Thos.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Sarnia, Ont.
Wilson, W. W........	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Welland, Ont.
Wood, J. H.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Wright, W. E.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Harvey, P. E.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Hastings, J. B.........R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	"
Haynes, G. C.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	St. Thomas, Ont.
Hazell, A. C.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Windsor, Ont.
Hobbs, C. W.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Welland, Ont.
Horne, H. G.........R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	St. Catharines, Ont.
Irwin, C. H........	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Woodstock, Ont.
James, W. H.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
King, G. W.........R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Port Arthur, Ont.
Lea, J. E.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Sarnia, Ont.
Lillie, B. M.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Wallaceburg, Ont.
McDonald, Nicholas.........R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	Parry Sound, Ont.
Abrahamson, P. A.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Welland, Ont.
Addison, Rowland.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Barrett, E. J.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Begy, G. A........	"	"	1,800	1- 4-19	" "	St. Catharines, Ont.
Bentley, James.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Sarnia, Ont.
Blamey, J. R.........R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Brown, C. M.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Bushby, John........	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Emerson, Man.
Catherwood, C. R.........R.S.	"	"	1,100	1- 4-19	" "	Colborne, Ont.
DeCoursey, Miss M........	"	"	800	1- 4-19	" "	London, Ont.
Former, Albert.........R.S.	"	"	900	1- 4-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Fulcher, Jerrard.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	St. Thomas, Ont.
Hammond, Steacy.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Windsor, Ont.
Hand, Daniel.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	"
Harper, H. E.........R.S.	"	"	1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Foley, Jos. P........	Sub-collector........	"	600	1- 8-19	Special Compentitive Examination.	Caraquet, N.B.
Shoebridge, Frank T.........R.S.	Clerk........	"	1,100	1-10-19	Competitive examination	St. Catharines, Ont.
McCrum, Harmon U.........R.S.	Sub-collector........	"	1,000	19- 9-19	Special Comp. Examin. .	Frelighsburg, P.Q.
Carey, Alfred B.........R.S.	Collector........	"	3,600	5-12-19	Competitive examination	Vancouver, B.C.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Losty, Jas	Messenger		800	9- 9-18	Competitive examination.	Ottawa, Ont.
Bearman, Gladys M.	Stenographer		780	1-10-19	" "	"

FINANCE.

Nelles, Stephen B. R.S	Assistant receiver general.		2,500	10-10-18	Special competition.	Regina, Sask.
Nicol, George S. R.S.	" "		2,500	19-10-18	"	Calgary, Alta.
Morton, Wm.	Accountant		1,500	22-10-18	"	"
Matkin, J. H. R.S.	"		1,500	24-10-18	"	Regina, Sask.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY.

Burt, Patricia Sylvia	Clerk-stenographer		800	1- 4-19	Competitive examination.	Ottawa, Ont.
Stothers, Elizabeth M.	Typist		800	1- 5-19	" "	"

HEALTH.

Sullivan, John B. R.S.	Steward		40 a month and allowances	12- 8-19	Local competition.	Halifax, N.S.
Lachance, Joseph L.	Seaman		53.30 a month	19- 8-19	"	Grosse Isle, P.Q.
Clark, Dr. David A.	Assistant deputy minister.		4,020	1-11-19	Special competition.	Ottawa, Ont.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Berryman, Frederick	Reporter.		2,200	24- 3-19	Special competition.	Ottawa, Ont.
Hubbard, T. S	Reporter		1,700	12- 3-19	"	"

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Hawley, Phyllis C.	Stenographer		750	12- 6-18	Competitive examination.	Ottawa, Ont.
Foran, W. H.	Clerk		800	7- 1-19	" "	
Ross, Dr. Alex R. S.	Medical officer		1,500	18- 1-19	Special competition.	Prince Edward Island.
Marks, Miss G. E.	Stenographer		1,050	1- 2-19	Competitive examination.	Ottawa, Ont.
Stead, R. J. C.	Publicity agent		4,000	6- 2-19	Special competition.	"
Tallon, M. Veronica.	Clerk		720	1- 4-19	Competitive examination.	"
DeLisle, Miss N. A.	"		1,050	1- 4-19	"	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission.—*Continued.*

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION—*Concluded.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
McCagherty, Miss P.	Clerk		1,050	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Galpin, A. E.	"		125 a month.	17- 4-19	Transferred from Dominion Police.	Vancouver, B.C.
Ram, Ganga	"		60 a month.	17- 4-19	" "	"
McCheyne, R. M. R.S.	Immigration inspector		1,200	1- 5-19	Local competition	Toronto, Ont.
Watson, Robt. B., R.S.	"		1,100	1- 5-19	"	Windsor, Ont.
Driscoll, Jas. R.S.	Janitor		1,000	2- 5-19	"	Victoria, B.C.
Ryan, Inez Alma	Clerk		720	1- 4-19	Competitive examination.	Ottawa, Ont.
Joad, Annie Eunice	Stenographer		720	1- 4-19	" "	"
Mitton, Harry M. R.S.	Canadian immigration agent		1,800	26- 6-19	Special competition	Peterborough, England
Beane, Harold S. R.S.	Immigration inspector		1,000	1- 7-19	Local competition	Beebe Junction, P.Q.
Bristow, Joan W.	Clerk		600	14-12-18	Competitive examination.	Ottawa, Ont.
James, Frederick R.S.	Publicity agent		1,920	16- 9-19	Special competition	"
Conley, Peter R.S.	Janitor and guard		1,000	1-10-19	Local competition	Victoria, B.C.
Mumby, James W. R.S.	Immigration inspector		1,100	30- 9-19	"	Bridgeburg, Ont.
Glavey, Mary V.	Stenographer		800	2- 9-19	Competitive examination.	Ottawa, Ont.
Dando, Ernest R.S	Caretaker		35 a month and allowances	18-16-19	Local competition	Peace River, Alta.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
Gauthier, Dr. J. R.	Medical attendant		500	18- 9-18	Local competition.	Grouard, Alberta.
McColgan, Dr. A. S.	"		700	12-11 18	"	Hobbema Indian Agency, Alberta.
Paul, Thos.	Indian agent		1,200	1-12-18	"	Sarnia and Walpole Agency, Ont.
Shane, Lena L.	Clerk		600	1- 7-18	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Osborn, Richard E.	"		1,000	26-12-18	Local competition	Battleford Agency, Sask.
Fraser, Dr. Roderick	Medical attendant		500	14-11-18	"	Victoria, B.C.
McGookin, Thos. R.S.	Agent		1,200	1- 2-19	Special competition	Caradoc Agency, Muncey, Ont.
Bell, C. F. S.	Clerk		1,000	1- 3-19	Local competition	Carlton, Sask.
Morton, A.	"		$75 a month	10- 2-19	"	Duck Lake, Alberta.
Nichol, A. A.	Agent		100	1- 2-19	"	Annapolis, N.S.
Rochester, R.	Stenographer		700	25- 1-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Lyon, Dr. E. J.	Medical officer		500	25- 5-19	"	Fort George, B.C.

Richter, Rebecca	Stenographer		700	25- 2-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Ball, Frederick J. C.	Indian agent		1,400	15- 4-19	Special competition	Okanagan Agency, B.C.
Cameron, Wm. John.	"		200	7- 7-19	Local competition	Antigonish & Guysborough, N.S.
Lovett, Dr. L. J.	Medical attendant		400	15- 7-19	"	Bear River, N.S.
Daunt, Acton O'N. R.S	Indian agent		1,400	20- 4-19	Special competition	Williams Lake, B.C.
Garland, Ross G. R.S.	"		900	30- 7-19	"	Cape Croker, Ont.
Tyacke, Wm J., R.S	Bookkeeper		1,400	11-10-19	"	Regina, Sask.
Brown, Geo. A	Farm instructor		$75 a month	5- 9-19	Local competition	Gleichen, Alta.
Desrosiers, Dr. Victorien D. R.S.	Indian agent and medical attendant		$1,700 & house	8-12-19	Special competition	Saguenay county, P.Q.

INSURANCE.

McDonald, William R	Actuarial clerk		1,200	1- 8-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Hetherington, Doris E	Stenographer		700	1- 8-19	Competitive examination	"
Donaldson, Wm. D	Clerk		1,000	1- 4-19	"	"
Leech, Ina A	Stenographer		700	1-10-19	"	"
MacInnis, Dr. Dan. F.	Medical attendant		$200 a month	1-11-19	Under Order in Council, August 14, 1919, P.C. 1694.	Hants county, N.S.

INTERIOR.

Deschaies, Miss M. E	Clerk		700	9-10-18	Competitive examination	Calgary, Alberta.
Hawkey, R. E	Forest ranger	Forestry	1,200	1- 1-19	Local competition	Athabaska Reserve, Alberta.
Keaney, Jas. Jos	Pressman	Topographical Survey	$24 a week	6-11-18	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Botzow, Gottlieb S	Forest clerk	Forestry	1,000	27- 9-18	"	Porcupine Forest Reserve.
Jamieson, Margaret A	Clerk	Dominion Lands	800	20- 1-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
McDonald, Marion A	Stenographer	Topographical Survey	600	2-11-18	"	"
Wilkinson, J. J	Photographer	Nat. Res. Intell	1,200	19-11-18	Special competition	"
Pearson, Grant	Assistant engineer		1,500	29-11-18	"	Schomberg, Ont.
Williams, E. A	Draughtsman	Water-power	$75 a month	7-12 18	"	Montreal, Que.
Purser, Roy D. R.S.	Junior clerk	Irrigation	$9.00 a day	18-12-18	"	Calgary, Alberta.
McDonald, W. S	Hydrometric engineer	"	1,500	5- 2-19	"	"
Arnold, C. M.	Hydro and Water Admin. engineer	"	1,600	1- 1-19	"	"
McFayden, Chas	Dist. inspector of forest reserves	Forestry	2,600	5- 2-19	"	Saskatchewan District.
Ashe, S. R. S.	Forest ranger	"	1,000	1- 1-19	Local competition	Kelwood District, Man.
Bowers, W.L.B., R.S	"	"	1,000	28-12-18	"	Whirl Pool District, Man.
Kay, Jas	Forest assistant	"	1,200	30 12-18	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Callaghan, J C. R.S.	Forest ranger	"	1,000	1 1-19	"	Nisbet Forest Reserve, Sask.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission.—*Continued.*

INTERIOR—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Sivik, Frank	Warden	Dominion Parks	$90 a month	30-12-18	Special competition	Jaspar Park, Alberta.
Hamilton, Geo. P.	"	"	$90 a month	30-12-18	"	" "
Craig, John.	Assistant engineer	Hydrometic Survey	1,500	9-12-18	"	British Columbia.
Eisenhauer, E. E	Agricultural engineer	Irrigation	1,600	1- 2-19	"	Calgary, Alberta.
Bryan, John	Sorter	Forestry	800	1- 4-18	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Alexander, Colin	Laboratory assistant	Forest Products laboratory	$75 a month	1- 1-19	Special competition	Montreal, Que.
Coe, E. P. R.S.	Ranger	Forestry.	1,200	12- 2-19	Local competition	Beaver Hills, Alberta.
Martin, J. A. R.S.	Assistant forest ranger	"	1,000	19- 2-19	"	Turtle Mountain Reserve, Manitoba.
Powell, A.	Accountant	Lands	1,500	1- 5-19	"	Moosejaw, Sask.
Gagnon, Felix F.	Sorter	Mining Lands and Yukon.	800	1- 4-18	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Potter, Miss J	Stenographer.	Dominion Lands	700	25- 1-19	"	"
Maxwell, Ada.	"	"	600	1- 2-19	"	"
Johnston, Harold	Engineer.	Hydrometic Survey	1,500	3- 2-19	Special competition	Manitoba.
Barks, A. A	Assist. mechanician.	Dom. Astronomical Observatory.	1,500	10- 2-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Wenden, Geo. S.	Hydrometric engineer.	Irrigation	1,500	24- 1-19	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Murray, Herbert A.	Process photographer	Topographical Surveys	35 a week	18- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Hobkirk, Irma.	Stenographer.		800	1- 2-19	Competitive examination	Calgary, Alta.
Potter, G. R. L. R.S.	Clerk.	Dominion Lands	1,050	18- 3-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Reynolds, H.H. R.S.	Sub-agent	"	60 a month	19- 3-13	Local competition.	Grouard, Alta.
Agar, Norval	"	"	45 a month	19- 3-19	" "	Provost, Alta.
Wright, J. G	Technical clerk	Topographical Survey	1,300	19- 3-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont-
Phillips, A. McE.	Engineer	Hydrometric Survey	1,500	4- 3-19	" "	British Columbia
Cook, R. T. R.S.	Forest ranger	Forestry	1,400	8- 3-19	" "	Nesbit Reserve.
Wilcox, David E. R.S.	Homestead inspector	Dominion Lands	1,200	6- 5-19	Local competition.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Shields, Wm. R.S.	" "	"	1,200	22- 1-19	" "	Swift Current, Sask.
Quinn, Mrs. Marie.	Stenographer		700	1- 3-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Deslandes, Geo. S.	Computer and recorder	Hydrometric Survey.	1,200	28- 2-19	Local competition.	Calgary. Alta.
Drew, D. A. (Miss)	Stenographer	National Resources Intelligence.	800	3- 5-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
McRorie, Miss W. W	"	Timber and grazing	700	3- 5-19	" "	" "
McRorie, Miss H. E.	"	Water power	700	3- 5-19	" "	" "
Buck, Miss L. E.	" "	Expenditure, Accounts division.	700	3- 5-19	" "	" "
McKinley, Emily M.	"	Dominion Lands	800	1- 2-19	" "	" "
Campbell, Hazel D.	"	" "	1,050	14- 5-19	" "	" "
Boulger, Anna R.	"		1,200	1- 4-19	" "	" "
Jones, Alice E.	"	Dominion Lands	700	25- 1-19	" "	" "
Planche, Carlyle R.S.	Hydrometric engineer	Irrigation	1,500	8- 4-19	Special competition	Calgary, Alta.

Clendinnen, Ivan C. R.S.	Clerk		800	7- 4-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Beardsley, Geo. F. R.S.	"	Dominion Parks	1,250	1- 4-19	" "	" "
Scott, Nellie G	Typist	Topographical Survey	800	1- 4-19	" "	" "
Underwood, Thos. A. R.S.	Sub-agent	Dominion Lands	50 a month	1- 4-19	Local competition	Weyburn, Sask.
O'Connor, Annie L	Stenographer	Water Power	600	7- 4-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Reynolds, Henry H. R.S.	Sub-agent	Dominion Lands	60 a month	1- 4-19	Local competition	Grouard, Alta.
Ringwood, Francis H	Timber inspector		1,200	2- 6-19	" "	Edmonton, Alta.
George, Louis S. S. R.S.	Clerk	Water Power	90 a month	9- 6-19	Special competition	Kamloops, B.C.
Scammell, Edward J. R.S.	"		1,100	1- 3-19	Competitive examination	Calgary, Alta.
Brown, Gerald W. R.S.	"	Dominion Lands	700	30- 5-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Cook, Edith I.	Stenographer	" "	600	28- 5-19	" "	" "
Christie, Charles R.	Forest assistant	Forestry	1.300	2- 6-19	Special competition	Saskatchewan.
McCullough, John B. R.S.	Timber scaler		2,000	2- 6-19	" "	New Westminster.
Dowsett, Ethel I	Stenographer	Irrigation	1,050	3- 3-19	Competitive examination	Calgary, Alta.
James, John R.S.	Chief warden	Dominion Parks	1,500	7- 4-19	Local competition	Jasper Park, Alta.
Peers, Thos. A	Messenger	Irrigation	500	16-11-18	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Bevan, Geo. Ace. R.S.	Superintendent	Dominion Parks	1.800	23- 6-19	Special competition	Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.
Nelmes, Frederick N.	Foreman, construct. party	Forestry	100 a month	2- 6-19	Local competition	B.C. forest reserves,
Leach, Norman F. R.S.	Homestead inspector	Dominion Lands	1,200	26- 5-19	" "	Battleford, Sask.
Smith, Chas. C	Astronomer		2,200	21- 7-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
McFarlane, John S.	Fire and game warden	Dominion Parks	90 a month	1- 6-19	Local competition	Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.
Hawthorne, Walter E. R.S.	Rider	" "	75 a month	1- 7-19	" "	Elk Island Park, Alta.
Knight, Herbert R.S.	Chief warden	" "	1,500	27- 6-19	Special competition	Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.
Nash, Fannie	Typist	" "	65 a month	25- 1-19	Competitive examination	Winnipeg, Man.
Mossop, Percy Hall R.S.	Clerk	Timber and grazing	1,050	25- 7-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Roberts, Robert J. R.S.	Assistant forest ranger	Forestry	1,000	30- 7-19	Local competition	Fort à la Corne, Sask.
Sibbald, Kina L.	Chief telephone operator		60 a month	10- 6-19	" "	Banff, Alta.
Marsh, Joseph, H.	Computer and recorder	Hydrometric Survey	1,200	28- 2-19	" "	Calgary, Alta
Bracken, Marguerite C.	Typist	Accounts	800	8- 9-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Fortier, Agatha J.	Stenographer		800	11- 9-19	" "	" "
Yott, Horize A.	"		800	11- 9-19	" "	" "
Henroteau, François C.	Assistant astronomer	Dom. Astronomical Observatory.	1,800	22- 9-19	Special competition	" "
Sivik, Frank R.S.	Fire and game warden	Dominion Parks	90 a month	1- 1-19	Local competition	Jasper Park, Alta.
Tarrett, Charles W. R.S.	" "	" "	90 a month	14- 4-19	" "	"
Linten, Geo. N., R.S.	Forest assistant	Forestry Division,	1,400	17- 6-19	Special competition	Prince Albert, Sask.
Simmons, Arthur H. R.S.	Clerk	Dominion Lands	1,000	12- 7-19	Competitive examination	Saskatoon, Sask.
Slipper, Stanley E.	Petroleum engineer	Mining Lands, Yukon	2,700	25- 8-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Surrey, James Y. R.S.	Forest ranger	Forestry Division.	1,000	19- 9-19	Local competition	Cypress Hills, Alta.
Lynch, Mary K.	Stenographer	Dominion Lands	800	25- 8-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Clark, Helen A.	Typist	" "	800	9- 8-19	" "	" "
Henderson, Judson P.	Assistant astronomer	Dom. Astronomical Observatory.	1,800	17- 7-19	Special competition	Toronto.
McNaughton, Alex	Engineer	Hydrometric Survey	1.500	24- 6-19	" "	British Columbia.
Walker, Emily V.	Stenographer	Timber and grazing,	800	1-10-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Brady, Hilda M.	Typist	National Resources Intelligence.	600	11- 8-19	" "	" "

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission.—*Continued.*

INTERIOR—*Concluded.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Gilmour, Thos. M. . . . . R.S.	Sub-agent.	Dominion Lands.	50 a month	1- 8-19	Local competition.	Shelbrook, Sask.
Guthrie, Wm. G. . . . . R.S.	Draughtsman.	Irrigation	1,050	15- 9-19	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Renwick, Wm. A. . . . . R.S.	Clerk.	"	1,200	4- 2-19	" "	" "
Murphy, Mary E.	Sorter	Registration.	800	1-10-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Casselman, Robt. L.	Clerk bookkeeper.	Accounts.	1,050	16- 8-19	" "	" "
Starrs, Mary E	Sorter.	Land patents.	800	1- 8-19	Special lower grade examination.	" "
Weskett, Frank C. . . . . R.S.	"	National Resources Intelligence.	800	1- 6-19	" "	" "
Allery, Giles H. . . . . R.S.	Clerk.	Revenue.	1,050	1- 8-19	Competitive examination	" "
Thorburn, Gladys O.	Stenographer.	Dominion Lands.	1,050	1- 8-19	" "	" "
Lyons, Margaret M.	Typist.	Accounts.	800	1-10-19	" "	" "
Johnson, Ada F.	Clerk-Stenographer.	Dominion Lands.	1,050	12- 9-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Logan, Louisa.	Clerk-Stenographer	Dominion Lands.	1,050	11- 9-19	"	"
Gladstone, Joseph W. . . . . . R. S.	Warden.	Dominion Parks	90 a month	12- 7-19	Local competition.	Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.
Stephens, Florence.	Clerk-Typist.	Topograph. Surveys.	600	2- 9-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Stock, Jas. Jos. . . . . R.S.	Dominion Land Surveyor. .	"	1,500	9- 8-19	Special competition.	"
Webster, Norman C. . . . . R.S.	Laboratory Assistant.	Forest Products Laboratory	900	10-10-19	Local competition.	Montreal, P.Q.
Christie, Jas. M. . . . . R.S.	Fire & Game Warden.	Dominion Parks.	90 a month	12- 7-19	" "	Jaspar Park, Alta.
Johnston, Geo. W. F. . . . . R.S.	Junior Seismologist.	Dominion Observatory. . . .	1,500	1-10-19	Special competition.	Toronto, Ont.
Wright, Jos. G.	Dominion Land Surveyor. .	Topograph. Surveys.	1,500	28- 7-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Ness, Jennie.	Assist. Telephone Operator.	Dominion Parks.	50 a month	10- 6-19	Local competition.	Banff, Alta.
Christie, Richard T. . . . . R.S.	Deputy Migratory Bird Warden.	"	1,080	21-10-19	Special competition.	Nova Scotia.
Mackell, Loyola M	Clerk-Stenographer.	Dominion Lands.	600	27-10-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Clark, Alfred	Warden.	Dominion Parks.	90 a month	22-10-19	Local competition.	Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.
Hitchcock, Mathew	Forest Clerk.	Forestry.	1,000	25- 8-19	" "	Cypress Reserve, Sask.
Luke, Emily Gertrude.	Honorary Game Officer. .	. . . .	. . . .	23-12-19	Under migratory birds convention Act.	Quebec.
Rowe, Peter G. . . . . R.S.	Deputy Migratory Bird Warden	Dominion Parks.	1,080	27-10-19	Special competition. . . .	Maritime Provinces.
Archibald, Frank R. . . . . R.S.	HydrometricRecorder. . . .	Dominion Water Power. . .	1,500	3- 9-19	" "	British Columbia.
Gurtner, Frederick. . . . . R.S	Assistant Forest Ranger. . .	Forestry.	1,000	22- 9-19	Local competition.	Pasquia Forest Reserve, Sask.
Hatton, Gerald P. . . . . R.S.	Engineering Clerk	Topograph. Surveys.	1,260	16-10-19	Special competition.	Calgary, Alta.
Plaskett, Harry H. . . . . R.S.	Observer.	Dominion Astrophysical Observatory.	1,700	4-10-19	" "	Victoria, B.C.

Shankland, Wm........R.S.	Forest Ranger...........	Forestry...............	100 a month	22-10-19	Local competition.......	Clearwater Forest Reserve, Alta.
Dando, Ernest A...........	Caretaker...............	Dominion Lands...........	40 a month	27- 6-19	Under Sec. 41, Civil Service Act, 1918.........	Peace River, Alta.
Gardiner, Ernest L	Assistant Forest Ranger...	Forestry...............	1,000	22- 9-19	Local competition.......	Pines Reserves, Sask.

JUSTICE.

Piette, Thos..................	Guardian..............	Penitentiaries...........	800	19- 9-18	Local competition.......	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Gray, Major C. H...........R.S.	"	"	800	14-11-18	" "	Kingston, Ont.
Corbett, Alex J..............	Industrial Guard.........	"	1,000	1-10-18	Special competition.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Bowe, B. T...............R.S.	Guard	"	800	1-11-18	Local competition.......	Alberta,
Lowes, P. S...............R.S.	"	"	800	1- 8-18	" "	"
Topley, S.................R.S.	"	"	800	1-11-18	" "	"
Kelly, A. W. M	Chief Trade Instructor...	"	1,200	13- 1-19	" "	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Ansell, E	Guard..................	"	900	1-11-18	" "	Manitoba.
Taylor, G. T..................	"	"	900	1-11-18	" "	"
Burgess, J. F.................	"	"	900	1-11-18	" "	"
Jackson, L....................	"	"	900	1-11-18	" "	"
Green, C. H...................	"	"	900	8- 7-18	" "	Saskatchewan.
Bastien, F. X.................	Assistant Steward	"	900	8- 2-19	" "	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Ellison, C................R.S.	Guard	"	800	10- 2-19	" "	Manitoba.
Driscoll, Daniel..............	Night Fireman...........	"	800	4- 3-19	" "	Kingston, Ont.
Walsh, T. J...................	Watchman...............	"	800	10- 3-19	" "	"
LeBlanc, Edward F	Guard	"	800	1- 4-19	" "	Dorchester, N.B.
Crossman, Perry C.............	"	"	800	1- 4-19	" "	"
Brouillette, Mrs. Laura........	Clerk..................	"	900	1-10-18	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Paynter, Robert	Shoemaking Instructor....	"	1,000	1- 4-19	Local competition.......	Kingston, Ont.
Hughes, Brig-Gen., W. S.....R.S.	Supt. of Penitentiaries	"	4,000	1- 4-19	Special competition......	Ottawa, Ont.
Bennett, Wm. A............R.S.	Guard	"	800	3- 2-19	Local competition.......	British Columbia.
Keeling, Geo. H. H..........R.S.	Industrial Guard..........	"	1,000	1- 3-19	" "	"
Watson, John..................	Night Fireman...........	"	900	7- 4-19	" "	Kingston, Ont.
Irwin, Wm	Assistant Engineer.......	"	1,000	12- 5-19	" "	"
Duclos, Arnold W	Deputy Registrar and Law Reporter.............	Exchequer..............	2,900	2- 6-19	Special competition.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Meaney, Daniel J..............	Guard..................	Penitentiaries...........	800	26- 3.19	Local competition	Manitoba.
Ellison, Charles.............R.S.	"	"	800	18- 2-19	" "	"
McLeod, John ...............R.S.	"	"	800	6- 5-19	" "	Saskatchewan.
Harrison, George............R.S.	Clerk	"	1,200	6- 5-19	Special competition......	Kingston, Ont.
O'Connor, Edward ....R.S,	Guard..................	"	800	26- 7-19	Local competition.......	Manitoba.
Pruneau, Alice................	Stenographer	"	600	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Clarke, John...............R.S.	Guard..................	"	800	18- 2-19	Local competition......	Manitoba.
Lefebvre, Adelard.............	Watchman	"	900	18-10-19	" "	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Lempriere, John P..........R.S.	Shoemaking Instructor....	"	1,000	7- 4-19	" "	Alberta.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission.—*Continued.*

JUSTICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Bertrand, Wilfred	Guard	Penitentiaries	800	18-10-19	Local competition	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Miron, Albert	"	"	800	18-10-19	"	" "
Hamel, Paul	"	"	800	18-10-19	"	" "
Darby, Chas	Industrial guard	"	1,000	11-9-19	"	Saskatchewan.
Aubé, Zotique	Guard	"	800	18-10-19	"	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Doré, Emile	"	"	800	18-10-19	"	" "
St. Aubin, Ernest	"	"	800	24-10-19	"	" "
Hénault, Romuald	"	"	800	1-12-19	"	" "
Cole, Edgar, W. R.S.	"	"	800	1-11-19	"	Dorchester, N.B.
Tyson, Wilson, E. R.S.	Watchman	"	900	14-10-19	"	Kingston, Ont.
Cousineau, Herménégilde	Guard	"	800	18-10-19	"	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Palmer, William A.	"	"	800	1-11-19		Dorchester, N.B.
Brooks, John R.S.	Watchman	"	900	8-10-19	"	Kingston, Ont.
Gilbey, John R.S.	"	"	990	31-10-19	"	"
McCullough, Wm. Arthur R.S.	Industrial guard	"	1,000	11-9-19	"	Saskatchewan.
McDonald, Colin M. R.S.	Guard	"	800	6-11-19	"	Manitoba.
Pullen, Arthur R. G. R.S.	Watchman	"	900	25-10-19	"	Kingston, Ont.
Tresidder, Geo. R.S.	Industrial guard	"	1,000	23-9-19	"	Saskatchewan.
White, Harold R.S.	Guard	"	800	1-10-19	"	"
Archibald, Walter N.	Watchman	"	900	16-10-19	"	Kingston, Ont.
Botting, George R.S.	Night fireman	"	900	4-11-19	"	"
Jackson Wesley Albert R.S.	Guard	"	800	1-12-19	"	"

LABOUR.

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
Macoun, Mary	Clerk	Research	1,200	15-10-18	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Paterson, Gilbert C.	"	"	1,800	14-12-18	" "	"
Grange, Helen A.	"	Employment division	1,600	1-2-19	Competitive examination	"
Caron Emile	Machinery attendant	Employment service	1,050	1-4-19	Special competition	"
Campsall, Nettie	Stenographer		700	25-1-19	Competitive examination	"
Lanceley, W. H. R.S.	Clerk	Employment service	1,050	19-5-19	" "	"
Green, Jas. A.	"	Statistical and research	1,800	1-6-19	Special competition	"
Merifield, Ethel, H.B.	Stenographer		1,050	1-6-19	Competitive examination	"
MacDonald, Finlay M. R.S.	Asst. acct		1,800	22-5-19	Special competition	"
Reid, Dorothy E.	Stenographer	Employment service	1,050	1-7-19	Competitive examination	"
Walker, Harry J. R.S.	Clerk	Staff of Labour Gazette	1,200	8-10-19	Special competition	"
Magee, Jas. Henry R.S.	"	" "	1,200	27-10-19	" "	"

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

Hardy, F. A ...R.S.	Clerk		1,200	1- 7-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.

MARINE.

Pemberton, R	Overseer ship construction.		150 a month	7- 9-18	Local competition.	Montreal, P.Q.
Tremaine, W. S	Meteorological observer		200	9- 9-18	" "	Fort Simpson, Alta.
Holdsworth, L. C	" "		10 a month	9- 9-18	" "	MacLin, Sask.
Perry, D. E	" "		10 a month	9- 9-18	" "	Foremost, Alta.
Bowring, Rev. G. W	" "		200	9- 9-18	" "	Hay River, N.W.T.
Hutcheson, J. G	" "		48 a month	12- 9-18	" "	Gleichen, Alta.
McLean, Neil	" "		10 a month	14- 9-18	" "	Shaunavon, Sask.
Hanson, T. M.	Light keeper		980	16- 9-19	" "	Thunder Cape, Ont.
Cook, H. J	"		380	16- 9-18	" "	Port Mouton, N.S.
Rooney, T	"		520	16- 9-18	" "	Navy Bar Light.
Russell, W. S	Meteorological observer		100	16- 9-18	" "	Fort George, Ont.
Demers, A	Light keeper		180	17- 9- 8	" "	Pointe à Basile, P.Q.
Ullman, Thos	"		450	24- 9-18	" "	Bustard Rocks.
Roy, John A ...R.S.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections	21-12-18	" "	Campbellton, N.B.
Barsalou, Dieudonne	Clerk		950	1-10-18	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Brixton, John	Light keeper		6.60 a month	31-12-18	" "	Carr Point, B.C.
Beaudoin, Lucidas	"		180	3- 2-19	" "	Bouchard Peninsula, P.Q.
Mongrain, Elzear	"		140	3- 2-19	" "	Champlain, P.Q.
Morris, Roy C	"		320	15- 4-19	" "	Advocate Harbour, N.S
McCoskrie, Thos	Measuring surveyor of shipping.		Fees of office	2-12-18	Special competition	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Taylor, Wm. E	Light keeper		480	2-12-18	Local competition	Nootka, B.C.
Dingwell, Alexander	"		1,470	5-12-18	" "	Triangle Island, B.C.
O'Leary, Francis P	Keeper of light and fog alarm station.		980	13-12-18	" "	Beaver Island, N.S.
Spence, Andrew H	Measuring surveyor of shipping.		Fees of office	4- 1-19	" "	Windsor, N.S.
Barnes, Stanley W	Light keeper		140	4- 1-19	" "	Barnes Point, N.B.
Thomas, Michael	Light keeper and fog alarm engineer.		1,600	7- 1-19	" "	Belle Isle, New Foundland.
Falkenham, Albert C ...R.S.	Light keeper		600	15- 2-19	" "	Cape St. George, N.S.
Tremblay, Robt	"		440	11- 1-18	" "	Portneuf-en-bas, Que.
Wallace, Andrew	"		600	16- 1 18	" "	Pea Point Light Stn., N.B.
Moran, John	"		1,320	18- 1-19	" "	Green Island, B.C.
Lay, Henry E	"		220	10- 2-19	" "	Cherry Island, N.B.
Kovelock, Geo. Jas	"		220	10- 2-19	" "	Shulie, N.S.
Bradshaw, Melville	Shipping master		Fees of office	26- 5-19	" "	Summerside, P.E.I.
Wells, C. V	Harbour master		200	1- 2-19	" "	Whitehead, N.S.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission.—*Continued.*

MARINE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Maloney, Robt. R.	Port warden		Fees of office	23- 1-19	Local competition	St. Andrews, N.B.
Mitchell, W. F.	Supervising examiner of masters and mates.		1,800	1- 3-19	Special competition	Halifax, N.S.
Smith, W. H	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections	3- 3-19	Local competition	Centreville, N.S.
Dillon, John H.	Harbour master		100	7- 3-19	" "	Guysborough, N.S.
Welch, Odbur A.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections	1- 3-19	" "	West Port, N.S.
Thompson, Benjamin.	Harbour master		200	27- 3-19	" "	Barachois de Malbaie, P.Q.
Smith, Robt. Jos	Light keeper		1, 20 with allowances	25- 3-19	" "	Cape St. James, B.C.
Lawrence, Mrs. F. E.	Meteorological observer		120	17- 4-19	" "	South Fort George, B.C
Jérôme, Noël R.S.	Light keeper		320 with allowances	17- 4-19	" "	Big Shippigan, N.B.
Miller, A. J	"		5.00 a month	16- 4-19	" "	Squally Point, B.C.
Davies, Wm. H.	Meteorological observer.		48	7- 3-19	" "	Atikokan, Ont.
D'Anjou, Jos. T.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections	5- 5-19	" "	Petit Rocher, N.B.
Parker, Geo. T.	Light keeper		140	14- 4-19	" "	Porter Point, N.S.
White, Wm. D.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections	11- 4-19	" "	Murray Harbour, North, P.E.I.
Hopkins, Geo.	Light keeper		140	23- 4-19	" "	Medway, N.S.
Bilodeau, Pierre	"		440	11- 7-18	" "	Bellechasse, Montmagny, P.Q.
Guthre, Wm. Archibald	"		660	14- 4-19	" "	Addenbrook Fitzhugh Sound, B.C.
Dixon, Chas.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections	12- 5-19	" "	Northhead Grand Manor, B.C.
Watson, Joseph.	Rainfall observer		48	6- 6-19	" "	St. Catharines, Ont.
Dooley, Richard	Storm Signal Agent		75	28- 3-19	" "	Sydney, C.B.
Brammell, W. G.	Meteorological observer		$10 a month.	1- 4-19	" "	Virden, Man.
Fraser, Robt. D.	Meteorological observer		48	12- 5-19	" "	Bear Is. Lake, Timagami, Ont.
Hall, H. H.	Meteorological observer		$10 a month.	1- 4-19	" "	Empress, Alta.
Jack, Petrie S.	Meteorological observer		48	15- 4-19	" "	Stewart, B.C.
Laurence, Mrs. F. E.	Meteorological observer		120	15- 4-19	" "	South Fort George, B.C.
McLaughlin, Walter D.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections.	1-10-18	" "	Seal Cove, Grand Manan, N.B.

Moir, Henry C.	Meteorological observer		200	8- 4-19	" "	Fort Churchill, Man.
Chisholm, Hugh	Wharfinger		200	1- 6-18	" "	Blind River, Ont.
Dugav, Jas.	Light keeper		220	11- 7-18	" "	Shemoque, N.B.
Gaudette, Joseph	"		50	26- 6-18	" "	St. Ours, P.Q.
Sauvageau, Joseph	"		140	21- 6-18	" "	Grondines, P.Q.
Simard, Jos. P. A.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections.	1- 8-18	" "	Ville Marie, P.Q.
Smith, Angus B.	"		25% wharfage collections.	22- 7-18	" "	Newellton, N.S.
Tardy, Louis	Light keeper		180	21- 6-18	" "	Tetreaultville, P.Q.
Boyle, Peter J.	"		60	6- 8-18	" "	Dipper Harbour, N.B.
Dinsmore, Earl C.	Light keeper and fog alarm engineer.		980	11- 7-18	" "	Head Harbour, N.B.
Eaton, Harry B.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections.	21- 6-18	" "	Granville, N.S.
Flewelling, Odbur A.	Light keeper		120	23- 5-19	" "	Flewelling Landing, N.B.
Hunt, Jos. P.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections.	16- 7-18	" "	Lake Simcoe, Ont.
Smith, Wesley H.	"		25% wharfage collections.	10- 3-19	" "	Centreville, N.S.
Bernier, Lucien	Light keeper		260	4- 6-18	" "	Barre à Boulard, P.Q.
Audet, Jos. H. E.	"		320	25- 5-18	" "	Goose Cape, P.Q.
Turner, Alfred R., R.S.	Wharfinger and harbour master.		1,500	5- 5-19	" "	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Burr, Geo.	Light keeper		180	4- 6-18	" "	Victoria Island, Ont.
Crozier, John	"		80	11- 6-18	" "	New Carlisle, P.Q.
Hamelin, G. Theo.	"		220	21- 6-18	" "	Grondines, P.Q.
Lamondin, Chas.	"		440	4- 8-18	" "	Byng Inlet and Gereaux Island, Ont.
Stubbs, J. Hamilton R.S.	Meteorological observer		120	1- 5-19	" "	Kaslo, B.C.
Cheverie, Wm. J. R.S.	Receiver of wreck		Fees of office.	26- 4-19	" "	East Point to Little Sand, P.E.I.
McDonald, Malcolm	Light keeper		220 and allowances.	1- 7-18	" "	Knapp Point, Ont.
Wallace, Andrew A.	"		440	24- 1-19	" "	Letang Harbour, N.B.
Augustine, Roland L.	Light keeper and fog alarm engineer.		980	26- 6-18	" "	Pt. Abino, Ont.
Nickerson, Clinton M. R.S.	Light keeper		440	1- 4-19	" "	Bon Portage Island, N.S.
Sollows, Jos.	"		220	24- 6-19	" "	Port Maitland, N.S.
Reed, Florence Agnes	Stenographer	River St. Lawrence ship channel.	750	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Arseneau, Arcade	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections.	1- 7-19	Local competition	Tracadie, N.B.
Boiley, Henry A.	"		25% wharfage collections.	19- 6-19	" "	Chicoutimi, P.Q.
Couldery, Guy Allen	Light keeper and fog alarm engineer.		1,700	9- 5-19	" "	Pachena, B.C.
Cyr, Wm. Jr.	Storm signal agent		60	30- 5-19	" "	Port Esquimaux, B.C.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

MARINE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Graham, Richard	Teamster		30c. per hour.	30- 5-19	Local competition.	Dartmouth, N.S.
Noel, Jerome R.S.	Light keeper		320	22- 4-19	" "	Big Shippigan, N.B.
Outhouse, Byron	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections.	25- 5-19	" "	Tiverton, N.S.
Savard, Wilbrod	Light keeper and wharfinger.		80	14- 6-19	" "	St. Simeon, P.Q.
Penfold, Jos. George	Light keeper		480	1- 6-19	" "	Victoria Island, Ont.
Rountree, Wm. A.	Labourer		$75 a month.	8- 4-19	" "	Victoria, B.C.
Simpson, John S.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections.	24- 6-18	" "	Caughnawaga, P.Q.
Wells, Clarence V.	Harbour master		200	1- 2-19	" "	Whitehead, N.S.
Cavell, Chas. Henry R.S.	Light keeper		220	18- 6-19	" "	Witch Shoal and Magog, P.Q.
Percy, Jas. Henry	Wharfinger		50% wharfage collections.	24- 6-19	" "	Magog, P.Q.
Sharkey, Edward	Storm signal agent		75	25- 5-19	" "	St. Andrews, N.B.
Miller, Gerald R. R.S.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage collections.	15- 8-19	" "	Sandy Beach, P.Q.
Young, Albert Amasa	"		200	24- 6-18	" "	Rosseau, Ont.
Buchie, Freeman	Light keeper		220	21- 7-19	" "	Gregory Island, N.S.
Neilson, Rasmus	Meteorological observer		100	2- 7-19	" "	Dunvegan, Alta.
Quimper, Alphonse	Light keeper		80	31- 5-19	Sec. 22 Civil Service Act 1918	Olric, P.Q.
Moran, John	"		1,320	17- 1-19	Local competition	Green Island, B.C.
Archibald, Evangeline M.	Stenographer	St. Lawrence ship channel.	800	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Jenkins, Milton E.	Wharfinger		25% wharfage	1- 4-19	Local competition.	Georgetown, P.E.I.
Meagher, Martin	Harbour master		150	16- 1-19	" "	Canso, N.S.
Boulianne, Joseph	Light keeper		120	19- 9-19	" "	Peribonka, P.Q.
Sharp, Jonathan C. R.S.	Meteorological observer	Forecast.	1,500	1- 6-19	Special competition	Toronto, Ont.
Honsberger, Oscar	Light keeper and wharfinger.		25% wharfage and $80 per annum.	19- 9-19	Local competition	Richard's Land'g, Ont.
Fereol, Robert	Light keeper		100	5- 8-19	" "	Caron Point, P.Q.
Robinson, Wm. J.	"		120	2- 7-19	" "	Rains Wharf, Ont.
Dakin, Oscar R.	Harbour master		200	21- 9-19	Order in Council August 14th 1919 P.C. 1694.	Digby, N.S.
Jenkin, Arthur	Rainfall observer		48	14- 8-19	" "	Elmsdale, Ont.
Philips, Charles D.	" "		48	14- 8-19	" "	Lake Louise, Alta.
Vaughan, Walter J.	Meteorological observer		48	14- 8-19	" "	McAdam, N.B.

Vaughan, Amos Chas.	Rainfall observer		48	14- 8-19	Under Order in Council August 14, 1919, P.C. 1694.	Sioux Lookout, Ont.
Brisebois, Samuel	Lightkeeper		160	23- 8-19	" "	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
LeBlanc, Pierre R.S.	"		380	8- 8-19	Local competition	Cheticamp, N.S.
Brophy, Rita Lillian	Clerk	Accountant's	600	1- 7-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Ceretto, John	Wharfinger		25% Wharfage collections.	10-11-19	Local competition	Cape Augnet, N.S.
Gray, Harold E.	Telegraph reporting agent		120	15-10-19	Under Order in Council August 14, 1919, P.C. 1694.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Mason, Mona	Rainfall observer		48	5-11-19	" "	Collingwood, Ont.
Bond, Howard R.S.	Lightkeeper		380 and allowances.	18-11-19	Local competition	Quaker Island, N.S.
McLellan, Allen D. R.S.	"		520	22- 9-19	" "	Cape St. Lawrence, N.S.
Collier, Albert	Storm signal agent		60	15- 8-19	Order in Council August 14, 1919, P.C. 1694.	Port Milford, Ont.
Ignatius, Mrs. Margaret	Rainfall observer		48	15 11-19	" "	Etzikom, Alta.
Gaumond, Emile R.S.	Lightkeeper		440	29- 9-19	Local competition	Bellechasse, P.Q.
Bower, Thos. Fred.	Meteorological observer		46	8-11-19	Order in Council August 14, 1919, P.C. 1694.	Rocky Mountain House, Alta.
Carter, Frank Leslie	Lightkeeper		380 and allowances.	6-11-19	Local competition	Queensport, N.S.
Gregg, John	Meteorological observer		100	1-10-19	Order in Council August 14, 1919, P.C. 1694.	Hudson's Hope, B.C.
Morton, Albert G.	Rainfall observer		48	17-10-19	" "	Springfield, N.S.
Perreault, Elzear	Keeper		260 and allowances.	27- 9-19	Local competition	Moisie Range Lights, P.Q.
Baird, Chas. Wesley	Harbour master		300	16- 7-19	" "	Windsor, N.S.
Berrigan, John J.	Storm signal agent		75	24 11-19	Order in Council August 14, 1919. P.C. 1694.	Canso, N.S.
Bourget, Joseph H.	Lightkeeper		260	25-11-19	Local competition	Perce. P.Q.
Halhed, Francis A. R.S.	Harbour master		200	19-11-19	" "	Chemainus, B.C.
Hersey, Wm. Wallace	Storm signal agent		75	18-11-19	Order in Council August 14, 1919, P.C. 1694.	Digby, N.S.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Gould, Alex.	Clerk		700	6- 9-18	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Pearen, Mrs. Ethel	Stenographer		800	18-10 18	" "	" "
Trottier, Bruno	Clerk		700	1-10-19	" "	" "
Montgomery, Anna D.	"		600	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Neville, Wm. J.	Sorter		700	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Waddell, Edmund H.	"		700	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Tuck, Wm. E.	"		700	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Orr, Trelford R.S.	Clerk		1,050	1- 1-19	" "	" "

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

MILITIA AND DEFENCE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Dart, R. H.	Clerk		1,050	25- 1-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Quinn, Etta Alice	Typist		650	1- 4 19	" "	" "
Eastwood, Lillian May	Stenographer		650	1- 4 19	" "	" "
DesRivieres, Cecile	Typist		650	1- 4 19	" "	" "
Fenton, Nina Jean	"		650	1- 4-19	" "	" "
Leclerc, Miss E.	Stenographer	Chaplain Service	2.50 a day	24- 9-18	" "	" "
Clarry, Arthur R.	Instructor in chemistry	Royal Military College	1,800	13-10-19	Special competition	Kingston, Ont.
Munn, David W. R.S.	Professor, civil engineering	" "	3,400	14-10 19	" "	" "
Gelley, Thos. F.	Instructor	" "	1,800	2-11-19	" "	" "
Twiss, John F. R.S.	Instructor in mathematics	" "	1,800	9-10-19	" "	" "
		MINES.				
Stewart, Marion	Stenographer	Geological Surveys	800	18-11-18	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Carnochan, R. K	Assistant mining engineer	Ore Dressing and Metallurgical division.	1,800	7- 1 19	Special competition	" "
Dixon, Genevieve	Stenographer	Geological Surveys	800	14- 3-19	Competitive examination	" "
Viau, John A. R.S.	Messenger	" "	800	1- 4-19	" "	" "
Frost, Grenville, B.	Chemist	Explosive division	2,100	23- 6-19	Special competition	" "
McEvoy, Lenore K	Clerk	Accountant's	1,050	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	" "
Sadler, Alfred R.S.	Assistant chemist	Mines	1,600	2- 6 19	Special competition	" "
Gauthier, Henri	Investigator	"	1,600	25-11-19	" "	" "
		NAVAL SERVICE.				
Taylor, Capt. T. G.	Superintendant	Life Saving Station	125	13- 2-18	Local Competition	Prince Edward Island.
Williams, Jeffrey	Master of Patrol Boat		90 a month.	20- 9-18	" "	Halifax, N.S.
Hadley, Daisy Belle	Caretaker		170	19-10-18	" "	Guysboro, N.S.
Bastedo, Katherine	Clerk	Stores	800	13-11-18	Competitive Examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Murphy, Mary F.	Stenographer	Correspondence	700	1-10-18	" "	"
Richardson, Hilary J.	Clerk	Accounts	650	1-10-18	" "	"
Gleeson, Mildred J.	"		650	1-10-18	" "	"
Vezina, Oscar	"	Stationery	1,200	21-11-18	" "	"
Sangstad, Randolph R.S.	Fishery Overseer	Fisheries	1,200	13-12-18	Local Competition	Rivers Inlet, dist. B.C.

Walker, Thomas Earl ..R.S.	Clerk	Stores	800	25- 1-19	Competitive Examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Pepper, Gladys	"	Records	600	1- 1-19	" "	"
Slonemsky, Pearl	Stenographer	Stores	700	1- 1-19	" "	"
Walsh, D. M.	Clerk	Records	700	1-10-19	" "	"
McMahon, Mathew	Coxswain	Life Saving Division	75 a m. & all.	7- 4-10	Local Competition	Cobourg, Ont.
Roy, Reta	Stenographer	Stationery	650	1- 4-19	Competitive Examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Lynch, Mary	Typist		800	1- 4-19	" "	"
Caldwell, Pearl	Stenographer		800	1- 4-19	" "	"
Searls, Jacob H. R.S.	Caretaker		550	20- 3-19	Local Competition	Norwich, Ont.
Salter, Eleanor C.	Typist	Records	800	1- 4-19	Competitive Examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Porter, Harriet	Clerk	Accountants	1,050	1- 4-19	" "	"
McLoughlin, Thos. E.	"	Records	650	1- 4-19	" "	"
Sleeth, Elsie B.	Typist	Fisheries	650	1- 4-19	" "	"
Bourdeau, Conrad	Clerk	Accounts	1,150	1- 4-19	" "	"
Coulter, Ruth L.	"	Stores	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Pooler, Gladys C.	Stenographer	Correspondence	650	1- 4-19	" "	"
Dooner, Mary I.	Typist	Fisheries	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Sanderson, Freda W.	Stenographer	"	800	1- 4-19	" "	"
McCann, Monica U.	"	"	600	1- 4-19	" "	"
Lowery, Thelma E.	Clerk	Records	650	1- 4-19	" "	"
Hersey, John F.	Boatman	Life Saving Division	35 a month.	2- 7-19	Local Competition	Bay View, N.S.
Cross, Arthur R.S.	Storehouseman		85 a month.	1- 8-19	" "	Esquimalt Dock Yard.
Steele, Hilda J.	Stenographer	Records	700	3- 6-19	Competitive Examination	Ottawa.
Ready, Euretta B.	"	Intelligence	800	1- 4-19	" "	"
Rolston, Eva E.	Clerk	Central Records	800	1-10-19	" "	"
Smith, John R. R.S.	Postmaster.		2.75 a day.	8-10-19	Local Competition	H.M.C. Dock Yard, Halifax, N.S.
Lamb, John Joseph	Stenographer	Fisheries	650	1- 1-20	Competitive Examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Low, William R.S.	Assistant Storehouseman		4.44 a day.	22- 9-19	Local Competition	Esquimalt, B.C.
Ilseley, Charles W. R.S.	Fishery Overseer		800	8-11-19	" "	Jackfish Lake, Sask.
Vroom, Herbert L. R.S.	Cook		40 a m. & all.	1- 9-19	" "	Bay View Life Saving Station, N.S.
Conlon, James H.	Fish Marketing Specialist	Fisheries	2,200	15-12-19	Special Competition	St. John, N.B.
Marr, Hazen F. R.S.	Gas Engine Foreman		1,800	24- 9-19	" "	Atlantic Coast.

POST OFFICE.*

Suitor, Miss I. L.	Clerk		600	7- 9-18	Competitive Examination	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Landry, Elizabeth	"	Inquiry Office	600	7- 9-18	" "	Belledune, N.B.
Johnstone, G. V.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	London, Ont.
Pratt, Edward R.S.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	Moosejaw, Sask.
Plummer, J. W. R.S.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	"
Cousins, F. W. R.S.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	"
Samuel, G. B.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Cook, A. C. E.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	"
Taylor, Jas. F.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	"
Harris, Miss M. L.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	Peterborough, Ont.
Fallon, G. J. R.S.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	"

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*For appointment of Postmasters, See Table No 2, page 83 et Seq.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Choquette, Jeanne	Clerk	Office of Inspector	600	13- 9-18	Competitive examination	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Alley, Wm. A. R.S.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	Prince Edward Island district.
Clarke, F. B.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	" "
Crockett, F. C. R.S.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	" "
Hooper, H. C. R.S.	"		600	13- 9-18	" "	" "
Rowles, Miss E. F.	"	Office of Supt. of Ry. Mail	600	13- 9-18	" "	Saskatoon, Sask.
Smith, Lawson	Mail Transfer agent		2.50 a day.	13- 9-18	" "	New Brunswick.
Harris, H. H. D.	Clerk		600	14- 9-18	" "	Hamilton, Ont.
McKee, B. K.	"		600	14- 9-18	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Dorsett, Walter	"		600	14- 9-18	" "	"
Greenwood, C. H. R.S.	"		600	14- 9-18	" "	"
Moir, Jas. R.S.	"		600	14- 9-18	" "	"
Page, F. S.	"		600	14- 9-18	" "	"
Worsley, R. J. R.S.	"		600	14- 9-18	" "	"
Sproule, Darcy T.	"		600	14- 9-14	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Smith, J. A.	"		600	14- 9-18	" "	Hamilton, Ont.
Pearceay, Benjamin	Letter Carrier		2.25 a day.	16- 9-18	" "	Brantford, Ont.
Morden, Roy	Mail Transfer Agent		2.50 a day.	16- 9-18	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Hannah, Albert	" "		2.50 a day.	16- 9-18	" "	"
Pegley, Chas. Ed.	Clerk		600	19- 9-18	" "	"
Dickinson, A. T.	Parcel Post Porter		2.25 a day.	19- 9-18	" "	Hamilton, Ont.
Hunt, J. E. F.	Clerk		600	19- 9-18	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Lagace, Miss J.	"		600	19- 9-18	" "	"
Smith, C. W. R.S.	"		600	21- 9-18	" "	London, Ont,
Cowan, Eleanor M.	"	Money Order	600	23- 9-18	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Alcock, Thomas	"		600	24- 9-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Sabourin, R. L.	"		600	25- 9-18	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Peraard, A.	"		600	25- 9-18	" "	"
Yallop, Harry	Letter Carrier		2.25 a day.	26- 9-18	" "	Niagara Falls, Ont.
Hudson, R. W. H.	Letter Carrier		2.25 a day.	26- 9-18	" "	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Sole, W. G. B.	"		2.25 a day.	26- 9-18	" "	Kitchener, Ont.
Smith, E. W	"		2.25 a day.	26- 9-18	" "	Fort William, Ont.
Whelan, Thos. L	Porter		2.00 a day.	26- 9-18	" "	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Wiles, Norman	Clerk	Postal Stores	$750	27- 9-18	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Vaillant, Nap	"	Postal Stores	800	27- 9-18	" "	"
Perrin, Ernest	"	Staff	600	27- 9-18	" "	"
Holland, Harry	"	M. O.	600	1- 7-18	" "	"
Mix, Doris	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	"
Hatfield, Geo.	Letter Carrier		2.25 a day.	1-10-18	" "	St. John, N.B.

Hatfield, J. F	"		2.25 a day.	1-10-18	Competitive Examination	St. John, N.B.
Samuel, G. B.	Railway Mail Clerk		700	13-11-18	" "	Calgary District.
Cook, A. C. E.	"		700	13-11-18	" "	" "
Downs, H. E.	"		700	13-11-18	" "	" "
Monogue, T. J. M.	Letter Carrier		2.00 a day.	17- 5-18	" "	Hamilton, Ont.
Thompson, T. H	"		2.25 a day.	25- 5-18	" "	" "
Cyr, E.	Packer	Postal Stores	600	26- 5-18	" "	Ottawa, Ont,
Haliday, Jas	Clerk		600	1- 6-18	" "	Kingston, Ont.
Fagan, N. C	"		600	1- 6-18	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Boyd, T. V	Letter Carrier		2.00 a day.	1- 6-18	" "	Galt, Ont.
D'Aoust, Lucien.	Clerk		900	1- 6-18	" "	Ontario.
Taylor, Wm	Letter Carrier		2 00 a day.	31-12-18	" "	Lethbridge, Alta.
Russell, T. W. C	"		2.00 a day.	31-12-18	" "	"
Edwards, C. J.	"		2 00 a day.	31-12-18	" "	"
Dunn, Miss R. G	Sorter		600	1-10 18	" "	Peterborough, Ont.
Lindsay, Maude	Clerk		600	1- 1-19	" "	Regina, Sask.
Bennett, A. G.	"		600	1- 4-18	" "	"
Blackham, F. T. R.S.	"		600	1- 4-18	" "	"
Goth, Miss M. E	"		600	1- 4-18	" "	"
Childs, Fred.	"		600	1- 4-18	" "	"
Tench. R. F. R.S.	"		600	1- 4 18	" "	"
Rae, Jas	Letter Carrier		2.00 a day.	1 4-18	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Donaldson, J.	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	" "	"
Robertson, A.B	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	" "	"
Jenkins, W. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	" "	"
Smith, H.	"		2.00 "	1- 4 18	" "	"
Shepherd, W. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	" "	"
Douglas, C. A	"		2 00 "	1- 4-18	" "	"
Anderson, M	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	" "	"
Kirk, Jas R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	" "	"
Smith, A R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	" "	"
Ward, Fred R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 6-18	" "	"
Cooper, S., R. S	"		2.00 "	1- 8 18	" "	"
Jamieson. C. H. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 8-18	" "	"
Horsburgh, J. S. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1-10-18	" "	"
Peebles, A.	"		2.00 "	1- 6-18	" "	Vancouver, B.C.
Pearce, C. W	"		2.00 "	1- 6-18	" "	"
Bath, C. E	"		2.00 "	1- 7-18	" "	"
Holmes, W. L R.S.	"		2.00 "	1-10-18	" "	Halifax, N.S.
Allen, W. L.	"		2.00 "	1-10-18	" "	"
Thomson. A	"		2.00 "	1-10-18	" "	"
Shields. R	"		2.00 "	1-10-18	" "	"
Sale, I. M.	Railway Mail Clerk		600	1-11-18	" "	Winnipeg District.
Robbins, J. W R S.	"		600	11- 9-18	" "	Toronto District.
Lundy, W. R R.S.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	" "
Woods, J. H, E.	Clerk,		600	1- 4-18	" "	Vancouver District.
Boyt, F. W R.S.	"		600	1- 4-18	" "	" "
Webster. H. H	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	" "
Rearden, J R.S.	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	" "
Tague, A. R.S.	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	" "

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Cotton, D. W.	Clerk		600	1- 4-18	Competitive examination	Edmonton, Alta.
Page, H R.S.	"		600	1- 4-18	" "	" "
Harley, J. A	"		600	1- 4-18	" "	" "
Jackson, Miss E. L.	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Stockdale, C. H. R.S.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	Kingston, Ont.
Wood, Chas. R.S.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	"
Waters, E. F. R.S.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	Brantford, Ont.
Plante, C. C R.S.	"		600	20-10 18	" "	London, Ont.
Wilson, Andrew R.S.	Messenger		2.00 a day.	12-10 18	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Higgins, W. A. R.S.	Letter Carrier		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	St. John, N.B.
McLeod, Angus R.S.	Railway Mail Clerk		600	15-10-18	" "	Moosejaw, District.
Farquhar, Agnes, A.	Clerk		600	1- 7-18	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Surprenant, F. X.	Porter		2.00 a day.	1-12-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Roy, Emile O.	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Desloges, Jos.	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Dion, Doussaint.	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Legault Alphonse.	"		2 00 "	1-12-13	" "	"
Gagnon, Adelard	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Gagné, Gédéon	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Clark, Jas.	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Leblanc Armand	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Arcand, J. P.	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Nantel, Felix.	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Monette, Henri.	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
St. Michel, Ludovic.	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Labelle, Louis	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Labelle, Jos. A.	"		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	"
Newman, H. E.	Letter Carrier		2.00 "	20 1-19	" "	Windsor, Ont
Richardson, E. C. R.S.	"		2.00 "	20- 1-19	" "	Victoria, B.C.
Little, G.	"		2.00 "	20 1-19	" "	"
Turner, F.	"		2 00 "	20- 1-19	" "	Edmonton, Alta.
Knight, R R.S.	"		2.00 "	20- 1-19	" "	Victoria, B. C.
Crawford, R.	"		2.00 "	20- 1-19	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Pegg, B.	"		2.00 "	20- 1-19	" "	Victoria, B.C.
Cavaghan, T. C. R.S.	"		2.00 "	23- 1-19	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Sherwood, T. R.S	"		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	Stratford, Ont.
Illingworth, R R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	"
Ridley, W. R.S.	Clerk		939	1- 1-19	" "	Windsor, Ont.
Hodges, E	Railway Mail Clerk		600	1-10-18	" "	Vancouver, B.C.
Halmberg, A. R.S.	"		600	21-10-18	" "	"

Down, W. C	Railway Mail Clerk		600	21-10-18	"	"	"
Tassé, L. H.	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	Montreal, P,Q.
Vanier, Lea	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Duckett, Bertha	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Robert, Germaine	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Dupuis, Adelard M.	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Limoges, Rachel	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Beauchamp, Marie Anne	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Conroy, Gladstone	"		600	1-10 18	"	"	"
Richer, René	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Messenger, Harry R S.	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Prud'homme, Léopold	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Corbeil, Emilien	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Reid, Cecile	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Portelence, Auguste	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Page, Edward	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Lambert, Edouard	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Lefebvre, Real	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Bigras, Neree	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Pelletier, Eugene	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Beaudoin, Armand	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Chaurette, Rodolphe	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Labelle, Georges	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Geoffrion, Jos. W. A.	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Noiseux, Rouville	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
May, W. J.	Mail Transfer Agent		2.00 a day.	1-11-18	"	"	Moosejaw, Sask. Dist.
Burchell, J. A	" "		2.00 "	16-12-18	"	"	" "
Jones, Wm. R. S.	Letter Carrier		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Butterick, R. W	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Williamson, F. W. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Luddington, F. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Cotton, R. T. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Tranter, W. C	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Cobb, C. R. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Upton, H. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Gordon, D. H	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Holmes, H. H. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Frimstin, M. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Ducie, P. J. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Henderson, R H. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Goldsworthy, E. J. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Cutler, A. A. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Hupp, F. A	Clerk		939	1- 1-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Daley, L	"		939	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Kerry, G. M	Letter Carrier		2.00 a day.	1-10 18	"	"	Fort William, Ont.
Breton, D	Clerk		939	1- 1-19	"	"	Quebec, P. Q.
DaWolfe, John Walter	Letter Carrier		2.00 a day.	7- 2-19	"	"	Halifax, N.S.
Johnston, C. E	Messenger		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Marsden, T. R. S.	Clerk		600	1- 4-18	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Langton, H. R. S.	"		600	1- 4-18	"	"	" "

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Lewis, H. . . . . R. S.	Clerk	. . . .	600	1- 4-18	Competitive examination	Winnipeg, Man.
Nash, A. J. . . . . R. S.	"	. . . .	600	1- 4-18	" "	" "
Herbert, James	"	. . . .	600	1- 7-18	" "	Moosejaw, Sask.
Toyne, Fred W	"	. . . .	600	1- 7-18	" "	" "
Jones, Jos. G	"	. . . .	600	1- 7-18	" "	" "
Robinson, J. A	"	. . . .	600	1- 7-18	" "	" "
McGillivary, Wm	Letter Carrier	. . . .	2.00 a day.	1-12-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Gongeon, Armand	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Beaulieu, Paul Emile	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Marin, Albert E	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Mallion, Alphonse . . . . . . R. S.	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Gauthier, Philippe . . . . . . R. S.	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Meilleur, Lucien	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Lutty, Michael	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Bellemare, Armand	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Villeneuve, Rod. Alf	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Trudeau, Irenee	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Huneault, Wm . . . . R. S.	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Dorris, Louis	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Boileau, Rene	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Tetrault, Adrien	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Gauthier, Chas	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Ricard, Ernest	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
David, Joseph	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Renaud, Albert	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	" "
Williams, John . . . . R. S.	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1- 5-18	" "	Saskatoon, Sask.
Pentland, R. P. . . . . R. S.	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1- 5-18	" "	" "
Chilton, Ernest . . . . R. S.	" "	. . . .	2.00 "	1-11-18	" "	" "
Grimes, Sarah A	Clerk	. . . .	600	1- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Smith, R. J	"	. . . .	939	1- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Black, Francis P. . . . . R. S.	Mail Transfer Agent Staff.	. . . .	2.00 a day.	1- 1-19	" "	Kingston, Ont.
LaRose, Germain	Clerk	Staff	600	1- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Boldue, J. L. N	Railway Mail Clerk	. . . .	600	1- 1-19	" "	Quebec District.
Tench, C. V	Clerk	. . . .	600	1- 4-18	" "	Edmonton, Alta.
Goldhart, Ethel	"	. . . .	600	1- 1-19	" "	Moosejaw, Sask.
Gibson, E . . . . R. S.	Railway Mail Clerk	. . . .	600	1- 1-19	" "	Saskatoon, "
Corry, F. de B	" " "	. . . .	600	1- 1-19	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Worthen, H. R	" " "	. . . .	600	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Lindsay, Maud	Clerk	. . . .	600	1- 1-19	" "	Peterborough, Ont.

Alphonse, J	Sorter		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Gregoire, Marie B	Clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
McNeill, J. A	Railway Mail Clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	P.E.I. Dist.
Ecclestone, Mildred	Clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Richardson, Marie	"	Office of Superintendant	800	1- 1-19	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Cyr, Elzear	Packer		600	1- 1-18	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Ouellet, Gabrielle	Clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Quebec, P.Q.
Kirkpatrick, W. L	Railway Mail Clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	North Bay, Ont.
Purcell, A. D	" " "		600	1- 1-19	"	"	" " "
Newton, P. M	" " "		2.00 a day.	1- 1-19	"	"	" " "
McDonald, Allan	Letter Carrier		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	Sydney, N.S.
Gilchrist, D	Porter		2.00 "	1- 4-18	"	"	Edmonton, Alta.
Robinson, C. H	"		600	1- 4-18	"	"	" "
Ball, Gertrude, E	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	St. Catharine, Ont.
Kelly, F. P	"		600	1- 7-18	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Rowland, J	"		600	6-10-18	"	"	" "
Mackay, D	"		600	1- 2-19	"	"	" "
Deslauriers, Paul E. J	Letter Carrier		2.00 a day.	1-12-18	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Langston, Harold R. S.	Clerk		600	1- 4-18	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Nash, Alfred J	"		600	1- 4-18	"	"	" "
Shields, Robert	Letter Carrier		2.00 a day.	1- 4-18	"	"	Regina, Sask.
Hayes, W. G	" "		2.00 "	1- 4-18	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Gaw, J. A	" "		2.00 "	1- 4-18	"	"	" "
Field, C. R	" "		2.00 "	1- 4-18	"	"	" "
Kerry, G. M	" "		2.00 "	1-10-18	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Breton, D	Clerk		939	1- 1-19	"	"	Quebec, P.Q.
Haliday, Jas	"		2.50 a day.	1- 1-19	"	"	Kingston, Ont.
Field, C. G	"		2 50 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Lariviere	"		939	1-11-18	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Kerr, R	Letter Carrier		2.60 a day.	1-11-18	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Hicks, L. H	" "		2 00 "	17-12-18	"	"	" "
Doyle, J. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	6- 6-19	"	"	" "
McLaren, F. F. R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 2-19	"	"	" "
Brainerd, L. R	" "		2.00 "	1- 2-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Turkington, V. S	" "		2.00 "	1- 2-19	"	"	" "
Cote, Fabien R. S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Gwyllt, Geo. R.S.	Letter carrier		600	1- 7-18	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Corrine, Wm. R. S.	"		600	1- 7-18	"	"	" "
Gullock, Miss M.	Clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
McGregor, G. W	"		600	1- 7-18	"	"	Windsor, Ont.
Northwood, Florence	"		600	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
Davis, C. L	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 4-18	"	"	Calgary, Alta.
Kerslake, A. W,	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	"	"	" "
Orchard, W. D	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	"	"	" "
Nicholls, C.	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	"	"	" "
Allen, W. P. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	"	"	" "
Ruffle, E	"		2.00 "	1- 5-18	"	"	" "
Sutherland. A. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 2-19	"	"	" "
McDonald, D. H. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 2-19	"	"	" "
Paul, Wm. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 2-19	"	"	" "

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Talbot, G. F. R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 "	1- 2-19	Competitive examination	Calgary, Alta.
Jordan, T. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 2-19	" "	" "
Coverdale, A. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 2-19	" "	" "
Stapleton, A. E. J.	Clerk		2.00 "	1- 7-18	" "	Vancouver, B.C.
Webster, H. H.	"		2.00 "	1- 7-18	" "	" "
Gelinas, Mrs L. R.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Meloche, Mrs. G. I.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	" "
Rolland, Miss L. H.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	" "
Lefebvre, Albertine	"		600	1-10-18	" "	" "
Renaud, Victor A.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	" "
Chisholm, Jas. P.	Ry. Mail clerk		600	1- 1-19	" "	Moosejaw, Sask.
Bulger, F. E.	"		600	1- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Kelly, J. H.	"		600	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Kelly, Michael, A.	Sorter & Messenger		700	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Kennedy, W. R. R.S.	Ry. mail clerk		600	20- 2-19	" "	North Bay, Ont.
Bell, G. T.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 4-18	" "	Edmonton, Alta.
Hindle, John	"		2.00 "	1- 4-18	" "	" "
Cummings, G. W.	"		2.00 "	15- 7-18	" "	" "
Figg, E. A.	"		2.00 "	2- 9-18	" "	" "
Kilroy, Wm. F. R.S.	Mail transfer agent		2.00 "	15- 9-19	" "	Vancouver, B.C.
Bulman, Archibald	"		2.00 "	10- 2-19	" "	" "
Mercier, Arthemise,	Clerk	Money order	600	1- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Davis, John A.	"		939	1- 1-19	" "	Halifax, N.S.
Hodges, E.	Ry. mail clerk		600	1-11-18	" "	Vancouver, B.C.
Down, W. C.	"		600	1-11-18	" "	" "
Slimming, D. H. R.S.	"		600	1-11-18	" "	" "
Enslone, T. J.	Clerk		600	1- 4-18	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Milano, C. B.	"		600	1- 4-18	" "	" "
Stoddard, W. J. R.S.	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	" "
Pearse, J. W. R.S.	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	" "
Harris, G. R.S.	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	" "
Hebenton, D. R.S.	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	" "
Black, Herbert S.	"	Money order	600	1- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Carmichael, John	"		800	1- 1-19	" "	Saskatoon, Sask.
O'Connor, T.	"		600	1- 4-18	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Lacourse, Godfroi	"		939	1- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Buckley, T. M.	Mail transfer, agent		2.00 a day	1- 2-19	" "	Halifax, N.S.
Freeman, Mangus	"		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Johnson, Joseph	"		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Pankhurst, Jas. C.	"		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	" "

Tremblay, J. L. A.	Clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Quebec, P.Q.
Robitaille, F. X.	"		600	1- 1-19	"	"	" "
McKiggan, John	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	25- 1-19	"	"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Sherwood, Thos. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	Stratford, Ont.
Boyd, Thos, V.	"		2.00 "	1-11-18	"	"	Galt, Ont.
Bishop, Claude A.	Ry. mail clerk		600	17- 3-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
O'Gorman, John R.S.	"		600	13- 3-19	"	"	" "
Ormston, Ralph R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 4-19	"	"	St. Catharines, Ont.
Wiley, Oliver R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	Sarnia, Ont.
Grover, J. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	" "
Wade, W. R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	" "
Beaton, Geo. R.S.	Clerk		3.00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	Edmonton, Alta.
Miller, Grace Velma	"	Inquiry office	700	25- 1-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Stewart, Isabelle	"		600	25- 1-19	"	"	" "
Corkish, J S. R.S.	Ry. mail clerk		600	19- 4-19	"	"	Moosejaw. Sask.
Webb, F. J R.S.	Clerk		600	1- 7-19	"	"	Lethbridge, Alta.
Cobdon, John L. R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 7-19	"	"	Brantford, Ont.
Brigginshaw, Mary H.	Clerk	Staff	800	15- 3-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Howe, Mrs. L. C.	"		600	1- 1-19	"	"	North Bay, Ont.
Kelly, Michael A.	Sorter & Messenger		700	1- 1-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Lefebvre, Albertine	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Meloche, Mrs. C. I.	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Robertson, A. B. R,S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 4-18	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Kitcheman, Herbert	Clerk		939	1- 3-18	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Jenkins, Wm.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 4-18	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Kerr, R.	"		2.00 "	1-11-18	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Crawford, R. R.S.	"		2.00 "	19-10-18	"	"	Victoria, B.C.
Anderson, M.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 4-18	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Bainerd, L. R	" "		2.00 "	1- 2-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Chartrand, Eugène R.S.	Letter earrier		2.00 a day	1- 1-19	"	"	Hull, P.Q.
Johnston, C. E	Messenger		2.00 "	25- 1-19	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Areand, J. P.	Porter		2.00 "	1-12-18	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Labrosse, Georges	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	" "
Riendeau, Alphonse Joseph	Sorter		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Black, Francis P.	Mail transfer agent		2.00 a day	1- 1-18	"	"	Kingston, Ont.
Cooper, Sydney R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 "	1- 8-18	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Labelle, Georges	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Ward, Fred R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 6-18	"	"	Winnipeg. Man.
Newton, P. M.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	North Bay, Ont.
Cummings, G. W.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	15- 7-18	"	"	Edmonton, Alta.
Newman, H. E	" "		2.00 "	1- 4-18	"	"	Victoria, B.C.
Rea, James	" "		2.00 "	1- 4-18	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Knight, R. R.S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 7-18	"	"	" "
Turner, F	" "		2.00 "	1- 7-18	"	"	" "
Geoffrion, Jos. U.S	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Lally, J. P.	Clerk		600	25- 1-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Woffenden, Richard R.S.	Letter earrier		2.00 a day	17- 4-19	"	"	Edmonton, Alta.
Plante, C. C. R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	20-10-18	"	"	London, Ont.
Gibson, E. R.S.	" "		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Rolland, Miss L. H	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
Pegg, B. ... R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	16-11-18	Competitive examination	Victoria, B.C.
Hicks, L. H.	" "		2.00 "	17-12-18	" "	Vancouver B.C.
Clark, James	Porter		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Snowdon, J. V	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Doyle, J. ... R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	6- 1-19	" "	Vancouver, B.C.
McDonald, D.H. ... R.S.	" "		2.00 a day	1- 2-19	" "	Calgary. Alta.
Robert, Germaine	Clerk		600	1-10-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Rolls, Grace.	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	Moosejaw, Sask.
Robert, J. A. E.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Bartlett, J. F.	Clerk		600	25- 1-19	" "	" "
Bellemare, Armand	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1-12-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Anderson, H.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 2-19	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Trudeau, Henri	Porter		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Burns, Geo	Letter carrier		2.00 "	8- 2-19	" "	Hamilton, Ont.
Paul, Wm ... R.S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 2-19	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Davis, C. L.	" "		2.00 "	1- 4-19	" "	" "
McDonald, Allan	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	Sydney, N.S.
Daly, L.	Clerk		939	1- 6-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Smith, H.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 4-19	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Mabes, Roy	Clerk		600	25- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Corry, F. de B ... R.S	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 1-19	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
McGregor, G. W.	"		600	1- 7-18	" "	Windsor, Ont.
Shillington, Miss H. G.	"		600	15-12-18	" "	Moosejaw, Sask.
Allen, F. H	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1-10-18	" "	Halifax, N.S.
Black, Hubert S.	Clerk		600	25- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Trudel, Marie A. A.	"		600	25- 1-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Kaminsky, Mortimer	"		600	1-10-18	" "	" "
Chisholm, C. A.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 1-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Cotton, R. T.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Butterick, R. W.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	– "	" "
Goldsworthy, E. J. ... R.S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Jordan, A. E. ... R.S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Ormston, Ralph ... R.S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 4-19	" "	St. Catharines, Ont.
Gould, H. R. ... R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day	1- 1-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Burgess, W. ... R.S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Williamson, F. W. ... R.S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Cobb, C. R. ... R.S.	" "		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Simpson, John ... R.S.	" "		2.00 "	1-12-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Maycock, Joseph ... R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	1-10-18	" "	London, Ont.
Hawkins, Frederick ... R.S.	Clerk		600	1- 4-18	" "	Brandon, Man.

Abraham, Edward John	"		600	1- 4-18	"	"	"
Pollard. Harry Wm. R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	1- 5 19	"	"	Kitchener, Ont.
O'Brien. Michael Denis	Sorter		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Halifax, N.S.
Ferguson, Constance	Clerk		600	17- 2-19	"	"	St. John, N.B.
Harris, George R.S	"		600	1- 7-18	"	"	Calgary, Alta.
Kinloch, Wm	"		939	1- 4-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Chisholm, John Perley	Railway mail clerk		600	25- 1-19	"	"	Moosejaw, Sask.
Brierly, Henry Edgar	Clerk		600	19- 3-19	"	"	Windsor, Ont.
Davis, John	"		939	1- 1-19	"	"	Halifax, N.S.
Bolduc, Jos. Louis N	"		600	21- 1-19	"	"	Quebec, P.Q.
Pearse, Wm. Jobey R.S.	"		600	1- 7-18	"	"	Calgary, Alta.
Hynd, John Wm	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	1-10-18	"	"	London, Ont.
Kneebone, Edward V. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 5-19	"	"	Kitchener, Ont.
Saberi, Thos. R.S	"		2.00 "	1-10-18	"	"	London, Ont.
Gouin, Adrienne	Clerk	Staff	600	1- 1 19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Gouin, Cecile	"	Money order	600	1- 1-19	"	"	"
McDonald, Mabel K.	"	Mail service	600	23- 9-18	"	"	"
Gauvin, Giles Egide	"	Accountants	600	25- 1-19	"	"	"
Nelson, Margaret A. S.	"	"	600	25- 1-19	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Mador, U. A.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Halifax, N.S.
McLaren, Finlay F. R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	1- 2-19	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Stoddard, W. J. R.S.	Clerk		600	1- 7-18	"	"	Calgary, Alta.
Hebenton, David R.S.	"		600	1- 7-18	"	"	"
Hodges, E.	Railway mail clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Down, W. C.	" "		600	21-10-18	"	"	"
Dickson, Zelpha H	Sorter	Money order	600	1- 4-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Beaton, George R.S.	clerk		3.00 a day.	1- 4-19	"	"	Edmonton, Alta.
Childs, Fred	"		600	1- 4-19	"	"	Regina, Sask.
Buckley, Thos. Michael	Mail transfer agent		2.00 a day.	1- 2-19	"	"	Halifax, N.S.
O'Brien, M. D.	Sorter	Dead letter	600	25- 1-19	"	"	"
Lambert, Edouard	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	Montreal P.Q.
Thompson, Andrew	"		2.00 "	1-10-19	"	"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
McKiggan, John A	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	16- 1-19	"	"	Halifax, N.S.
Coolen, Walter B R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 2-19	"	"	Chatham. Ont.
Skeggs, Wm. A. R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	1- 4-19	"	"	
Howe, Lilian C.	Stenographer		600	1- 1-19	"	"	
Hammond, W. S.	Letter carrier		2 00 a day	1- 4-19	"	"	Windsor, Ont.
Pilon, Agnes	Clerk	Accountants	600	1- 4-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Lafleur, Hector A.	Sorter	Staff	600	1- 4-19	"	"	
LaRose, Germaine	Clerk	"	600	1- 1-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Balcom, James E. R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Halifax, N.S.
Buchanan, Elton E	" "		600	1- 1-19	"	"	"
Crossley, E. C.	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	Toronto. Ont.
Marshall, J. E.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Halifax, N.S.
Henderson, R. H. R.S	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	1- 1-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Jones, R. E. R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Kay, Thos	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	21- 4-19	"	"	Victoria, B.C.
Beers, G. W. H.	Clerk		600	1- 7-19	"	"	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Stewart, J. G. R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	1- 3-19	"	"	Edmonton, Alta.
Bell, Ernest R.S,	Porter		2.00 "	1- 5-19	"	"	Peterborough, Ont.
May, W. J., R.S	Mail transfer agent		2.00 "		"	"	Moosejaw, Sask.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Stockdale, C. H. ... R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-19	Competitive examination	Kingston, Ont.
Edmonds, T. P. ... R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	5- 3-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Alexander, A. M. ... R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-18	" "	"
Furssedonn, H.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	"
Mackay, D. ... R.S.	"		600	1- 2-19	" "	Vancouver, B.C.
Hunter, Wm. ... R.S.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Schwartz, M. C.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	"
Gillespie, E. ... R.S.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	"
Carmichael, John	"		800	1- 1-19	" "	Saskatoon, Sask.
Tucker, Ernest Thos ... R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	18- 3-19	" "	Woodstock, Ont.
Robb, John	Clerk		600	1-10-18	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Jackson, A	"		600	1-10-18	" "	"
Ellis, E. W.	"		600	1-10-18	" "	"
Gordon, Douglas H.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	1- 1-19	" "	"
Holmes, Harry ... R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	"
Rollins, Geo. Herbert ... R.S.	"		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	"
Attwood, Wm. A. ... R.S.	"		2.00 "	3- 7-19	" "	St. Thomas, Ont.
Hawkins, Samuel Horace ... R.S.	Railway Mail clerk		600	20- 6-19	" "	London, Ont.
Ouellett, Gabrielle	Stenographer		600	25- 1-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Hamilton, Percy Spence	Clerk		600	1-10-18	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Donaldson, J. W. A., R.S.	Porter		2.00 a day.	25- 7-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Ducie, P. J. ... R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 "	1- 1-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Dexter, Mrs. Janet	Clerk		600	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Albert, Therese	"		600	1- 4-19	" "	"
Carriere, Albert	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 6-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Cote, Leo. S.	Clerk		600	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Dempsey, Mary C.	"		600	1- 4-19	" "	"
Cole, Frank A.	Porter		2.00 a day.	1- 4-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Tanguay, Regina	Clerk		600	1- 6-19	" "	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Fortier, J. D. A	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 6-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Green, Wm. ... R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	1- 7-19	" "	Kingston, Ont.
Smith, J. McI.	Clerk		600	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Cameron, L. Margaret	"		600	1- 5-19	" "	Toronto, Ont,
Laferriere, C. A	"		600	1-10-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Guimont, L. R	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 6-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Pigeon, Hermine	Clerk		600	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Talbot, G. F. ... R.S.	Letter carrier		2.00 a day.	1- 2-19	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Williams, E. J	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 4-19	" "	St. John, N.B,
Bruneau, Marie L.	Clerk		600	1- 6-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Crighton, Harry	"		600	1-10-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.

McNeely, M. Densya	"		600	1- 4-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Turner, May	"		600	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Wilson, W. C.	Letter carrier		2 00 a day.	1- 8-19	"	"	Galt, Ont.
Simard, E. P. B. R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 4-19	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Aubin, Regina	Clerk		600	25- 7-19	"	"	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Nicholls, Henry G.	Porter		2 00 a day.	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Hughes, Earl	Clerk		600	1- 4-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Quick, Wm. R.S.	Porter		2 00 a day.	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Sirois, J. A	Clerk	Accountants	600	1- 4-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Madalene, Dan	Porter		2 00 a day.	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Kelleher, J. T. R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	"
Robitaille, L	"		600	1- 4-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Proudman, G. F.	"		600	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Gibson, G. Agnes	"		600	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Goldie, S. N.	Letter carrier		2 00 a day.	12- 2-19	"	"	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Kerby, Claude	"		2 00 "	1- 5-19	"	"	Chatham, Ont.
Trottier, L. A. T.	Mail transfer agent		2 00 "	1- 3-19	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Crisp, T. E.	Porter		2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Bond, G. C.	"		2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
McFarland, Thos	"		2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Smiley, Herbert Thos. R.S.	Letter clerk		2 00 "	1-10-18	"	"	London, Ont
March, Arthur Henry R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Duggan, Kathleen F.	Sorter	Accountants	600	1- 7-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Humphries, Ernest E. R.S.	Letter clerk		2 00 a day.	1- 9-19	"	"	Guelph, Ont.
Magoon, Guy C.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 4-19	"	"	St. John, N.B.
Mercier, Arthemise	Typist	Rural delivery staff	600	25- 7-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Cooch, Angus G. R.S.	Clerk		900	25- 7-19	"	"	"
Bapty, C. W. R.S.	"		600	1- 7-19	"	"	London, Ont.
Whitson, V. J. R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Foster, Arthur E. R.S.	"		600	1- 7-19	"	"	London, Ont.
Wheeler, A. W. R.S.	Porter		600	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Foss, Wm. K. R.S.	Clerk		600	1- 6-19	"	"	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Gregory, Milton	"		600	1- 4-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Quesnel, Marie E.	"		600	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Porter, Claude W. R.S.	Porter		2 00 a day.	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Campbell, John R. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Moore, John	"		2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Campbell, Ella M.	Stenographer	Inquiry office	600	18- 8-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Guest, Charles H.	Clerk		600	1- 7-19	"	"	London, Ont.
Taylor, Wm. R.S.	"		600	1- 7-19	"	"	"
Parker, H. W.	"		600	1- 7-19	"	"	"
Jones, Ernest A. R.S.	"		600	1-10-18	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Simard, Ernest P. R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 4-19	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
York, Albert E	Letter carrier		2 00 a day.	1- 9-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Humphrey, Alfred J. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Depper, Joseph R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Watson, George R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Duggleby, Claude W. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Falkingham, Joseph R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Smith, Thos. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Bogel, Thos., M. R.S.	Letter carrier		2 00 a day.	1- 9-19	Competitive examination	Saskatoon, Sask.
Shaw, Allen J	"		2 00 "	1- 9 19	" "	"
Feutmen, Frank R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9 19	" "	"
Murdock, James R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Dillingham, Geo. S. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9 19	" "	"
Cook, Wm., H. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Milburn, Arthur L. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Hornby, George R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Newell, Percy S., R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Murray, Joseph R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9 19	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Gould, Wm. S. R.S.	Clerk		600	1- 9-19	" "	Saskatoon, Sask.
Torbet, Wm. C. R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	"
Jobin, Geo. S. R.S.	"		600	1- 9 19	" "	"
Austin, Edwin H. R.S.	"		600	1- 9 19	" "	"
Ross, Samuel R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	"
Walker, Herbert R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	"
Dunn, Frederick R. R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	"
Kinnear, Robt. R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	"
Fraser, Duncan R.S.	"		600	1- 9 19	" "	"
Spriggs, Arthur D. R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	"
Waterman, Fred J.	"		600	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Cole, Albert C. R.S.	Letter carrier		2 00 a day.	1- 9 19	" "	Calgary, Alta.
McWilliam, Alex. R. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Morris, Albert W. R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Willev, Wm. R.S.	" "		2 00 a day.	1- 4-19	" "	"
Patrick, Laurence R. R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Lund, Fred R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Rundle, Fred. W. R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Barrett, Harry M. R.S	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Stitt, Adam B. R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Sparrow, George R. R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Mann, George H. R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Mills, Alfred G. R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
McWilliam, Robert D. R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Brown, Thos. E. R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Oleson, Paul R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Saunders, Leslie H. R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Adams, John R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"
Steeden, Wm. R,S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 4-19	" "	"

Goodman, Frederick C.......R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Kynman, Harry J..........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
LeRoy, Herbert P...........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Plowright, Frank. ..........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Clement, Walter M. ....R.S,	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Morgan, John ....R.S,	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Gush, Ernest W............R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Langly, Sydney ...........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Leach, John L.............R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Robins, Howard G..........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Marshall, Fred Farrer .... ..R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Reid, James Smith..........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Upton, Philip E............R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Tambling, Wm. W. .........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Godderidge, James..........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
MacLean, Thos..... .... ..R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Grieve, James..............R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Ferns, John C..............R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Robinson, James G. .........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Johnston, James D. .........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Packham, Murray A.... .. .R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Gush, Herbert L..... .. ... R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Capstick, Wm. Edward......R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Carrington, David..........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Heaps, William ....R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Snowball, John.... . ..... .R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Elliott, Frank Archie . .... .R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Smith, Wm................R.S.	Porter....................	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Gagné, Gideon............ ..R.S.	"	....	2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	Montreal, Que.
Smith, W.R.................R.S.	Letter carrier......	....	2 00 "	1- 1-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Elliott, Luther H.............	Clerk....................	....	600	1-10-19	"	"	Regina, Sask.
Glass, David................R.S.	"	....	600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Uttley, James T.....	"	....	600	1- 4-19	"	"	Kitchner, Ont.
Evans, Bernard.... .........R.S.	Letter carrier.......	....	2 00 a day.	1- 7-19	"	"	Hamilton, Ont.
Waite, Joseph T............R.S.	Porter....................	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	Calgary, Alta.
Scorgie, Alexander .........R.S.	Letter carrier............	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Akre, James Abner.........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Black, Harvey E...... .....R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Anderson, George A.........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Carr, Harry................R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Baird, Robert F............R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Brown, John W............R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Carr, George H.............R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Shaw, Ray Ester. ..........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Anderson, George W...... ..R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Clark, Richard. ............R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Bowden, Herbert E.........R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Innes, Wm..................R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Huggins, R. B. Adolphus ...R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Galloway, Denis.... .......R.S.	" "	....	2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
de LaHaye, Chas. Wm. F. ... R.S.	Letter carrier		2 00 "	1- 9-19	Competitive examination	Calgary, Alta.
Hutchings, Harold ... R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
MacPherson, Murdo ... R.S,	" "		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Stewart, Alexander ... R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Pattison, Henry John ... R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Gaskell, Harry ... R.S,	" "		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Bates, Alfred ... R.S.	" "		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Pocock, John L. ... R.S.	Clerk		2 00 "	1-10-19	" "	Brantford, Ont.
Comba, Gladys, E.	"	Secretary's	2 00 "	25- 7-19	" "	
Whiston, V. J. ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	26- 9 19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Hutchison, Frank	Porter		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Joynson, Wm. ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Frederickson, Johann	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Warren, John ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Jeffrey, Percy W. ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Moore, John	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Stokes, Gordon H.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Toole, Frank ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Cavenagh, Malcolm P	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Bennett, George V. ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Neil, John ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Milthrop, Percy Chas	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Church, Jas. Wm. ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Nightingale, John	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Holden, Thos. Wm	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Mitchell, Richard H	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Loxton, Henry ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Wood, Wm. Henry ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Carsley, John ... R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Oxenham, John	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Thomas, Wm. Harry	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Kilsby, Walter	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
McKenna, John	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Cornish, Wm. Chas	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Munn, Thos	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	"
Jeffrey, Gordon P	Letter carrier		2 00 "	8-10-19	" "	Stratford, Ont.
Jones, James Gordon	Clerk		$600	1- 7-19	" "	Moosejaw, Sask.
Sherwood, Chas. N	Letter carrier		$2 00 a day.	1-10-19	" "	St. Catharines, Ont.
Harley, J. A. ... R.S.	Clerk		$600	1- 6-19	" "	Edmonton, Alta.
Evans, Bernard ... R.S.	Letter carrier		$2 00 a day.	23- 9-19	" "	Hamilton, Ont.

Daugherty, John H.	R.S.	Porter		2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Eves, George	R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 4-19	"	"	"
Page, Charles Ed		Clerk		$600	25- 1-19	"	"	Montreal, Que.
Richer, Joseph E. R.	R.S,	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Marshall, James H.	R.S.	Porter		$2 00 a day.	1-10-19	"	"	Brandon, Man.
Foxall, Francis J.	R.S.	Letter carrier		2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	Guelph, Ont.
Williams, John, R.S.		" "		2 00 "	1- 5-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Wetherup, Burton	R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-19	"	"	Lindsay, Ont.
Jones, John Wm.	R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 6-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Wheatley, James E.	R.S.	" "		600	1- 6-19	"	"	" "
St. John, Newell St. A.		" "		600	1- 6-19	"	"	" "
Burns, Wm. John	R.S.	" "		600	1- 6-19	"	"	" "
Young, Wm. Nelson	R.S.	" "		600	1- 6-19	"	"	" "
Attree, Harry	R.S.	" "		600	1- 6-19	"	"	" "
McFie, Chas. L.	R.S.	" "		600	1- 6-19	"	"	" "
Hooker, Chas.	R.S.	" "		600	1- 6-19	"	"	" "
Slater, Frank Ernest	R.S.	" "		600	1- 6-19	"	"	" "
Dale, George A.	R.S.	Letter carrier		$2 00 a day.	1- 9-19	"	"	Stratford, Ont.
Linde, Alexander	R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	9- 7-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Grégoire, Marie B.		Clerk		600	25- 1-19	"	"	Quebec, Que.
Raven, A. J.		Letter carrier		$2 00 a day.	1- 9-19	"	"	Kingston, Ont.
Shannon, John R.		"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Ottman, Albert J.	R.S.	Clerk		600	1- 9-19	"	"	Kitchener, Ont.
McCartney, Robert H.	R.S.	Letter carrier		$2 00 a day.	1- 9-19	"	"	Brantford, Ont.
Matthews, Edwin H.	R.S.	"		2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	" "
Hubbard, Wm. F.	R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-19	"	"	Kingston "
Pack, George M.		"		600	1- 4-19	"	"	Ottawa "
Smith, A. S.	R.S.	Letter carrier		$2 00 a day.	1- 3-19	"	"	London "
Limoges, Rachel		Clerk		600	1-10-18	"	"	Montreal, Que.
Fanning, Wm. A.	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	Kingston, Ont.
Burns, Robert		Porter		$2 00 a day.	1- 4-19	"	"	Toronto "
Campbell, Thos.	R.S.	"		2 00 "	1 4-19	"	"	" "
Dougherty, Chas. A.	R.S.	Letter carrier		2 00 "	1- 9-19	"	"	Guelph "
Abbie, Robt.		"		2 00 "	1-10-19	"	"	Moosejaw, Sask.
Hawkins, Samuel H.	R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 6-19	"	"	London, Ont.
Chowen, H. T.		Clerk		600	1- 7-19	"	"	" "
Sloane, A. M.		"		600	1-10-19	"	"	Toronto "
Wells, Frank	R.S.	Letter carrier		$2 00 a day.	1- 7-19	"	"	Hamilton "
Saxon, Frank		Porter		2 00 "	1-10-19	"	"	Toronto "
Kelly, Frank P.	R.S.	Clerk		600	1- 7-19	"	"	Vancouver, B.C.
Daniels, Wm.		Letter carrier		$2 00 a day.	1- 9-19	"	"	Brantford, Ont.
Bates, Gordon L.	R.S.	"		2 00 "	25- 7-19	"	"	Lindsay "
McGregor, Peter	R.S.	Mail transfer agent		2 50 "	1- 9-19	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Robertson, George	R.S.	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	"	"	" "
Carpenter, Jas. W.	R.S.	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	"	"	" "
Orchard, Robert	R.S.	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	"	"	" "
Peterson, Bjorn	R.S.	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	"	"	" "
Holyoak, Harold E.	R.S.	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	"	"	" "
Thorbergson, Erikur	R.S.	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	"	"	" "
Jakabsson, J. A.		" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	"	"	" "

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued..*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary. $	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
Simpson, Jas	Railway mail clerk		2 50 "	1- 9-19	Competitive examination	Winnipeg, Man.
Crossley, Arthur	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Varder, Harold F	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Forstall, Jas	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Stanyon, Alfred H. R.S.	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Whiteside, John R.S.	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Greene. Wm. R.S.	" "		2 50 "	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Hall, Harry R. M	Clerk		$600	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Cnt.
Hayes, Victor R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 7-19	" "	Saskatoon, Sask.
Graham, Andrew R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Winter, Frank E. R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Allen, John C. R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Real, Oscar E. R.S.	" "		605	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Carr, Geo. G. R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
White, Thos. John R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Peek, Albert R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Reeves, Percival W. R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Carroll, Clarence	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Deeprose, Alfred J. R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Chase, Henry A. R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
McAdam, Andrew R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Cuthbert, James C. R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Greenless, Allan R. R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Johnson, James Eli R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Suddon, Thomas R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Shaver, John E. R.S.	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Slessor, Robert	" "		600	1- 7-19	" "	" "
Delamont, Edward E. R.S.	Porter		$2 00 a day.	1-10-19	" "	Moosejaw, Sask.
McSorley, Walter J. R.S.	Letter carrier		2 00 "	1- 9-19	" "	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Harrison, R. P. D	Mail transfer agent		2 00 "	1- 7-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Tate, Robt. A. R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-19	" "	Regina, Sask.
Gagnon, Adelard	Porter		$2 00 a day.	1-12-18	" .	Montreal, Que.
Scott, A. A. L	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 4-19	" "	St. John, N.B.
Green, W. H	Clerk		600	1-10-18	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Field, C. C	Letter carrier		600	1- 1-19	" "	" "
Russell, Joseph A	Parcel post porter		600	1- 5-19	" "	Niagara Falls, Ont.
Broom, Tessie H	Clerk	Accountant's	650	1-11-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont,
Hardy, Jas. Kelita	"		600	4-11-19	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Sims, Albert E, W. R.S.	"		600	4-11-19	" "	" "

Purdie. Geo. McD. R.S.	"		600	4-11-19	"	"	"	"
Cleverly, Wm. Geo. R.S.	"		600	4-11-19	"	"	"	"
Pentz, Chas. E. R.S,	"		600	4-11-19	"	"	"	"
Butler, George F. R.S,	"		600	4-11-19	"	"	"	"
Fraser, Robt. McN.	"		600	4-11-19	"	"	"	"
Hopkinson, Elizabeth A.	"		600	4-11-19	"	"	"	"
Regelous, Edward Samuel. R.S-	"		600	4-11-19	"	"	"	"
Gibbons, Wm. R S.	"		600	4-11-19	"	"	"	"
Aylward, Harry R.S.	"		600	4-11-19	"	"	"	"
Harrison, Leonard R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Good, Richard D. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Duff, Kenneth G. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Muir, John Thos. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Batten, Chas. W.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Todhunter Jackson R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Wilson, Robt. T.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Olson, Alfred	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Botel, Henry	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Binns, Eddie R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Pearce, Wm. G.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Holyoak, Frank C.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Montgomery, D. V. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Hart, Wm. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
McIntyre, C. M. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Lance, John A	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Mobberley, John H. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Edwards. Fred W. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Mitchell, Walter R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Browning, Wm. J. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Cardinal, René, J. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Blackmore, Richard W.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Eveden, Cecil St. E	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Evans, Walter H. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Kemp, Chas. K. R.S.	"		690	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Noble, John R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Telford, Edwin H. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Dyer, John H. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Underwood, Richard R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Gasper, Daniel A. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Rankin, Leonard D. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Boyd, Wm. John	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Barr. Alexander	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Dalgleish, Robt. B.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Campbell, Frank H. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"		"	"
Ray, Hector G. R.S.	"		600	31- 8 19	"	"	"	"
McNaught, Gerald K.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Clarke, Harry Edwin	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Harvey, Arthur	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Kirkpatrick, Robt. J. R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"
Cooper, Arthur R.S.	Clerk.		600	31- 8-19	"	"	"	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.		Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
				$			
Nicholson, Jos.	R.S.	Clerk.		600	31- 8-19	Competitive examination	Winnipeg, Man.
Lemon, Geo. A.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Scott, Edmund J.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Mackey, Blair	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Matthews, Wm. E.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
McDougall, Stephen		"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Ewing, Alex. J.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Carman, Arthur M.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Cressey, Ancel D.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Parr, Wilfred V.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Sieberg, Albert C.		"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Oliver, Geo. W		"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Edwardson, Norman L		"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Hand, Carl E.		"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Wotton, Herbert E.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Wager, Fred E.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
McLean, Hugh Alex.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Edkins, Percy	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Lawton, Arthur	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Hughes, Gordon W.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Sutherland, Alex. F.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Sullivan, Donald B.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Hansman, Errol C.		"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Selkirk, John	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Hunter, Wm.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Mellon, Albert L.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Park, Edmund	R.S.	"		600	31- 8 19	" "	"
McKay, Angus R.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Smith, Sidney H.		"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Kennedy, Alex. J.		"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Downing, Thos. M.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Josie, Harry S.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Sterland, Fred E.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Herman, Bruno	R.S.	"		600	31- 8 19	" "	"
Birch, Albert C.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Huntingdon, Geo. R.		"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Hyslop, Douglas	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Anderson, Donald M.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Taylor, Harry E.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"
Hooper, Geo. C.	R.S.	"		600	31- 8-19	" "	"

Hartley, Warren M. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Elverd, Percy H. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Drennan, Jas. C. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Smith, Arthur	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Lyons, Sidney E. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Wilson, Rowley C. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
McCourt, Robt. J. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Daniel, Ernest F. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Cookman, Geo. A. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Banks, Wm. J. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Mitchell, Wm. M. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Agnew, Harold F . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
James, Thos. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Barber, Ivor B. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Dickinson, Alfred G.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Brown, David L. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Coleman, Stanley . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Harrison, Wm. C. M. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Cochrane, John M. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Bullis, Wm. Frank.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Ball, Richard Henry . . . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Askew, Edgar . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
McManus, Wm. Henry. . . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Duncan, Moir B. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Clark, Thos. K. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Lothian, John. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Mathers. Wm. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Lear, Herbert . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Cooper, Fred. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Robinson, Arthur Fred. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Cockburn, Samuel. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Buzza, Wilfred. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Harley, Robt. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Corbett, Arthur L . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Gibson, Thos. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Black, Hugh Alex. . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Metcalfe, Chas. Merryl. . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Devane, Walter . . . . R.S.	"			600	31- 8-19	"	"	"
Potter, Hiram	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Rogers, Wm. David.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Torbet, Peter J . . . . R.S.	"			600	1- 9 19	"	"	"
Sinclair, Jas. Wm . . . . R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Shaw, Basil H. . . . . R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Ayre, Harry. . . . . R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Munro, James A.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Firth, Harry.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Campbell, Frank F.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Merrick, Ernest. . . . . R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Scott, Wm. A. . . . . R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Ryan, John. . . . . R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Keen, Wm. H. R.S.	Clerk		600	1-9-19	Competitive examination	Winnipeg, Man,
Lowden, David R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Pollock, Wm. R.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Hansen, John R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Campbell, Thos. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Surch, George W. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Shellard, Albert H. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Pratt, Charles.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Fayers, Albert E. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Cooper, Percy.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Henderson, Robert.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Dixon, Charles	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Thomas, Richard	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Glinz, Ernest S. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
McLeod, John Wesley R.S	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Anderson, Wm. H. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Lang, George R. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Baker, Charles R.S	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Garrett, John W. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Fraser, Jas. S. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
McCarthy, Daniel J. R.S	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Church, Walter R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Barwick, Fred J. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Helme, Jas.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Bamiling, George R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Rideout, Jos. Harding R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Drummond, Andrew R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Lewis, Geo. Edwin R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Stinton, Frederick R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Dunn, James R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
McElwain, Samuel H. R.S.	"		600	1-9-10	" "	"
McCreary, John C. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Pink, Walter Horace R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Tait, Edward B., R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Hadley, Vincent.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Anderson, Anthony J. R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Brenan, Benjamin	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Horne, Harry Andrew.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Irwin, Robt. Richard R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"
Knight, Geo. Albert, R.S.	"		600	1-9-19	" "	"

Turner, Lewis.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Wright, Wm.....	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Purchase, Jos.....	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Welch, Alonzo G.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Wilson, Harold H.....	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Dewar, William.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
McCulloch, Wm. B.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Combebach, Donald.....	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Prude, Thos.....	"			600	1- 9-10	"	"	"
Farr, Stewart.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Campbell, Robert G.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Brightman, Wm.....R.S.	"			900	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Knight, Henry E.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Fitzpatrick, Gilbert Earl.....	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Evers, Harry.....R.S.	"			660	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Shelton, Wm. James.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Emery, Robt. K.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Fairbairn, Harold E.....	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Peters, John Alfred.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Hensley, Percy Wm. E.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Steele, Jos. Michael.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Stokes, Noble Berket.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Taylor, Fred Wm.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Talbot, Ernest A.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Davidson, Jas. Alfred.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Pollitt, Herbert.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Dowell, John.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Pringle, Harry.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Kerr, John Duncan.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Ashton, Samuel.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Butler, Alfred G.....	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Westwood, Wm.....R.S.	"			000	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Dallas, Samuel.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Goslin, Gordon Jas.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Henderson, Wm. Douglas..R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Houlden, Harry White.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Toal, David.....	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Wilson, Wm. James.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Redmond, John.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Roberts, George.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Roberts, Joseph.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Reeves, John.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Anderson, Archibald.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Messenger, Albert A.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Hulbert, Arthur H.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Adlington. Jos. F.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Patterson, Robert.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Blackman, Alfred J.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Anderson, John Ed.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
Mills, John Ed.....R.S.	"			600	1- 9-19	"	"	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name.		Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
				$			
Douglas, Chas.	R.S.	Clerk		600	1- 9-19	Competitive examination	Winnipeg, Man.
Mackintosh, George	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Mieklejohn, George	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Kinniburgh, Wm.	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Trimble, Wm. C.	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Lawrie, Hugh	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Thomas, John		"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Titherington, John M.	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Milne, James	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Marshall, Wm.	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Stancliffe, Gilbert	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
O'Brien, George	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Milady, Wm.	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Moorley, Ernest Wm.	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Plenty, Leonard	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Courteau, Francis X.		"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Marshall, Wm. John	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Falconer, John	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Brady, James	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Hadden, George	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Strongman, Fred T.	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Mills, Edwin	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Purvis, Wm.	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Francis Henry	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
McNaughton, Jas		"		600	1- 9-19	" "	" "
Wetmore, Herbert Allen	R.S.	" staff		1,050	25- 7-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Smillie, L. B.	R.S.	Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	" "	Galt, Ont.
Tinkham, H. A.	R.S.	Railway mail agent		600	1- 7-19	" "	Halifax, N.S.
Godson, Cyril, C. F.		Clerk		600	1-10-19	" "	Victoria, B.C.
Steele, Alvie	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	" "	Guelph, Ont.
McCann, D. H.	R.S.	Letter carrier		600	1- 7-19	" "	Hamilton, Ont.
Burgess, J. J.		Mail transfer agent		600	1- 7-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Oliver, Harry A.	R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-19	" "	New Westminster, BC.
Beeby, G. R.	R.S.	Porter		600	1-10-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Disbrey, W. C.	R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-19	" "	Regina, Sask.
Churly, Wilfred		Porter		600	1-10-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Barton, F. H.	R.S.	Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	" "	Fredericton, N.B.
Ross, W. H.		"		600	1-10-19	" "	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
McCausland, W.		Clerk		600	1- 7-19	" "	London, Ont.
McLeod, Angus		Railway mail clerk		600	15-10-18	" "	Moosejaw, Sask.

Wilson, Andrew	R.S.	Messenger		600	12-10-18	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Smedley, James	R.S.	Porter		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Lutton, T. C.	R.S.	Clerk		600	1- 7-19	"	"	London, Ont.
Davies, Z.	R.S.	Porter		600	1-10-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Fairburn, H. R.		Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	"	"	St. Catharines, Ont.
Cheer, W. H.	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Sweet, Albert V.	R.S.	Mail transfer agent		600	1- 7-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
Steward, Chas. Ed. J.	R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 7-19	"	"	Saskatoon, Sask.
McDonald, Walter J.	R.S.	Porter		600	1-10-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Wier, L. N.	R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 7-19	"	"	Halifax, N.S.
McCarthy, Bernard A.		Clerk		600	1-10-19	"	"	St. John, N.B.
Clark, J. M		"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Roe, Lila M.		Stenographer (Staff)		600	29- 9-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Maxey, Albert	R.S.	Clerk.		600	1-10-19	"	"	Edmonton, Alta.
Smith, A. C.	R S.	Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Shields, H. W.	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Allen, O. E.	R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 9-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
McLarty, J. D.	R S.	Clerk		600	1-10-19	"	"	London, Out.
Kerr, J.	R.S.	Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Beck, Fred. George	R.S.	"		600	1- 9-19	"	"	Winnipeg, Man.
Freeman, Harold H.	R.S.	Clerk		600	1-10-19	"	"	Kingston, Ont.
Broom, Tessie H.		"	Accountant's	650	2- 7-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Sowerby, Robert		Letter carrier		600	1-11-19	"	"	Moncton, N.B.
Dawson, J. E.	R.S.	Porter		600	1-10-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
Braithwaite, G. A.		Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Tait, W. M.		"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Moore, Walsie		Clerk		600	29- 9-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Burke, W. T.		Railway mail clerk		600	1- 9-19	"	"	"
O'Connor, E.	R.S.	Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	"	"	Toronto, Ont.
McBrien, H.	R.S	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Keenan, W.	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Holloben, A. E.	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Clegg, J.	R.S,	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Wilson, C. E.	R,S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Corneil, S. J. W.	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Adams, J. H.	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Chedzoy, W. J.	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Price, H. J.	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Jeans, E.	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
South, G. R.		"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
O'Hagan, Lillian, B.M		Sorter	Money Order	600	1-11-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Almas, J. J.	R.S.	Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	"	"	Hamilton, Ont.
Dearden, James	R.S.	"		600	1-10-19	"	"	"
Connolly, J. J.		Clerk		600	1-10-19	"	"	Charlottown, P.E.I.
Lesaux, V. R.	R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1- 9-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont.
Martineau, J. C. D		"		600	1-11-19	"	"	Quebec, P.Q.
Cousineau, Oscar		Letter carrier		600	1- 1-19	"	"	Ottawa, Ont
Allard, Alderic		Railway mail clerk		600	1-10-19	"	"	Montreal, P.Q.
Huneault, Wm.	R.S.	Letter carrier		600	1-12-19	"	"	"
Morin, J. A.		Railway mail clerk		939	1-11-19	"	"	Quebec, P.Q.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Concluded.*

Name.		Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
Belbin, H. W.	R.S.	Letter Carrier		$ 600	1- 1-19	Competitive examination	Toronto, Ont.
Ferguson, J. B.		Railway Mail Clerk		600	1- 9-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Hale, W. E.	R.S.	Postal Clerk		600	1-10-19	" "	St. John, N.B.
Harris, Max C.	R.S.	Railway mail clerk		600	1-10-19	" "	North Bay, Ont.
John, Wm.	R.S.	Letter carrier		600	8-10-19	" "	Nanaimo, B.C.
Ketchum, Francis E.	R.S.	Junior clerk		600	1-11-19	" "	St. John, N.B.
Voelker, H. G.	R.S,	"		600	1- 7-19	" "	Hamilton, Ont.
Collett, Thomas R.		Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	" "	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Armstrong, Chas. W.	R.S.	Porter		600	1-10-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Robertson, J. B.	R.S.	Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	" "	"
Martineau, J. F. M.		Railway mail clerk		600	1-11-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Desjardins, A. E.		" "		600	1-11-19	" "	"
Gagne, G. P.	R.S.	" "		600	1-11-19	" "	"
Ridley, R. W.		Letter carrier		600	1-10-19	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Savard, J. J.		Railway mail clerk		600	1-11-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Renaud, Victor A.		Junior clerk		600	1-10-18	" "	Montreal, P.Q.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
McGibbon, Helen	Stenographer	Pres. of Privy Council	$1,100	1- 2-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Parry, Geo. H.	Secretarial clerk	" "	1,800	1- 3-19	" "	"

PUBLIC WORKS.

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
Duggan, T.	Caretaker of public building		$500	15- 9-18	Local competition	Antigonish, N.S.
Fraser, John	" "		500	23- 9-18	" "	Barrie, Ont.
Henderson, John	Caretaker		$65 a month	24- 9-18	" "	Windsor, Ont.
Girard, Solomon	"		$500	24- 9-18	" "	Farnham, P.Q.
Franklin, H.	"		500	24- 9-18	" "	Picton, Ont.
Newton, Henry	"		500	24- 9-18	" "	Trenton, Ont.
Proctor, Wakefield	"		550	27- 9-18	" "	Newmarket, Ont.
Lloyd, Charles E.	"		550	25-11-18	" "	Port Arthur, Ont.
MacLean, Bessie P.	Stenographer		600	2- 8-18	Competitive examination	
Knox, Thos.	Caretaker		800	5-12-18	" "	Port Arthur, Ont.
Yuill, Robt. C.	Elevator Man		$75 a month.	24-12-18	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Marr, Alexander	Cleaner		$900	14-11-18	" "	Hamilton, Ont.

Potter, Ed. A.	Lockmaster		$75 a month.	16- 1-19	Local competition	New Glasgow, N.S.
Butterworth, Samuel	Caretaker		$700	16- 1-19	Competitive examination	Minnedosa, Man.
White, Geo. S.	"		550	16- 1-19	" "	Port Perry, Ont.
Parks, John W.	Electrician		$85 a month.	25-11-18	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Fahey, J. P.	Messenger		$800	1- 7-18	Competitive examination	"
Smith, Chas. E.	Electrician		$85 a month.	19-11-18	Special competition	
Rutledge, W. H.	Repairman (steel filing cases).		70.84 "	23-11-18	" "	Pembroke, Ont.
Zwicker, R. G. R.S.	Agent operator	Government telegraph service	65 "		Local competition	Bay St. Lawrence, C.B.
Snowdon, Andrew	Night fireman			7- 1-19	" "	Edmonton, Alta.
Lynch, Henry E.	Assistant caretaker and cleaner		75 "	7- 1-19	" "	Brantford, Ont.
Oldroyd, Mark, W. R.S.	Night fireman		50 "	1- 2-19	Local competition	Peterborough, Ont.
Ross, W. W. R.S.	Lineman	Government telegraph service	92.50 "	4- 2-19	" "	Edgewood, B.C.
Thompson, S. J. R.S.	"	Government telegraph service		13- 2-19	" "	Merritt, B.C.
Bissonnette, Achille	Night watchman		80 "	1- 3-19	" "	Lauzon, P.Q.
Johnson, Thos. G	Caretaker		75 "	14- 2-19	" "	Halifax, N.S.
Brereton, Chas. W.	Lineman	Government telegraph service	90 "	1- 5-19	" "	Andrew, Alta.
Kearns, John R.S.	Assistant caretaker.		75 "	14- 2-19	" "	Saskatoon, Sask.
Andrew, Thos. R.S.	Cleaner and fireman		75 "	3-12-18	" "	Calgary, Alta.
Hobbs, W. C R.S.	Messenger	Supt. Dom. Bldgs.	$600	11- 3-19		Ottawa, Ont.
Purdy, Frank Eug. R.S.	Clerk and bookkeeper	Govt. telegraph service	$110 a month.	16-11-18	Competitive examination	Victoria, B.C.
Carter, Titus Jas	Departmental Solicitor		$3,500	17- 2-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Alford, Bertram R.S.	Caretaker		$780	16-12-18	Local competition.	Red Deer, Alta.
Gallacher, Wm.	Cleaner		$55 a month.	1- 2-19	Special competitive examination	Montreal, P.Q.
Boiteau, Leon	"		$55 "	27- 2-19	Special competitive examination	" "
Crump, Frederick R.S.	"		$75 "	27- 4-19	Local competition	Toronto, Ont.
Fraser, Harry R.S.	Plumber and steam fitter		$87.50 "	17- 2-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Lawrence, J. D.	Operator-lineman		$90 " and allow.	5- 3-19	" "	Lower LaBarge, Y.T.
Orr, Miss Reba	Clerk.	Chief accountants	$750	17- 3-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Little, Hugh	Caretaker		$85 a month.	1- 1-19	Local competition.	Saanich, B.C.
Steel, Jas.	Cleaner		$60 "	3- 2-19	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Clokie, John A. R.S.	Asst. clerk of works.		$1,500	1- 5-19	Special competition	Regina, Sask.
Bowman, Walter H. R.S.	Caretaker		$2.00 a day.	16- 4-19	Local competition	Morrisburg, Ont.
Thomas Albert	Lockman		$75 a month.	1- 5-19	" "	St. Andrews, Ont.
Hamer, Fernand Omer	Heating engineer	Chief architects	$2,200	24- 7-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Walton, Edward R. R.S.	Caretaker		$550 & allow.	14- 7-19	" "	Clinton, "
Bannister, Albert	"		$80 a month.	21-10-18	Local competition.	Regina, Sask.
Javell, Wm. John R.S.	Gardener	Astrophysical observatory.	$85 "	25- 4 19	" "	Little Saanich Mt., Victoria, B.C.
Neilson, Rasmus	Agent-operator		$95 "	11- 4-19	" "	Dunvegan, Alta.
Mather, Wm. R.S.	Asst. engineer		$80 "	1- 7-19	" "	Port Arthur, Ont.
Stewart, Archie R.S.	Caretaker		$75 "	1- 8-19	" "	Winnipeg, Man.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

PUBLIC WORKS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Peck, Hugh Adderley.......R.S.	Supt. of Construction, Federal Buildings.		$350 a month	14- 7-19	Special competition.....	Montreal, P.Q.
Gordon, Mrs. S. H..........	Telephone agent and operator.		$60 "	24- 6-19	Local competition.......	Chase, B.C.
Laprise, Alfred................	Supt. power plant........		$230 "	10- 8-19	Special competition......	Lauzon, Que.
Lawrence, John D...........	Operator-lineman........		$90 "	5- 4-19	Local competition.......	Lower Lebarge, P.Q.
Gosselin, Joseph T.............	Carpenter..............		$4.00 a day.	1- 8-19	" "	Levis, P.Q.
McCorkell, Margaret M........	Stenographer...........	Dredging branch.........	$780	1- 9-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Scarfe, Jas ............R.S.	Caretaker.............		$600	23- 9-19	Local competition. ...	Cobourg "
Blair, Alexander. ... .R.S.	Cleaner................		$75 a month.	15- 9-19	" "	Toronto "
Blair, Alexander............R.S.	"		$75 "	15- 9-19	" "	Toronto "
Craig, Leah..................	Clerk-typist		$700	1-10-19	Competitive examination	Edmonton, Alta.
Harding, Wilson M..........R.S.	Junior engineer..........		$1,680	11-10-19	Special competition.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Stuart, Peter C.............R.S.	Cleaner. ...		$75 a month.	24- 9-19	Local competition......	Toronto, Ont.
Brown, Henry.	Caretaker............		$720	1-11-19	" "	Halifax, N.S.
Duggan, Andrew...............	Fireman..		$60 a month.	13-10-19	" "	" "
Baxter, Mrs. Elizabeth....... ...	Night telephone operator..		$60 "	13- 8-19	" "	Merrit, B.C.
Brownlow, John McL.	Caretaker...............		$550	25- 1-19	" "	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Desjardins, Alfred.............	Agent-operator.....		$41 a month.	7- 8-19	" "	Mutton Bay, P.Q.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
Cameron, C.V.	Draughtsman............		$1,000	17- 9-18	Local competition.......	Ottawa, Ont.
Hodgkins, J. O....	Clerk.	Accountants..............	$600	23- 9-18	Competitive examination	Toronto "
Fitzgerald, Gladys.....	Stenographer............	Bd. of Ry Commrs........	$1,050	25- 1-19	" " ..	Ottawa "
Donaldson, Frank..........R.S.	Lockmaster.............		$60 a month.	14- 4-19	Local competition.......	Upper Brewsters Lock Station.
Stephenson, Gower.... .....R.S.	Lockman.		$2.35 a day.	14- 4-19	" "	Cornwall Canal, Ont.
Blair, Edward .... R.S.	"		$2.35 "	11- 4-19	" "	" "
Ferguson, John	Bridgetender............		$45 a month.	8- 4-19	" "	Glen Miller, Ont.
Burton, Wm......... ... R.S.	Lockmaster and statistical officer..		$1,180	12- 5-19	" "	Kingston Mill Lock Station.
Patterson, Charles S.........R.S	Accountant.............		$1,500	23- 6-19	Special competition.....	Welland Ship Canal.
Elliot, Archibald M..........R.S.	Secretarial clerk...		$175 a month	19- 8-19	" "	" "
Bates, John J.	Draughtsman............		$1,400	15- 9-19	" "	Montreal, P.Q.
Jarrett, Jas. Wm.... .......R.S.	Photographer......		$1,200	11- 9-19	" "	Welland Ship Canal.
Grummitt, Edmund..... ...R.S.	Mechanical draughtsman..		$125 a month	3-10-19	" "	" "

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Monk, J. E. B	Clerk.		$700	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Rock, Gregory J.	"		$1,100	1- 4-19	" "	" "

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Corrigan, Paul Maurice	Stenographer	Registrar's.	$700	1- 7-18	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
White, Lily Alberta	Clerk		$700	1- 7-18	" "	" "
McLay, Jas.	"		$1,000	1-12-18	" "	" "
O'Meara, P. J.	Legal clerk		$2,100	5-12-19	Special competition	" "
Bradley, Yvonne G. A.	Clerk		$750	1- 7-19	Competitive examination	" "

SOLDIERS CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

Tuck, Jas. W. R.S.	Engineering draughtsman	Vocational	1,800	17-12-18	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Yeo, Chas. R.S.	Auditor		1,500	20-11-18	" "	"
Hill, Alfred	"		1,500	20-11-18	" "	Ste. Agathe de Mont, P.Q.
Stewart, R. M. R.S.	Chief clerk	Secretary	2,500	17-12-18	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
O'Connor, Winnifred	"	Publicity	1,200	1- 9-18	Competitive examination	"
Grant, Maj. Jas. W. R.S.	Auditor of medical stores	Medical stores	2,400	2- 6-19	Special competition	"
Waddington, Capt. John F. R.S.	Supervisor of expenditures.		3,500	24- 5-19	" "	"

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD.

Maingot, Albert J. R.S.	Legal clerk.		1,500	26- 2-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Latimer, A. E. R.S.	Assistant chief clerk of files and records.		1,600	23- 3-19	" "	"
Muldrew, Mrs. Jean	Superintendent home economics.	Agricultural instruction	2,500	20- 5-19	" "	"
Jackson, John A. R.S.	Senior accountant		3,000	5- 9-19	" "	Eastern provinces.
Young, George R. R.S.	Senior accountant		3,000	1- 9-19	" "	Western provinces.
Gordon, Mrs. Annie L.	District home supervisor		1,500	21-10-19	" "	Victoria, B.C.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Murota, C.	Translater		$50 a month.	18-11-18	Local competition	Yokohama, Japan.
Turnbull, E. S	Artist		$1,300	21-11-18	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Hawkings, C. S. V	Public analyst		1,400	14-12-18	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Croucher, R. A	Assistant inspector weights and measures.		1,000	3- 2-19	Competitive examination	Saskatoon, Sask.
Leonard, Grenville	Clerk		600	17- 2-19	" "	Prescott, Ont.

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE—*Continued.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
Cable, Arthur Edwin Hughes	Assistant inspector weights and measures.		1,150	8- 8-18	Competitive examination	Calgary, Alta.
Shaver, Nellie	Stenographer	Commercial intelligence	600	1- 2-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Troy, Miss L. M	"	Correspondence record	650	13-12-18	" "	"
Aird, Dora	"	Accountant	600	1- 2-19	Special competitive examination.	"
Couture, A. P	Assistant analyst		1,700	1- 6-19	Special competition	Halifax, N.S.
Alexander, J. M	Assistant in motion picture division.	Exhibits and publicity	1,300	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Tunnoch, Grace	Stenographer		800	1- 3-19	Competitive examination	"
Emory, Fred. D.	Assistant inspector gas and electricity.		1,200	1- 1-19	Special examination	Nelson, B.C.
Sanders, W. J. R.S.	Dynamo operator		1,300	1- 4-19	Under Sec. 48 Civil Service Commission Regulations.	
Walsh, Marion	Clerk	Dominion bureau of statistics.	800	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Trainor, J. E. R.S.	Assistant inspector weights and measures.		1,000	1- 4-19	" "	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Alexander, John M	Assistant in motion picture division.	Exhibits and publicity	$75 a month	22- 1-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Ruttan, Ernest	Gas and electricity inspector		$1,200	1- 4-19	Special competitive examination.	Victoria district, B.C.
Carter, Walter S	Photographer	Exhibits and publicity	1,600	1- 2-19	Special competition	Ottawa, Ont.
Menard, Miss H.	Clerk	Dominion bureau of statistics.	700	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	"
Murphy, Miss L	"	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Pepper, Miss L. C.	"	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Reinhardt, Miss M	Typist	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
McCoy, F. H.	"	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Hartney, Miss B	"	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Aitken, Miss A	"	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Doherty, Miss B.	Clerk	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Davis, Miss B. L. L	"	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Walsh, Miss M	"	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Lewis, Miss G. E	"	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Donovan, Mary M	Clerk	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	700	1- 4-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Leonard, Grenville	"	Record Room	600	17- 2-19	" "	"
Gill, Reuben	Asst. inspector	Weights and Measures	1,000	6- 2-19	" "	Hamilton, Ont.

Costello, Edmund R.	Clerk.	Office of Inspector of Gas and Electricity	1,200	1- 3-19	" "	Vancouver, B.C.
DeLisle, Norah Adela	"	" "	1,050	1- 4-19	" "	"
Cullen, Laura Jane	"	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Gillissie, Mrs. Lillian	"	" "	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Maisonneuve, Jos. R.S.	Inspector.	Administration of the Adulteration Act	1,200	10- 6-19	Special competition	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.
O'Donnell, Joseph	"	" "	1,200	14- 6-19	" "	Quebec, P.Q.
Wilson, Wm. Ernest R.S.	"	" "	1,200	11- 6-19	" "	London District, Ont.
Shortt, Geo. Ernest R.S.	Sub-Trade Commissioner	Commercial Intelligence Service	1,200	1- 8-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Fraser, Roy H.	Assistant chemist	Dominion Grain Research	1,400	21- 6-19	" "	Winnipeg, Man.
Alexander, Eva	Stenographer.	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	700	1- 4-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Belsher, Annie F	Clerk	" "	650	1- 4-19	" "	"
Brodie, Edward R. R.S.	Assistant (Motion picture).	Exhibits and Publicity	$75 a month.	20- 5-19	Special competition	"
Hibbs, Herbert G. R.S.	Inspector	Administration of the Adulteration Act	1,200	2- 7-19	" "	Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta.
Quaglia, Victor R.S.	Clerk.	Patent and Copyright	1,600	5- 8-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Cooke, Alex. Winer R.S.	Inspector	Administration of the Adulteration Act	1,200	16- 6-19	" "	Hamilton and vicinity Ont.
Buckley, Mary Louise	Clerk	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	650	1- 7-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Bell, Esther	Typist	Scientific and Industrial Research	700	1- 4-19	" "	"
Cudmore, Sedley A.	Chief of Educational Statistics.	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	2,580	15- 9-19	Special competition	"
Gingras, Ulric L.	Inspector	Administration of the Adulteration Act	1,200	1- 7-19	" "	Guelph and vicinity, Ont.
Parent, Marie Alvine	Stenographer	Exhibits and Publicity	800	1- 9-19	Competitive examination	Ottawa, Ont.
Horning, Frederick J.	Prices statistician		1,800	1-10-19	Special competition	"
Dalglish, Bruce M. R.S.	Clerk	Supply, Stationary, Stamp & Mail	1,050	1- 9-19	Competitive examination	"
Pemberton, Fred. C. R.S.	Assistant Inspector of Gas and Electricity		1,200	1- 8-19	Special competition	Toronto, Ont.
Garvin, Mary M. H	Clerk	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	700	1-10-19	Competitive examination	"
McNulty, Annie Ethel	"	" "	700	26- 9-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Perry, Rita	Typist	" "	650	1- 9-19	" "	"
Mabee, Augusta	Clerk	" "	700	23- 9-19	" "	"
Smith, Jas. C. R.S.	Assistant Inspector of Gas and Electricity		1,260	27-10-19	Special competition	Hamilton, Ont.
Grayston, Wm. P. R.S.	Still photographer	Exhibits and Publicity Bureau	1,200	9 10-19	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
Maclean, Murdoch C. R.S.	Editorial assistant	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	2,100	18-10-19	" "	"
Wilson, Ernest R. R.S.	Assistant.	Exhibits and Publicity Bureau	840	1-10-19	" "	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent appointments of all classes made by the Commission—*Continued.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Class.	Branch.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Method of Appointment.	Place of Appointment.
			$			
McKinnon, Clarence H....... R.S.	Senior stores clerk	" "	1,320	18-11-19	Special competition.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Chisholm, Hugh A..... .... R.S.	Canadian Trade Commissioner.............	.. ..	3,500	26-11-19	" "	Havana, Cuba.

NOTE.—For permanent appointments under Section 15 of the Civil Service Act, 1918, see Table 3, page 100.

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster.

ALBERTA.

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Abee	Anderson, Walter	14-10-18
"	Harding, Fred	10- 7-19
Aerial	Sandilands, Adam	13-11-18
Alcomdale	Lovelock, Thos. F	5-12-19
Alhambra	Emmerson, Samuel	10- 7-19
Angle Lake	Chester, W. J	17- 4-19
Armena	Anderson, Alfred	19- 3-19
Ardley	Hampton, W. J. H	28- 4-19
Arvilla	Stevens, Mrs. Elizabeth	28- 4-19
Ashmont	Adams, Mrs. Gwen. C	20- 9-19
Atlee	Parker, J. S	30- 9-19
Baintree	Taggart, T. A	9- 8-19
Bashaw	Pearson, Stanley E., (R.S.)	11-10-19
Battle River Prairie	Brown, Chas. M	22- 4-19
Bearberry	Battersby, Wm	12 11-18
Beaver Mines	Hamilton, Rev. Gavin	20- 9-18
Bellis	Karnagel, F. O	10- 7-19
Benton Station	Smith, Wm	9- 6-19
"Billey", Dist. West Edmonton	Madden, S. E	13-11-18
Bismark	Crandall, Mrs. Mabel	21- 1-19
Blackfalds	Bailey, Lawrence W	3-10-19
Blairmore	Farmer, J. H., (R.S.)	14- 8-19
Borszezow	Bartman, Jacob	12-10-18
Bow Island	Whitehead, J. C., (R.S.)	23- 9-18
Boyne Lake	Williams, E	9- 9-18
"	Edge, Chas. L	15- 8-19
Brightview	Goodhand, Mrs. H. J	2-10-19
Bruce	Thompson, W	3- 1-19
"	Bowen, H. M. S	30- 6-19
Brule Mines	Hockley, Robert	4- 3-19
Buffalo	Mode, Cecil, R.S	4-12-19
Calgary (Sub-Office No. 20)	Gibson, James M.	10-11-19
Cooking Lake	Robertson, David (R.S.)	3-11-19
Darwell	Morris, Hugh T	4-10-18
Delburne	Maynard, Lorne Ed., (R.S.)	26- 6-19
Deville	Curlett, J. C	30- 6-19
Dina	Nicholson, T. E	4- 9-18
Dnipro	Cieslenski, Louis K	9- 9-18
Donnelly	Pomerleau, J. T	28-11-19
Driftpile	Ashley, W. N	4- 3-19
Dusseldorf	Dance, James.	8- 1-19
Edgerton Station	Mitchell, F. F	17-10-18
Edmonton (Sub-Office No. 4)	Taylor, Mrs. Stella	11-12-19
Elkton	Blain, Wilson	11-10-18
Favor	Studd, Mrs. Frances L	20- 9-19
Foisy	Foisy, Aladin	24- 7-19
Forestburg	Johnston, Addie	20-12-18
Gahorn	Devlin, Mrs. Jean M	3- 2-19
Gainford	Ducker, Harris	2- 6-19
Glenevis	McKenzie, Wm.	22-10-18
Glengarden	Edwards, John Henry, (R.S.)	30- 7-19
Goddard	Powell, D. I	16-10-19
Goodfare	Third, E. J.	14-12-18
Grainger Station	Harrison, Wm., (R.S.)	21- 5-19
Grandin	Pruden, Mrs. Fred	18- 9-18
Crande Prairie	Cameron, A. W., (R.S.)	22- 9-19
Greenshield	Cheetham, H. A	28 4-19
Gunn	Barker, C. J. S	15- 8-19
Haddock	Ramsbottom, Mrs. Alice	13- 5-19
Halley	Gemeroy, Mrs	28- 4-19
Hamlin	Flynn, M. J	23-10-19
Hathersage	Bouchier, Humphrey	20- 9-19
Hazel Bluff	Cameron, Robert	3-10-19
Heatherdown	Wilby, Mrs. Lily	17-12-18

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Heisler	Buckland, John, (R.S.)	13- 9-19
High Prairie	White, Miss E. M	4-12-19
Hinton	Furley, Wm	27- 6-19
Hubalta	Willison, O.	21- 3-19
Imrie	Hadley. R. S	5- 2-19
Kew	Hodgkin, M	5-11-18
Keystone	Ramsey, R. C	6- 6-19
Lake Isle	Bigland, E. F	21-11-19
Lake Saskatoon	Nash, Mrs. Louise	18- 9-18
Lakesend	Byrnes, R. A	5-12-19
Lethbridge	McKillopp, D. A., (R.S.)	14- 9-19
Lockhart	Strachan, Jas	28- 4-19
Lomond	McQueen, James	17- 4-19
Lougheed	Rogers, Fred Louis, (R.S.)	29-10-19
McLaughlin	Adams, Wm	6-12-18
McNally	Tatton, P. N	13-11-18
Majorville	Shaw, D. H	26- 9-19
Makepeace	Lake, Mrs. Mabel	13- 9-18
Matthews Crossing	Balfour, B. M	11- 1-19
Meadowbrook	Douglas, D. J	18- 9-18
Meadow Creek	Watson, A. C	3-10-18
Minnehik	Wilson, E. J	15- 8-19
Mountain House	Laird, James Alex	12-10-18
" "	Grundy, H. W.	13- 5-19
Massel	Johnston, J	11-12-19
Namka	McIntosh, J. W	30- 6-19
Neuchatel	Bruce, Wm	25- 3-19
New Dayton	Skeith, T. E	5- 2-19
New Lunnon	Dey, James	3- 2-19
Nightingale	Robertson J. A	8- 1-19
"	Butler, Geo. Frank	1- 5-19
Niton	Bryant, Harry	18- 9-18
Oliphant	Hyde, H. A	8- 1-19
Orion	Chambers, Thomas Smith	6- 6-19
Oxville	MacKay, Robert	12-11-18
Pakowki	Johnson, J. H	6-12-18
"	Maisey, A. J	4- 3-19
Park Court	Mattice, E. A	13-11-18
"	Bigland, Mrs. N	13- 6-19
Paxson	Rocheleau, Felix	26- 9-19
Peat	Alchin, Harold	6-11-19
Pickardville	Vinet, C.	26-11-18
Picture Butte	Larter, E. J	15- 8-19
Pine Bluff	Emerson, M	13-11-18
Pine Creek	McDonald, S. A	18- 9-18
Pleasant View	Coolidge, H. K	4- 9-19
Ranchville	Bright, Arthur	5- 9-18
Red Deer	Edis, Thos. Harold	26-12-18
Redwater	Honeybourne, C. P	21- 8-19
Richdale	Morrison, George Adam	2-11-18
Rochester	Lorrison, Wm	30- 9-19
Rollinson	Hurt, Claud S	13-11-18
Roras	Christianson, E.	21- 8-19
Rose Lynn	Fendall, Thos.	24- 7-19
Saunders	Stewart, R. T.	21- 8-19
Skaro	Nimehuck, Oliver	13- 9-19
Skiff	Demers, Wm	5- 9-18
Slough Valley	Orbaugh, Mrs. Fred	26- 3-19
Solberg	Pentland, Mrs. John	12-10-18
Stanmore	Novolansky, Miss Clara	25- 3-19
Stauffer	Heare, Mrs. Alice	17- 4-19
Stewartfield	Andrews, H. A	20- 1-19
Sovereign	Best, John, (R.S.)	19-12-18
Taylorville	Pyper, Mrs.. N J	30- 9-19
Tomahawk	North, Henry Wm	13-11-18
Travers	Adair, W. H..	26- 9-19
Valhalla	Hagen, Mrs. Bertha	21- 5-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Vimy	Giginer, Albert	13-11-18
Warspite	McDonald, Lawrence G	7-10-19
Wasel	Strynadka, Costyn	21-11-19
Waskatenow	Fetterly, Ira A	3-10-19
Waterton Park	Danielson, C. J	12-11-18
" "	Harwood, Arthur	6- 6-19
West Edmonton	Nickerson, Roy L	19- 5-19
West Peace River	Levesque, J. D	24- 1-19
Wolf Creek	Shuttleworth, D. D	17- 2-19
Woodbend	White, Wm. R	30- 6-19
Woolford Station	Ohomee, O. H	25-11-18

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Abbottsford	Barrett, E. A., (R.S.)	14- 8-19
Ahousat	Miller, Jas. L	20- 1-19
Alamo	Butchart, H. L	27- 6-19
Albion	Sands, Chas. J	15- 8-19
Amsbury	Dover, George	13- 6-19
Anvil Island	Champside, Wm	6- 6-19
Black Brook	Livingstone, Mrs. Catherine	8- 5-19
Blueberry Creek	Harrison, Mrs. E. M	23- 5-19
Boston Bar	Smith, John Hambling	16- 1-19
Bull River	Markle, B. E	8- 1-19
Burquitlam	Montgomery, J. E	28- 4-19
Cachalot	Gilmore, James M	15- 4-19
Canford	Phillips, Percy	8- 6-19
Cassidys	MacLeod, Archibald M	22- 4-19
Cedar	Little, Thomas	20- 1-19
Cherryville	Hanson, Mrs. A. J	21- 8-19
Coalmont	Worgan, A. D	3- 2-19
Colquitz	Scaife, A. E	24- 9-18
Coombs	Hill, Claude W. B	22- 5-19
Corbin	Newman, F	26-10-18
Cowichan Lake	Scholey, Sydney L	24- 7-19
Danskin	Clyde, George D	16- 7-19
Departure Bay	Field, Arthur	5-11-18
Discovery	Kilpatrick, Ward	5- 7-19
Eagle Bay	Muldrew, W. H	26- 2-19
East Bella Bella	Gosse, Richard J	6-12-18
Edgewater	Gemmell, David C	9- 8-19
Egmont	Wraym, W. A	23-10-19
Engen	Barkman, C. F	8- 4-19
Errington	Feary, Ed. John	30- 9-19
Falkland	Ardern, J. C	26- 2-19
Fawn	Hunter, W	4-10-18
Fort Fraser	Kemp, John	15- 8-19
Galiano	Steward Philip A	4- 9-19
Gang Ranch	Orford, Anthony T	10- 2-19
Galloway	Barstead, W. B	26-10-18
Gifford Station	Harlow, H	26- 9-19
Giscome	Gayer, I. B	2-10-18
Glen Valley	Streatfeild, Eric	21- 5-19
Halcyon Hot Springs	Hefter, H. A	16-10-19
Hillbank	Forrest, E. H	13- 5-19
Hocken Landing	Burkhart, Mrs. Jane	5- 2-19
Houston	Goold, John	4- 4-19
Hudson Hope	Gregg, John	26-11-18
Hulatt	Fielder, Edwin	2- 8-19
Hutton Mills	Larque, I. J	6-12-18
Jessica	Lavigne, J. R	9- 7-19
Jordan River	Bennet, George, R. S	6- 6-19
Joyce	English, Richard	6- 6-19
Knight Inlet	Mathews, W. T	18- 6-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Laidlaw	Laidlaw, Mrs. Annie	26- 5-19
Langford Station	Mackie, Alexander G	8- 1-19
Lorne Creek	Graham, Mrs. Mary	9- 8-19
Lucerne Station	Seager, Frank J	3-10-19
Luxton	Sutton, Arthur C	4- 9-19
Massett	Martin, Jas	18- 6-19
Matsqui	Igeland, Thos. R., (R.S)	12- 9-19
Mayton	Cameron, J. W	12-10-18
Metchosin	Barrington-Foote, Capt. R. C	27-11-19
Michel	Tierney, Mrs. Annie	4- 9-19
Newton Station	Jack, L	4-10-18
New Brighton	Lawrence, Mrs. E. H	30- 6-19
New Westminster	Duncan, E. A	22- 3-19
New Westminster (Edmonds Sub Office)	Jacobson, G. H	4 3-19
North Bonaparte	Porter, C. M	31- 6-19
Ocean Park	McArthur, D	30- 6-19
Paulson	Griswold, H. D	1- 5-19
Penvy	Wall, Mrs. T. B	5-11-19
Phoenix	Almstrom, Albin	19- 6.19
Port Crawford	Corbett, F. L	16-10-19
Port Neville	Gody, J. G	5- 9-18
Port Renfrew	Blaricam, Van	30-11-18
"	Baird, Thomas M	5- 7-19
Prince Rupert	Thompson, Carl Ronald	4- 9-18
Rayleigh, Mount	Belcham, W. I	17- 4-19
Rose Lake	McKeand, James	30- 6-19
San Mateo Bay	Forsyth, Alex	22- 4-49
Sardis	Thornton, L. A., (R.S.)	11- 3-19
Sayward	Armishaw, H. A., (R.S.)	18- 6-19
Seven Lakes	Bradford, Phillip	10- 2-19
Sewell	Serl, Ira A	13-11-18
Skeena Crossing	Richmond, Hugh	6-12-18
South Fort George	Ness, George J	16-10-19
Spuzzum	Reynolds, Harry, (R.S.)	22- 5-19
Strawberry Hill	Palmer, H	26-10-18
"	McCombie, A	22- 4-19
Stuart, Island	Bruce, George	21-12-18
Tanglefoot	Bodkin, V. G	17- 2-19
Thurston Harbour	Cullen, Chas. E	15-11-19
Tranquille	Houle, Dr. L. G	11- 1-19
Vargas	Abraham, Ed. Weir	27- 6-19
Westbridge	Clery, Louis	6- 6-19
West Demars	Murphy, Mrs. M	13- 5-19
Westerdale	Bolton, J	12-10-18
Westholme	Boudot, Peter	21-11-18
West Summerland	Bowering, J. H	19-12-18
White Lake	Guernsey, Herbert	26- 9-18
Williams Siding	Marsden, Joshua	26-11-18
Willow River	Newsome, John	9- 8-19
Wilmer	Richardson, Harold, (R.S.)	6-11-19
Ymir	Dowling, Agnes (Mrs.)	4- 9-18

MANITOBA,

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Allegra	Backinski, Mr. Carl.	11-10-18
Arborg	Jonasson, Martin M	6-11-19
Beckville	Kjartanson, Gunnar	23- 5-19
Bethany	Dow, John	22- 4-19
Birtle	Wilkinson, Percy	7- 1-19
Blackdale	Davies, Mrs. Alida M	9- 8-19
Bowsman River	Brown, W. J	11-10-19
Brockdale	Cariss, Frank (R.S.)	13- 6-19
Broomhill	Kilkenny, Wm. O	28-11-19
Camperville	Flamand, B	21-10-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Capley	Speare, Henry	26- 2-19
Cardale	Tough, Alex	17-12-19
Cardinal	Lecorais, F	30-11-18
Cedar Lake	Thompson, James	16- 1-19
Cordova	Allen, J. W	30- 6-19
Cromer	Gapan, Walter (R.S.)	20- 9-19
Deepdale	Embleton, Thos	22- 3-19
Dneiper	Iwaszczczym, Peter	22-10-18
Edrans	Green, W. A	13- 9-19
Emesville	Palaski, John	9-11-18
Endcliffe	Buick, Wm	25- 3-19
Erinview	Burns, R. S	1- 5-19
Fisher River	Cardell, Fred	26-10-18
Grande Clairiere	Martini, Marcel	24- 9-18
Grass River	Breckman, Albert	25- 3-19
Goulbourne	Knowlton, Stanley	10- 7-19
"	Hicks, Mrs. John	20- 9-19
Halbstadt	Sawatzky, Peter B	4- 4-19
Hamiota	Keough, Winnifred M	4- 8-19
Hayland	Magnussor, Alafur	24- 9-18
Horndeau	Bueckert, H. H	26- 9-18
Hulton	Hulton, Henry J	5-11-19
Isafold	Hanneson, T	4- 6-19
King George	Chester, Mrs. Thos	21- 5-19
Kirkella	Cooledge, J. A	30- 7-19
Libreville	Paradis, Napoleon	4- 6-19
Little Bull Head	Lea, George	22- 9-19
McAuley	Mallett, Norman A	23-10-19
Macross	Hannah, David	27-11-19
Mariapolis	Rosseau, Angeline	11-10-19
Meadow Portage	Mantha, Rene	18- 9-18
Medika	Slychiphyn, John	18- 9-18
Melrose	Tomczah, Wladyslaw	20- 9-19
Miniota	Spalding, John	16- 1-19
Moorepark	Truss, H. J	11-10-18
Moresby	Harris, G. S	11- 1-19
Mountainside	Vodder, J	6-12-18
"	Tabberner, W	4-12-19
Nettly Lake	McKay, John, R. S	20- 9-19
North Star	Baker, Mrs. W. C	11- 2-19
North Franscona	Whitmore, Alfred J	3-10-18
Oakner	Simpson, Andrew	30- 9-18
Oberon	Olstead, Jas. M	13-11-18
Ogilvie Station	Hill, David	18- 3-19
Olha	Antonyskiu, J	16- 1-19
Osoyoos	Fraser, Raymond D	30- 9-19
Otterburne	Genest, Alfred	10- 7-19
Pine Creek	Currie, Geo	22- 4-19
"	Currie, W. J	21-10-19
Pine Ridge	Gladstone, Mrs. Rachael	13-11-18
Pope	Hardy, E. E	4- 4-19
Roblin	Gill, Mrs. Pauline	23- 7-19
Rosenfeld	Epp, Frank	26- 9-19
Rosser	Price, E. E	21- 5-19
Scandinavia	Johnson, P	24- 9-18
South Bay (See Libreville)		
Spurgrave	Dubois, Mrs. Josephine	20- 1-19
"	Koppa, Rupert, (R.S.)	23- 4-19
Ste. Agathe	Joyal, Theobold	26-10-18
St. Pierre	Joubert, Ambroise	13- 5-19
Swan River	Wray, Samuel J., (R.S.)	11-10-19
Ukraina	Pedrucguy, Fred	4- 3-19
"	Janowy, Mike	26- 9-19
Walkleyburg	Nowasad, Wasley	20- 1-19
Whitemouth Lake	Shaw, J. A	12-11-18
Winnipeg	Whitlock, E. E	12-11-18

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Albert	Wood, Clarence E	31- 9-18
Arsenault Siding	Malenfant, Alfred	22- 4-19
Bass River	Easter, Herbert	11-10-18
Bathurst	White, E. J., (R.S)	12- 3-19
Beaumont	O'Rourke, John	20- 9-19
Beechwood	Kearney, Mrs. Martha A	28- 3-19
Breau Village	Breau, Jude	17-10-18
Cape Bald	Porelle, Geo. D	20- 1-19
Church Hill	Bayley, W. J	30- 5-19
Corey	Corey Moody A	15-11-19
Coronation	Bishop, Mrs. Isabel C	19- 3-19
Dawsonville	Thompson, John W	5 -11-18
Dunlop	Hachey, Mrs. Bridget	22-10-18
East Collette	Gionet, Mrs. Maggie B	11- 4-19
Elm Tree	Roy, Mrs. Marceline	14-12-18
Fawcett Hill	Ayer. Elijah A	27- 8-19
Four Falls	Cox, Mrs. Ferne	24-10-18
Fredericton	Cameron, D. F	23- 1-19
Gordonsville	Hitchcock, Mrs. Iva E	19- 3-19
Hopewell Hill	Stevens, Mrs. Lida B	22-10-18
Intervale	McCully, Mrs. Jessie P	18- 9-18
Lepreau	Cameron, Mary	20- 1-19
Little Beach	Brown, Alward	18- 9-18
Little Ridge	Knowlton, Mr. Jesse	18- 9-18
Little River	Hann, Isaac	13-11-18
Maple View	Crone, Mrs. Gertrude	5 -11-18
Middle Ridge	Babineau, Ben	4 - 4-19
Monteagle	Eagles, Percy J	30- 9-18
Nauwigewauk	Henderson, J. C	13- 5-19
"	Wanamaker, Reuben R	20- 9-19
Paquetville	Theriault, Mrs, Maryann.	14-12-18
Pearsonville	Pearson, Herbert H	25- 3-19
Perth	Baird, Mrs. Bertie	18-10-19
Point Wolfe	Matthews, James H	5 -11-18
Red Rapids	Roberts, Charles	21- 9-18
Rocky Brook	Landry, Francis	4 - 4-19
Rooth Station	Harris, Sherman B	26-11-19
Salina	Campbell, Mrs. Jennie M	8 - 4-19
Ste. Anne du Bocage	Cormier, Mr. Dilas	4 - 4-19
St. Hilaire	Cyr, Fortunat	3 -10-19
St. John West (Sub Office)	McKinney, John Edward, (R.S.)	19- 9-18
St. Joseph	Gaudet, Edmund F	6 - 8-19
St. Lazare	Cormier, Antoine S	23-10-19
Summer Hill	Kerr, Jas. T	12-10-18
Theriault	Pinet, Mrs. Mary Anne	12-10-18
Tobique River	Rendall, Richard G	9 - 6-19
Trout Stream	Russell, L. B	30- 6-19
Turgeon	Devereaux, Paul J	5 -12-18
Union Mills	Burns, Albert	17- 4-19
Wellfield Settlement	Glynn, Kyran	28- 3-19
West Bathurst	Doucet, Theodore, (R.S.)	1 - 4-19

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst	Moore, Watson Mewes, (R.S,)	7 - 9-18
Avonport	Reid, Percy B	21- 5-19
Bateston	Furshong, Mrs. Sarah	19-12-18
Bayhead	Mingo, Archibald	5 - 7-19
Bayswater	Cleveland, Austin	1 - 5-19
Beaver River	Doty, Mrs. Addee	10-10-18
Belle Marche	Roach, Alex. W	18- 6-19
Belmont	Fraser, Martin L	14-12-19
Beechville	Bishop, Mrs. Teressa	12-10-18
Bible Hill	Biswanger, Mrs. Mary Ann	4 - 9-19
Big Ridge	McDonald, Mrs. Mary Anne	9 - 6-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Bill Town	Kinsman, Geo. E	21- 8-19
Bridgeville	Grant, Albert	11- 3-19
Burlington	Swindell, L. L	1 - 5-19
Cape St. Mary	Doucet, A. A	18- 3-18
Catalone Road	McDonald, Miss Euphemia	8- 1-19
Central Port Mouton	Gardiner, Edward C	12-10-18
Coldstream	Corbett, Frank	11-12-18
East Arlington	Bent, Mrs. Sadie E	18- 6-19
East Bay	McNeil, Mrs. Margaret	18- 9-18
East Shebogue	Smith, Mrs. Genevieve	18-11-19
East Jeddore	Arnold, Harris	5- 7-19
East Sable River	Pierce, Spencer H	13- 5-19
Economy	Hurtley, James M	11-10-18
Eight Islands Lake	Cummings, Mrs. Margaret J	5-11-18
Falkland	Soward, Jeremiah	5- 9-18
Gardner's Mills	Hamilton, Jas. R.	31- 3-19
Gilbert Cove	Ameriault, Mrs. Eva T	11-10-18
Greens Brook	Green, Thos	27- 8-19
Gull Cove	Clark, Miss Winnie B	28-11-19
Halifax (Sub Office Gottingen St.)	Watson, H. A	19- 9-18
Heatherton	MacDonald, Mrs. Flora	31- 3-19
Hillsdale	McEschen, Mrs. Jessie	11- 3-19
Hyannas	McDonald, Mrs Lizzie	13- 9-18
Indian Path	Cook, Allan	5- 7-19
Janvrin's Harbour	George. Walter	9- 8-19
Kinsman Corner	Parker, K. O	21- 8-19
Lake Ainslee Chapel	McDonald, Angus D.	27- 8-19
Lexington	McQuarrie, Mrs. Effie	30- 7-19
Linwood	Symonds, Mrs. Annie	28- 3-19
Little Bras d'Ore Bridge	McKay, Roderick	26- 2-19
Little Brook	LeBlanc, Symphorien	20- 2-19
Lower East Pubnico	Amiro, James T	10-11-18
Lower L'Ardoise	MacLeod, Miss Marie	19-11-18
Lower Ship Harbour East	Martin, John F	25- 2-19
" "	Martin, Francis	3-10-19
Lower Ship Harbour	Edwards Robert H.	3-10-19
Lower Middle River	MacIver, Dan	4- 9-19
Lundy	Girroir, Frank W	5-11-18
Maitland	Putnam, Minnie	26- 5-19
McLeanville	McLean, Mrs. Mary	27- 9 19
McPhersons Ferry	Peeples, Edwin	26- 5-19
Maple Ridge	McDonald, Jas.	25- 3-19
Margaretsville	Ray, Mrs. Bertha	30- 6-19
Mass Tocon	Lawrence, Miss Mary	12-10-18
Melford	McDonald, John Alexander	5-11-18
Merigomish	Patterson, Mrs. Letitia	26- 2 19
Mooseland	White, Albert	11- 3-19
Morden	Freeman, Mrs. Susan	4- 9-19
Necum Tench	Smith, Mrs. Kate	3-11-19
New Campbellton	Horton, John Wm., R.S.	13- 9-18
New Harris Forks	Stewart, Malcolm	6-12-18
Newtonville	Coldwell, John E	23- 5-19
Noel	O'Brien, Winnifred L.	26- 2-19
"	O'Brien, Austin E	3-10-19
Parks Creek	Conrad, A. V	9- 4-19
Petpeswick, Harbour	Conrod, Mrs. Mary	12-10-18
Pleasant Valley	Hatfield, Gordon	15- 1-19
Point Tupper	Langely, Thos. R.	3-10-19
Port Bickerton	Taylor, George W.	10- 9-18
Port George	Slocomb, Miss Vera M	26- 2-19
Port Hawkesbury	McCully, Ernest, W. F.	10- 2-19
Port Howe	Wood, Samuel P	27- 8-19
Port Morien	Salton, Andrew R	9-10-19
Port Mouton	Gardiner, Edward C	12-12-18
Rear Judique Chapel	McMaster, John D	13- 9-18
River Herbert	Simpson, Mrs. Jessie	5- 5-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Roxville	Rowlett, Thomas	18-11-19
Sefferensville	Seffern, Mrs. Lucinda	13- 9-18
Soldiers Cove West	McDonald, Allan	8- 4-19
South Bar of Sydney River	Richards, Mrs. Annie	1- 5-19
South Branch	Cox, Mrs. Jane L	23- 5-19
South Gut of St. Ann's	Morrison, Aulay G	24- 7-19
South Maitland	Mosher, J. P.	11- 3-19
Ste. Catherine River	McDonald, Walter	31-12-18
Summerville	Marsters, F. A.	18- 9-18
Sydney	MacDonald, D. Ross	24- 9-18
Tantallon	Dauphinee, Byron	23- 5-19
Terre Noir	Chiasson, Joseph	27- 8-19
Torbrook	Parker, Mrs. Edith	18-11-19
" West	Parker, Leveret E	6-10-19
Upper Blandford	Gates, Mrs. Maria	5- 2-19
Upper Branch	Rhodenhizer, Brunswick	22- 3-19
Upper Glen Road	McIsaac, August A.	22-10-18
Upper Springfield	Bray, John W	27- 8-19
Upper Tantallon	Boutilier, Simeon D	9- 6-19
West Chezzetcook	Murphy, Miss	4- 9-19
West Head	Williams, Ross	5-11-18
West Lawrencetown	Yarndley, Herbert J	30- 6-19
Wharton	Yorke, Harry B	8- 3-19
Williamsdale East	Johnson, Mrs. Eva	5- 9-18

ONTARIO.

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Adelard	Wiseman, Charles Alfred	12-10-18
"	Gurney, A. W	4- 6-19
Advance	Thompson, Charles H	5-11-18
Alice	Woodike, Theodore	20- 2-19
Amigari	Jackson, F. E	6-12-18
Antioch	Adams, Robert	20- 9-19
Arnstein	Paroline, Bert	3- 2-19
Ayr	Watson, John Wm	26-12-18
Baldwin	Crittenden, Jas. H	1- 5-19
Balsam	Besse, Ruben	8- 1-19
Bardsville	Donelly, John	3- 1-19
Barrie Island	Noble, Miss Emma	12-10-18
Beeton	Pierson, Fred'k. C	31-12-18
Belleville Station (sub office)	Sissons, J. J	11-12-19
Birdsalls	Hutchinson, H. D	11- 3-19
Blairton	Warren, W. R	28- 4-19
Blezard	Bisaillon, John	19-12-18
Boakview	Durant, H. E	11- 4-19
Bon Echo	Dennison, Mrs. Flora M	22-10-18
Brantford (Eagle's Nest sub office]	Ayres, Herbert Tom	13- 5-19
Brown's Brae	Brown, John E	1 5-19
Bucke	Wright, David	10-11-19
Buller	Hirstwood, Chas	31- 3-19
Caramat	Matthews, Geo. W	23-10-19
Castleford Station	Johnston, Wm. A	15- 8-19
Castleton	Jones, A. E	27- 8-19
Cavers	Lalonde, Henry	5- 2-19
Centurion	Cousins, David	8-10-18
Chandos	Roberts, Mrs. Beatrice	3-10-19
Chantry	DeWell, T. C	14-12-18
Chapleau	Collinson, Geo. J., (R.S.)	27- 8-19
Clandeboye	Simpson, John	23- 5-19
Clear Lake	Conway, Ernest J	26-11-19
Clydesvale	Caldwell, Allan	1- 5-19
Cole Lake	Butterill, Robert	1- 5-19
Collin's Inlet	McIvor, Wm. J	6-12 18
Concord	Miller, Frank T	8- 3-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Concord	Bowes, Norman H	1- 5-19
Cooper	Bird, Daniel W	12-12-19
Craighurst	Addison, Wm. Irwin	5-12-18
"	Turner, Robt. J	21- 5-19
Crow Lake	Bain, Marion.	13- 5-19
Cutler	Paquette, O. T.	9- 8-19
Dacre	Collins, Arthur	10- 9-18
Deloro	Brown, Chas. P.	15- 8-19
Demorestville	Vidler, Mrs. Maud	1- 5-19
Devlin	Giles, Stanley J	29- 7-19
Devonshire	Scott, Chas. P	3- 3-19
Dorland	White, Miss Lulu	31- 3-19
Egmondville	Jackson, Thomas T.	22- 4-19
Ess Creek	Gatchell, Thomas	30- 9-19
Essonville	Maguire, H. B.	26- 2-19
Ethel	Spence, W. T.	13- 9-18
"	Halls, J. K	4- 9-19
Everett	Wilkinson, Henry Cecil	10- 2-19
Fair Ground	Smith, Mrs. Ada M	26- 2-19
Fenella	Waldis, Archibald	22- 3-19
Fergusonvale	Williston, H. M	1- 5-19
Fernlee	Rumley, A. M	19-11-18
Florence	Drew, W. J.	10-11-18
Foote's Bay	McDonald, Thomas	16-10 19
Fordwick	Denny, E. E	13- 6-19
Formosa	Flachs, Geo., (R.S.)	24 7-19
Foxmead	Fitzgerald, Chas	6- 1-19
"	Fitzgerald, Mrs. Ada	26- 9-19
Franceville	France, Wilfrid jr.	22- 3-19
Fraserburg	Hammond, Mrs. Margaret E	26- 2-19
Galt	McIntosh, J. A	7- 7-19
Glammis	Cunningham, Joseph (Mrs.)	13- 9-18
Glanford Station	Young, Wellesley Leon	8- 4-19
Glasgow Station	Cherry, R. B	13-11-18
Glen Huron	Connor, J. H	10- 9-18
Glenroy	McDonald, R. J	5-12-18
Gogama	L'Abbe, Arthur	26- 9-19
Goodwood	Todd, Jessie Isabella	10- 2-19
Gormley	Webb, Ellis	25-11-18
Goudreau	McMullin, M. A	10- 2-19
Grafton	Clitheree, J. C	7- 7-19
Grant	Olton, W. P	11- 4-19
Great Desert	Boulanger, Alex	21- 5-19
Halloway	Rose, George H	5- 2-19
Hallville	Doran, Mrs. Carrie E	23-12-18
Hamilton (Homeside Sub Office)	Dibden, George	29- 3-19
" " "	Cheason, Louis, R.S	13- 9-19
" (Sub P. O. No. 4)	McCutcheon, John A	22-10-18
" (" No. 14)	Laird, Charles T	7-10-19
" (Crown Point Sub off)	Lemon, Chas. W. R	28-11-18
" " "	Truman, H. A	13-12-19
Hammerton	Barry, Mrs. Robert	3-10-19
Harlowe	Black, Henry S	6-11-19
Harold	Cranston, John T	26- 9-19
Harrisburg	Cherry, Richard	7-10-19
Harrison's Corners	Eamon, Frank	3-10-18
Hartington	Jamieson, Mrs. Lulu Pearl	24- 1-19
Haultain	Young, Mrs. Elizabeth	9- 6-19
Henfryn	Fraser, Martha	22-10-18
"	Stewart, H. L	15- 4-19
Hermon	Thompson, Lorne	21-11-18
Heron Bay	Beggs, R. H	13- 9-19
Hilliardton	Lucker, George W	23-12-18
"	Sutton, Wm	11- 4-19
Hillier	Lovina, Mrs. Jennie	18- 6-19
Hindon Hill	Cameron, Mrs. Jennie	28- 4-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Hough Hill	Harpell, Eshton	11- 4-19
Hugel	Bole, John G	10- 7-19
Hurkett	Langlais, J. O	10- 2-19
Indian River	Dewart, Capt. J. A	6-10-19
Intola	Euren, Mr. Kalle	6- 6-19
Jack Vale	Berrigan, Wm. Jos	26-11-18
Jefferson	Beyon, George	9- 6-19
Jellicoe	Jowles, James	19-11-18
Kaministikwia	Horrigan, Jas	20- 9 19
"Kapuskasing", Timiskaming	O'Donnell, J. L., R.S	5- 7-19
Keen	Howson, Gilbert	29-10-18
Keswick	Grant, Cecil	4- 4-19
Killarney	Solomon, Peter	5-11-18
"	Loosemore, Mrs. H. A	13- 9-19
Kingston Mills	Burton, Wm., R.S	9- 6-19
Kirksfield	Fraser, Miss Maude	18- 9-19
Lake Opinicon	Nelson, Mr. Korah	5- 6-19
Langton	Swain, E. A. (Miss)	13- 5-19
Lasswade	McColl, Mrs. Annie	30- 6-19
Laurentian View	Bullis, A. L	29 7-19
Lawson	Miller, J. M	30- 6-19
Leaskdale	Harrison, Thos. H	21-10-19
Leeville	Johnson, Mrs. J. L	24- 7-19
London (Sub office No. 4)	Fowler, Henry Ed	4- 4-19
Long Bay	Sloss, David	26- 2-19
Longlac	Mathe, J. E	26- 9-19
McDonald Siding	Marshall, John	11- 1-19
Macville	Little, Wm	17- 4-19
Malone	Nickle, W. D	19-11 18
Marshville	Duncan, B. E	3- 1-19
Meadowvale	Jackson, Wm	24- 6-19
Meldrum Bay	Murray, Donald	9- 8-19
Middleport	Rombough, W. H	17-10-18
Mill Grove	Whitley, Francis A	4- 6-19
Miller Lake	Esch, Henry	11- 4-19
Milnet	Christie. L B	26- 9-19
Mond	Leonard, Louis T	22- 4-19
Mono Centre	Donaldson, Wilbert	3- 1-19
Moonbeam	Des Groseillers, Ovide	8- 5-19
Moorefield	Paterson, Jas. W	26- 9-19
Morganston	Darling, Loine	13- 9-18
Morson	Dalseg, M. N	12-10-18
Mount Hope	Murphy, Robert	28- 1-19
Mount Pleasant	McLean, Herman R	3- 2-19
"	Carr, Milton G	26- 9-19
Moncey	Hobbs, George Lyon	25- 3-19
New Castle	Jameson, George	16- 1-19
North Keppel	Owen, J E	11- 4-19
New Sarum	Elliott, Justus	30- 9-18
Newton Brook	Charllon, G. C	29-11-18
Omenee	Grandy, Robert James	11-10-18
Ompah	Burke, Mrs. Florence Ann	3- 2-19
Opastika	Guess, James	20- 1-19
Ottawa (New Edinburgh Sub Office)	Neate, Wm	15- 8-19
Otter Lake Station	Cornish, W. E	22- 5 19
Oxdrift	Brosier, M. J	14- 6-19
Painswick	Elliott, W. F	1- 5-19
Perrault	Vandette, Mrs. Leonia	22-10-18
Pinewood	Asselin, David	26-10-18
"	Decaire, Louis	13- 6-19
Poole	Dahms, Mrs. A	5-12-18
"	Schwartzentruber, Peter	21- 5-19
Porquis Junction	Richardson, F. C., (R.S.)	30- 7-19
Portage	Quinn, John	13-11 18
Port Arthur (Sub Office No. 3)	Barton, Fred. Wm	1- 5-19
Port Ryerse	Buck, Thos. A	12-11-18

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Priceville	Maconkey, Robert H	23-12-18
Pulp Siding	Law, W. J	29- 7-19
Quarries	Brady, Mrs. B	20- 1-19
Red Bay	Adis, Joseph	22-10-18
Rheault	Rheault, Prosper	14- 5-19
River Valley	Chartrand, Mrs. Jos.	26- 9-19
Rochton	Wood, Wm	29- 7-19
Rolling Portage	Race, H. D	11- 3-19
Sandown	James, Reginald A	8- 1-19
Sandwich	Carleton, John	20-11-18
Scoble West	Height, Harry D	26- 9-19
Scotia	Smith, John	21- 5-19
Sellars	Edwards, W. J	5- 6-19
Shawanaga	Madigan, W. J	13- 9-18
South Cayuga	McClung, J. W	4- 4-19
Southmag	Gollinger, Mrs. L. J	31- 3-19
Shakespear	Fraser, Alex. M	30- 9-19
Shawanaga (New office)	Gourley, C. E	30- 6-19
Sheffield	Brown, C. P	26- 2-19
Sheppard Siding	Graham, Duncan	11-10-18
Sheredon	Forrest, Fred J	4-12-19
Simcoe Island	Todd, George H	30- 9-19
Snug Harbour	Hailstone, A	15-11-19
Sowerby	Harris, Wm. J., (R.S.)	27-11-20
Spence	Doherty, Wm. J	30- 7-19
Spring Bay	Purvis, James	9- 9-18
Stanleyville	Byrne, Patrick Joseph	26-10-18
Sterling Falls	Wallis, E. E	12-10-18
Suiker Lake	Rose, Samuel D	26-11-18
Summerville	Michie, Angus	11- 4-19
Tatlock	Guthrie, Jas. A	3-10-18
Tecumseh	Jacobs, George Alex	26- 9-19
Tincap	Johnston, D. A	13-12-19
Toronto (Carleton St. sub office)	Paget, Edith Mary	1- 5-19
" (Sub office No. 30)	Craig, Robert	11- 2-19
" (" No. 30)	Hart, Leo N	9- 6-19
" (" No, 37)	Clark, Wm	26-11 18
" (Yorkville Sub office)	Dobson, Annie E	3- 2-19
Trafalgar	Carpenter, Henry	9- 8-19
Trudeau	Busch, Henry	11- 9-18
Tiverton	McArthur, Gennel	11- 1-19
Tullis	Smith, J. F	6-11-19
Uno Park	Welburn, J. T	9- 4-19
Victoria Harbour	Vasey, Mrs. E. P	24- 3-19
Victoria Road	Graham, Mrs. Annie E	31- 3-19
Wahnapitae	Deserres, A. J	5-11-18
Walkerton	Nulling, Chas. F., (R.S.)	5- 9-19
Warwick	James, R. B	20- 1-19
Washago	Leguyer, Ada	5- 9-19
Webbwood	Akey, Walter, E., (R.S.)	27- 8-19
Wensley	Brown, Reuben	4- 9-18
Westbrook	Gates, Fred	21-11-18
West Lorne	Wakeling, W. J., (R.S.)	9-10-19
Whalen Island	Gropp, Miss Lena	28- 4-19
Wharncliffe	Ansley, Frederick	5- 6-19
Willisville	Willis, Ernest	22- 3-19
Wilton Grove	Murray, Wm. R	5- 2-19
Winona	Kingdon, Mrs. Gordon J	4- 1-19
York	Martindale, C. J	30- 9-19
York Mills	Crowe, Mrs. Nellie	23-12-18
Zephyr	Lynney, R	31- 3-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Abney, Lot 64	Gormley, Wilbert	13- 5-19
Breadalbane	McLean, George, (R.S.)	21-12-18
Cardigan (formerly Cardigan Bridge)	McDonald, Gerald Jos	5- 9-18
Crapaud	Reid, Robert R	21-11-18
Howlan	Doison, Mrs. Constance	13- 9-19
Little York	Vesey, Julia E	6 6-19
New Glasgow	McCourbey, Margaret Louise	29- 7-19
Peak Station	Macdonald, Mary M	12-10-18
Southport	Burke, Alton H	16-10-19
St. Mary's Road	McKearney, James, jr	5-11-18
Union Road	Mallett, Mrs. Mary A	10-11-19

QUEBEC.

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Arthabasca	Gendreau, G. H	27- 8-19
Avignon	Arsenault, Jos	10- 7-19
Baie de la Trinite	Jourdain, George	30- 6-19
Barre	Nolet, Absolom	29- 4-19
Bas de la Baie	Tremblay, Eugene	6-11-19
Bas de l'Anse	Savard, Hermenegilde	13- 9-18
Bellerive	Fournier, Olier	26-11-18
Bishop's Crossing	Scowen, Herbert, (R.S.)	4- 9-19
Black Cape	Leblanc, Theophile	23-12-18
Bois Franc	Branchaud, Arthur	11- 1-19
Bouchette	Merleau, L. H	31- 3-19
Boyer	Gagnon, Jules	11- 4-19
Bridgeville	Ross, Wm	14-12-18
Bristol Ridge	Alexander, Thomas	22- 4-19
Burke's Corners	Davis, Wm. F	22- 5-19
Byron	Richard Edouard	4-11-18
Cap aux Oies	Perron, Mr. Jean	28- 4-19
Cap St. Ignace (3d Range of the Parish)	Boulet, Ferdinand	28-11-19
Chartierville	Martin, Theodore	13-11-18
Chateauguay	Hainault, Joseph Ubald	4- 4-19
Chateauguay Basin	Labeige, Romeo	4- 9-19
Chenard	Chenard, Mrs. Marie	26- 2-19
Chester, Nord	Savoir, Mrs. Sarah	5- 2-19
Chicoutimi, Ouest	Gagnon, Antoine Ovide	20- 2-19
Cloutier	Veilleux, Charles	17- 2-19
Coffee	Matte, J. A	3- 2-19
Cranberry	Sealey, Mrs. Sarah J	16-10-19
Darey	Routhier, George E	21- 5-19
Delson	Reid, Ernest	19- 3-19
Denian	Ouellet, Thomas	21-11-18
Dessiant	Laplante, Mrs. Josephine	19- 3-19
D'Israeli	Lecompte, J. O	31- 5-19
Dupuy	Germain, Cyrille	27- 8-19
Dussault	Gagnon, Alphonse	17- 4-19
Elysee	Tremblay, Aiine	19- 3-19
Etang du Nord	Chiasson, Asade	13- 9-19
Farewell Cove	Coffin, Luther	19- 3-19
Farm Point	Carman, Arthur Wesley, (R.S.)	15- 8-19
Ferne Neuve	Leonard, Mr. Cyriac	20- 9-19
Festubert	Julien, Georges	15- 9-19
Freshwater	McNally, Mrs. Margaret	5-11-18
Garroy	Caron, Edmond	14-12-18
Gignac	Gignac, Mrs. Celina H	3-10-19
Glen Sutton	Wilson, H. H	24- 7-19
Grandmere	Lambert, Neree Napoleon	22-11-18
Griffin Cove	Malouin, Henedine	14-12-18
Hull	Payette, Alphonse, R.S	25- 9-19
Ivy Nord	Levert, Mrs. Eliza Jeanne	30- 9-19
Johnville	Thivierge, F. X	30- 7-19
Jonction Bel Air	Charbonneau, Mrs. A	13- 6-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
La Baie Shawenegan	Proulx, Mr. Irenee	27- 5-19
" " "	Bellemare, Thos.	22-12-19
Lac Desert	Laflamme, Edmond	11- 4-19
Lake L'Achigan	Harvey, Grace	13- 6-19
La Merisieri	Roy, Mr. Jean	17- 2-19
" "	Roy, Mr. Clurne L	6- 6-19
Lac Bauchette	Gelinas, Pierre	8- 1-19
Lac des Commissaires	Juneau, Redempte	26- 5-19
Ladrierre	Dustous, Napoleon	9- 8-19
Ladysmith	Bretzeaff, Geo. A	16-10-19
Lagace	Essiambre, Jean	8-10-18
Lakeside	Wheatley, Mrs. Wm	22- 3-19
La Motte	Dorval Frank	5-11-18
Lamy	Masse, Joseph	21- 5-19
La Reine	Chabot, Ona	15- 1-19
Lemesurier	Wilkin, Thomas, A	5-11-18
Lysander	Walker, John	10- 7-19
Maddington Falls	Goupille, Blanche	3- 1-19
Milnkek	Faure, Francisque	7-10-18
Minerve	Ducharme, A	11- 4-19
Mistassini	Lemieux, Mrs. Widow Marie Anne	20- 1-19
Montcalm Mills	Piotte, Miss Edouilda	30- 7-19
Monet	Boily, Joseph	28- 4-19
Montalembert	Petit, Mrs. Aurore	26- 9-19
Montcalm	Oscar Landrey	11- 3-19
Montreal (Sub Office No. 18)	Lauzon, Henri	21-11-19
" (Sub Office No. 43)	Deneault. C	22- 3-19
" (Sub Office No. 50)	Nantel, Emile	22- 3-19
" (Sub Office No. 75)	Lippens, Charles	21-11-19
" (Sub Office No. 85)	Bourveau, Joseph	29- 4-19
" (Sub Office No. 98)	Albert, Chas	30- 6-19
" (Sub Office No. 101)	Bellay, Eugene (R.S.)	13- 9-19
" (Sub Office No. 105)	Beausejour, J. A	4- 9-19
" (Sub Office No. 110)	Beaudry, Arthur	3- 2-19
" (Sub Office No. 111)	Raymond, Jos.	16-10-19
Parc Lafontaine	Labelle, Napoleon	29-11-18
Villeneuve	Smith, E. L	15-11-19
Mount Oscar	Aubry, Joseph	2-10-19
Mungo	Allan, James	27- 8-19
Musselyville	Shaw, Mrs. M. C. D	13- 6-19
New Carlisle	Blois, B. W	5- 2-19
Forth Stanbridge	Allaire, Mrs. Caroline	14-12-18
Notre Dame de Grace	Lague, Louis S	21-11-19
Notre Dame de L'Isle	Caron, Mrs. Melina Fraser	18- 6-19
Notre Dame du Rosaire	Mercier, Emile	18- 6-19
Notre Dame de Stanbridge	Nadeau, Joseph S.	3- 1-19
Otter Lake	Lafleur, Isabella	9- 6-19
Parent	Pineault, Zinon	26-11-19
Petit Moulin	Bourgeois, Azarie	8- 3-19
Quebec, (Sub Office No. 2)	Huard, Albert	7-10-19
Red Mill	Briere, Frederic	18- 9-18
River Gilbert Gold Mines	Poulin, Napoleon	17-11-19
Riviere a la Martre	Caron, Telesphore	26- 9-19
Riviere au Dore	Tremblay, Louis	10-11-19
Riviere du Loupe Wharf	Berubes, Leon	13- 9-19
Ruissiana L'Eau Chaude	McLaughlin, Albert	13- 9-19
Sault au Mouton	Le Marquiand, Philippe J.	20- 1-19
Sevigny	Lapointe, Agenor	6-10-19
Spapley Creek	Charrette, Mrs. D.	21- 5-19
Ste. Adele	Grignon, Dr., (R.S.)	30- 9-19
St. Adelphe Champlain	Desmarais, Victor	8- 1-19
St. Adolphe de Howard	Desjardins, Miss M. A	11-10-18
St. Adrien	Poirier Joseph	8- 4-19
St. Agricole	Belair, Edouard	18-11-18
St. Albert	Gelinas, Ludger	31- 7-19
St. Alexandre d'Iberville	Dussault, Cezonia	4-10-18

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
St. Alphonse	Desrochers, Avila	31- 3-19
St. Andrews East	Lamb, C. W	31-11-19
Ste Angele de Rimouski	Guimont, Guillaume	30- 9-18
St. Anicet	Queneville, Edgar	10-11-19
Ste Anne du lac	Boileau, J. E	5-12-19
Ste Apolline Station	Pelletier, Mrs. Marie Lea	24- 9-18
St. Augustin de Quebec	East, Hector	19- 6-19
St. Augustin Two Mountains	Meloche, Eglantine	8- 1-19
St. Benjamin	Boulet, Valere	13-11-18
St. Cassieu de Caps	Tremblay, Aldei	11- 2-19
Ste Catherine	Julien, Alice	13- 9-18
St. Damase des Aulnaies	Fournier, Arman	5- 7-19
St. Damien	Bilodeau, Arsene	19- 9-18
St. Didace	Denommee, Mrs. Jean B	24- 7-19
St. Gedeon Station	Guard, Emeridee	10-12-18
Ste Helene de Chester	Lafrance, Ephrem Jr	31- 8-19
St. Hubert	Robert, Hubert J	13-11-18
St. Jules de Beauce	Poulin, Adelard	27-10-19
St. Joseph de Sorel	Peloquin, Agenor	21- 5-19
" " " "	Crevier, J. O	31- 9-19
St. Jules	Lessard, Joseph	3 1-19
St. Leonard de Portneuf	Lortie, Phileas	30- 7-19
St. Martin	Belanger, A	4- 9-19
St. Majorie	Paul Hus, Marie	17-10-18
" "	Lafond, Benoit	13-11-18
St. Mathieu	Ouellet, J. Emile	9- 8-19
St. Maxime	Fortier, Fridolin	6-12-18
St. Michel de Napierreville	Raymond, Helene	6-12-18
St. Onesime	St. Laurent, Paul	27- 8-19
St. Philippe d'Argenteuil	Leblanc, Mrs. E	21-10-19
St. Pie	Tetrault, Dr. L. J	9- 6-19
St. Romuald D'Ethemin	Duteil Louis, R.S	17 4-19
Ste Sabine	Phœnix, Adelard	5-11-18
St. Theodore d'Acton	Gauthier, Mrs. Rene	10-10-19
Ste Blandine	Martin, Mrs. Marie B	26- 9-19
Stornoway	Gosselin, Alphonse	26- 9-19
Three Rivers (Sub Off. No. 2)	Letourneau, Alfred	7-10 19
Tingwick	Fouquette, J. W	6-12-18
Touffe De Pins	Poulin, Laurent	16-10-19
Tourelle	St. Laurent, Miss Cedulie	18- 9-18
Upper, Melbourne	Burt, G. S	21-11-18
Valcartier Village	Jack, Charles	20-12-18
Van Bruyssel	Tremblay, J. N	26-11-19
Vauban	Pelletier, Mrs. Diana D	31- 3-19
Vincennes	Gravel, Joseph	5- 2-19
William	Cabana, Isaie	20- 9-19
Winslow South	Belanger, Antoine	24- 7-19

SASKATCHEWAN.

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Allan Hills	Crook, Francis R	13- 5-19
Annette	Bassham, L. L	11- 1-19
Arabella	McLeish, Alex. S	8- 1-19
"	Laurie, Mrs. M	3-10-19
Archive	Newberry, G. R	29-10-19
Ardath	Chapman, Lloyd A	27- 8-19
Ardsley	Beauland, Amos	14- 3-19
Ashley	Ashley, Percy H. R	1- 5-19
Bangor	Owen, Thomas P	11-12-19
Barrier Lake	Wraith, Alfred Edward	28- 3-19
Beadle	Morgan, Ernest W	10- 2-19
Beauval	Lajeunesse, Rev. Father Martin	21- 5-19
Bernard	Jones, James	3- 1-19
Bladworth	Tate, Mrs. C. E	4- 9-18

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Bonne Madone	Revoy, Urbain	17- 2-19
Borderland	Linthicum, J. L	5-11-19
Bright Sand	Peterson, J. P	26- 2-19
Brombury	McCann, Daird	24- 1-19
Browning	Scorah, Elmer	6-12-18
B-Say-Tah	Reid, Rev. D. M	15- 8-19
Burgis	Gushulak, Geo	15-11-19
Cannington Manor	Maher, Nellie	28- 4-19
Canora	Perry, Norman	4-11-19
Cardell	Greabriel, Bertha	20-12-18
Carievale	Bayliss, May	19- 3-19
Carruthers	Stewart, Mrs. E	21-11-18
Chambery	Waldorf, Mrs. W. J	31- 3-19
Cote	Plotkin, Louis	13-11-18
Consul	Peterson, Henry	21-11-18
Crichton	Eastwood, Edmund	5-11-19
Cupar	Wallis, E. E.	10-12-18
Cymric	McBroom, Thomas, (R.S.)	18- 9-18
Dahlton	Christianson, Mrs. Dina	11-12-18
Dahinda	Bywater, Frank	10- 2-19
Davidson	Bragg, Jas. D., (R.S.)	19- 6-19
Debden	Demers, Ami	17-11-19
Disley	Campbell, Thomas J	26-10-18
Domremy	McFarlane, Alexander	11-12-18
Duff	Johnson, Arthur	14-12-18
Dumas	Renault, Albert	10-11-19
Eakindale	Partridge, W. H	21- 8-19
East Anglia	Geernaert, Louie G	6- 9-19
East End	Blissett, Ralph R	5- 6-19
Eldersley	Williams, Jos. H	30- 6-19
Eldred	McLaren, Miss A. A	12-12-18
Estevan	Griffith, Chas. D., (R.S.)	3- 5-19
Estuary	McAllister, Jas	27- 1-19
Fairmount Station	Browning, Edgar	22- 5-19
Fife Lake	Lloyd, M.C	3-1 -19
Forester	Olsen, Manuel	10-11-19
Forres	McKinley, R. A	22-11-18
Foxdale	Pugh, Norman	24- 1-19
Furness	Johns, Wm. R	30- 6-19
Fusilier	Merrett, L. A	20- 9-19
Gravesend	Fleming, W., (R.S.)	3-11-19
Great Deer	Bunker, Victor	3- 2-19
Greenbrier	Surtree, Silas	31- 3-19
Handel	Kann, Mrs. Agnes King	36- 9-19
Hazelwood	Turner, Harriett (Mrs.)	26- 9-19
Hatfield	Bent, George J	5- 2-19
Heward	Leak, C. H	14-12-18
Highgate Siding	Weidendorf, Mrs. A. M	23-10-19
Hoey	Poulin, Jos. G	6- 6-19
Iffley	Lint, Jacob	19-11-18
Insinger	Copan. Archie, (R.S)	4- 9-19
Ituna	Bevis, H. M., (R.S.)	2-10-19
Jedburgh	Wardlaw, Alex.	13-11-19
Jonesville	Santy, David	19- 9-18
Kelliher	Lyle, Hugh H	15-10-18
Kensmith	Ravenstein, George W	31- 3-19
Killaly	Backmann, Mr	13- 9-18
Kingsland	Airey, Fred	3-10-18
Lacordaire	Haycock, Frank, (R.S.)	20- 9-19
Lafleche	McAdam, John C., (R.S.)	24- 3 19
Landscape	McMillan, Alex.	22- 4-19
Lang	Batty, James.	9- 9-18
Lanigan	Richardson, John F.	31-12-18
Leader	McDonald, Gregor, (R.S)	29- 8-19
Leitchville	McCreight, Mrs. Hanna	5- 9-18
Lost River	Rex, Mrs. Annie	3-11-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
Lucy Lake	Pettigrew, John C.	11- 4-19
MacNutt	Thomson, Robert A.	22-12-19
McEachern	Hogele, Mrs. J.	8- 1-19
McLean	Taberer, J. R.	13- 6-19
Manna	Robertson, Jean	4- 4-19
Mantario	Thompson, W. W.	5- 3-19
Marchwell	Miller, Henry	26-10-18
Marieval	Fafard, Rev. G.	12-11-18
Marne	Hackl, Joseph H.	25- 3-19
Mayfair	Cunningham, D.	10- 7-19
Melfort	Goldfinch, H. V., (R.S.)	27- 8-19
"	Gale, Duane Ben	28- 9-18
Merid	Atkinson, Lewis W.	6-12-18
Meskanaw	Jeffrey, J. W.	28-11-19
Mildred	Norman, Mrs. Ole	26- 2-19
Model Farm	Hogaboam, Donald	12-11-18
Molewood	Parkhouse F. Basil	21- 9-18
Moreland	Byers, E. W.	25- 2-19
Mossbank	McLean, J. A.	26- 3-19
Naisberry	McCallum, L. G.	6- 6-19
Nipawin	Bushfield, M. R.	31-10-19
Northgate	Thompson, Mrs. Ellen	29- 7-19
Norquay	Butcher, Frederick S.	6-12-18
"	Webb, J. E.	4- 3-19
Old Wives	Farmer, H.	30-11-18
"	Selwood, Harry	13- 6-19
Orpington	Gallerneault, T. C.	13-11-18
Otthon	Halarewich, Mrs.	14-12-18
Palmer	Watson, Leonard, (R.S.)	18- 9-18
Palworth	Sutherland, A. G.	21- 5-19
Parkin	McDonald, James	31-11-19
Paswegin	Reynolds, Geo. A.	13- 5-19
Patrick	Desrochers, Henry	9- 9-18
Pike Lake	Forbes, Geo. Wesley	20- 9-19
Preeceville	Hawkins, Geo. H., (R.S.)	31- 5-19
Quantock	Atkinson, Mrs. Margaret	15-11-19
Querrin	Gray, R. E.	26- 2-19
Radisson	Scott, A.M., R.S.,	2- 7-19
Radville	Herbert, Frederick Geo.	27-11-18
Rama	Walker, Albert	21- 1-19
Red Cross	Geall, George D.	4- 3-19
Red Pheasant	Edwards, Mrs. M.C.	3- 1-19
Regina Junction (Sub Office)	Furdson, Clifford Walter	10- 7-19
" (Sub Office No. 2)	Hambly, Wm. Henry	9- 8-19
" (Sub Office No. 5)	Gilder, Arthur	21-11-18
" (Sub Office No. 1)	Doull, F. E.	11-12-19
Riceton	Ryan, Thomas J.	4-10-18
Riverfront	Weeks, R. L.	4- 3-19
Roche Plain	Houssian, M.	13- 9-18
Rose Valley	Westby, Carl	3-10-18
Runnydale	Fishtrom, Samuel	24- 1-19
"	Boehm, Gottfried	26- 9-19
Sandwith	Marsh, C. W.	27- 8-19
Saskatchewan Landing	Huntley, David G.	24- 1-19
Sceptre	Gracie, Harry, (R.S.)	11- 3-19
Scrip	Longmuir, Wm.	25-10-19
Serath	Fenske, Robert	11- 3-19
Sheho	Spencer, A.M., (R.S.)	26- 3-19
"	Stadnyk, Theo	11-10-19
Silver Park	Moore, T. H.	15- 1-19
Sinnett	Bevan, A. T.	4- 4-19
Spruce Bluff	Johnson, Mrs. Julia M.	6-12-18
Spruce Home	Granum, O. N.	26- 9-19
Spruce Lake	Mooney, John W.	26- 9-19
Star City	Howe, James	16- 9-19
St. Benedict	Hackl, Joseph	21- 5-19

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster.—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Post Office.	Appointee.	Date.
St. Boswells	Bjerring, Fred C	11- 2-19
St. Denis	Gauthier, Mrs. Aurore	5-12-19
Stelcam	Felf, Wm. M	13- 9-19
Strongfield	Riggs, John A	13- 4-19
Sturgeon Landing	Weber, H. L	4- 4-19
St. Victor	Dupuis, Omier	28- 4-19
" "	Thielens, Henri	9- 8-19
Superb	Lyons, Mrs. Minnie	27-10-19
Tako	McCarthy, E	6- 9-18
"	Gauley, Thos	6- 6-19
Theodore	Mercer, Richard Wm	4- 9-19
Tonkin	Kerr, G. R.	21- 5-19
Truax	Harvey, George Ernest	22- 5-19
Tugashe	Milling, John	8- 1-19
Tullymet	Barnes, S. W.	8- 1-19
Vallee Ste. Claire	Roy, H. P	24- 9-18
Vandura	Hiscock, George	31-10-19
Verndale	Hubard, Noel	11- 2-19
Viewfield	Bouey, J. A	28- 4-19
Vigilant	Tucker, Fred	31-10-19
Wallard	Grills, S. F	28-11-19
Wapella	Tocher, John C., (R.S.)	14- 8-19
Waterfield	Shiltroth, Benjamin	30- 9-19
Wauchope	Bouveur, Marcel	19- 3-19
Watson	McNale, McIntyre Peter, (R.S.)	17- 4-19
Webb	Dooks, Albert, R.S.	2- 8-19
Westerham	Dunn, Gerald	13-11-18
Wiggins	Lawson, Robert	26- 3-19
"	Button, Margaret A	16-10-19
Wilcox	England, Mrs. W. J	2- 4-19
Willow Bunch	Boucher, J. D., (R.S.)	28- 4-19
Willows	McEwen, Miss M	5-12-19
Wymark	Nickel, H. C	23- 5-19
Yellow Grass	Wilkin, Harold J., (R.S.)	18-10-19
Zealandia	Goodall, Mrs. Jennie Mabel	19- 6-19
Zehner	Koch, John F	9- 6-19
Zenon Park	Brisebois, Joseph	15- 8-19

YUKON.

Minto Bridge	Haydon, W. S	19- 9-18

Table No. 3.—Appointments to Special Positions made without competition under Section 15 of the Civil Service Act, 1918.

Name.	Position.	Department.	Salary.	Date Effective.	Reasons for Waiving Competition.
			$		
1. Varcoe, Frederick Percy....	Legal Officer	Justice...	2,100	1-4-19.	While the appointee was temporarily employed in the Department of Justice, application was made for his permanent appointment under section 21 of Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, which permitted appointment without competitive examination. Section 9 (5) of Civil Service Act, 1918, guaranteed existing rights to all employees permanent and temporary. The Department of Justice ruled that exemption under said section 21 of the Act of 1908, would be part of said rights. Therefore the Commission decided that in making this appointment competition could properly be waived.
2. Scammell, Ernest Henry....	Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary.	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	4,000	1-1-19.	The appointee was associated with Invalided Soldiers' Commission since its establishment and was its first administrative chief. In view of his experience, the Comissionm was of the opinion that the appointment might be regarded as a promotion and that in this case competition might properly be waived.
3. Ogilvy, Gordon.....	Chief Inspector of Explosives..	Mines	5,000	1-4-19.	The position called for highly technical knowledge, experience, and administrative ability. The Governor-in-Council having approved the appointment subject to the issue of a certificate by the Civil Service Commission, the Commission was of the opinion that the exceptional nature of the position and the scarcity of men with the essential qualifications rendered it, in the public interest, unnecessary to hold a competitive examination.
4. Ryan, Rev. Frederick......	Inspector of Indian Schools for the Province of New Brunswick.	Indian Affairs..	400	6-5-19.	Whereas all the Indians in New Brunswick are Roman Catholics, and whereas it was considered advisable that a clergyman of their own church and one having experience in dealing with Indians should be appointed to supervise the work of the schools, and the

					applicant having these qualifications, the Commission considered it, in the public interest, impracticable and unnecessary to hold a competitive examination.
Mahon, N. W.	Assistant Engineer	Interior (Dominion Water Power Branch).	1,200	1-7-19.	Under the terms of an agreement between the Dominion Government and the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island for a water resource and power investigation to be carried on under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, the minister agreed to facilitate the permanent appointment under the Federal Government of certain employees then employed by the Provincial Government in connection with investigations under previous co-operative agreements between the Department of the Interior and the said Governments. The transfer of these officials was approved by Order in Council subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission. As there is no provision for a transfer of this nature the Commission decided that these appointments might be made under section 15 of the Act.
Foster, Norman I.	Assistant Engineer	Interior (Dominion Water Power Branch).	1,200	1-7-19.	
Donkin, R. W.	Assistant Engineer	Interior (Dominion Water Power Branch).	1,200	1-7-19.	
8. Roberts, Estyn	Technical Assistant	Interior (Dominion Water Power Branch).	200 a month.	1-10-19.	See Numbers 5, 6 and 7 above.
9. Ronald, Ferguson	Technical Assistant	Interior (Dominion Water Power Branch).	190 a month.	1-10-19.	
10. Taylor, John Rankin	Technical Assistant	Interior (Dominion Water Power Branch).	130 a month.	1-10-20.	
11. Loy, Robert	Technical Assistant	Interior (Dominion Water Power Branch).	90 a month.	1-10-20.	
12. Halton, Merville R.	Technical Assistant	Interior (Dominion Water Power Branch).	85 a month.	1-10-20.	
13. Yeates, William	Technical Assistant	Interior (Dominion Water Power Branch).	100 a month.	1-10-20.	

Table No. 4.—Number of Certificates for Temporary Employment issued by the Commission.

Department.	Returned soldiers.	Male Civilians.			Women.	Boys.	Total.
		Professional and technical positions for which no returned soldiers were available.	Clerks, etc.	Labourers.			
Air Board	8	....	....	....	3	....	11
Agriculture	200	(1) 496	44	11	160	4	915
Archives	2	....	1	....	3	....	6
Auditor General	9	....	9	....	36	1	55
Civil Service Commission	8	2	6	....	90	6	112
Commission of Conservation	17	11	6	....	8	....	42
Customs and Inland Revenue	156	16	33	55	17	8	285
External Affairs	18	....	3	....	45	1	67
Finance	26	2	4	1	76	1	110
Food Board	17	3	9	2	87	3	121
Governor General's Secretary	....	....	1	....	1	....	2
Health	7	....	2	9	6	4	28
Immigration and Colonization	61	12	30	43	58	3	207
Indian Affairs	26	12	11	13	18	3	83
Interior	1,076	111	110	642	116	3	2,058
Insurance	2	1	3	....	3	....	9
Justice	114	2	28	16	22	4	186
Labour	65	13	23	....	80	5	186
Library of Parliament	1	....	3	....	....	....	4
Marine	51	5	33	10	37	7	143
Militia and Defence	2,221	50	361	115	1,654	36	4,437
Mines	57	18	20	48	11	....	154
Naval Service	679	21	107	524	147	29	1,507
Post Office	3,145	....	492	12	163	16	3,828
Printing and Stationery	12	2	7	3	9	....	33
Privy Council	27	12	19	....	40	8	106
Public Works	916	35	34	1,131	262	2	2,380
Railways and Canals	463	10	40	202	41	1	757
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	4	....	2	....	3	....	9
Secretary of State	5	....	4	....	16	....	25
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment (Including Pensions)	933	35	91	4	1,093	156	2,312
Soldier Settlement Board	934	52	80	....	447	11	1,524
Trade and Commerce	191	15	78	3	237	7	531
War Purchasing Commission	5	....	3	....	6	....	14
Total	11,456	936	1,697	2,844	4,995	319	22,247

1. Of these, 311 were Live Stock Judges.

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission.

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Agriculture—			
Ste Marie, J. A	2B	2A	19- 9-18
Browne, F. S	2B	2A	19- 9-18
Graham, W. L	2B	2A	19- 9-18
Muir, G. W	2B	2A	19- 9-18
Hurtubise, J. A.	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Rogers, Miss E. W	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Brown, W. A	1B	1A	1- 4-18
Burgess, Joseph	2A	1B	1- 2-19
Swaine, Jas. M	2A	1B	1- 4-18
McInnes, Miss M. J	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Archibald, E. S	1B	1A	1- 4-18
McMeans, Andrew	Inspector	Seed Production Specialist.	1- 9-19
Archives—			
Archambault, Alfred	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Smith, Miss M	3A	2B	1- 4-18
McDonald, Miss F	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Lanctot, Gustave	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Auditor General—			
Cohoon, Miss G. I	3B	3A	1- 8-18
McDougall, Miss F. I	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Vaughan, Miss N. M	3B	3A	1- 4-18
McEwen, Miss J. I	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Parmelee, Miss J	3B	3A	1-12-19
O'Connell, Miss E. M	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Kearns, Wm	1A	Asst. Audit. General	1- 9-19
Civil Service Commission—			
Stewart, Marion	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Commission of Conservation—			
Young, Anna	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Campbell, I. A	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Customs and Inland Revenue—			
McPherson E. A	2nd Officer on staff of Distillery.	Officer in charge of Distillery	12- 9-18
Burns, Thos. H	Landing Waiter	Senior Clerk	28- 9-18
Brown, W. J	Belleville Distillery, Officer in charge.	Waterloo Distillery, Officer in charge	21-10-18
Blethen C. W	1st class Exciseman	Deputy Collector	21-10-18
Purdy, Robt. J	Assistant Appraiser	Appraiser	1-10-18
Harford, Herbert	" "	"	1-10-18
Lanouette, L. C	Clerk	Senior Clerk	1-10-18
Caldwell, A. F	Landing Waiter	" "	1-10-18
Gibson, Davie R	Assistant Appraiser	Appraiser	1-11-18
Wren, J. T	Senior Clerk	Chief Clerk	19-11-18
Ross, Jas. A	2A	1B (Assistant Accountant).	1- 4-18
Clarke, Geo. A	Landing Waiter	Senior Clerk	1- 4-18
Furlong, C, G	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Lyon, Mrs. A. V	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Doyle, Miss E. E	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Beard, Mrs. M. H	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Trumpour, Mrs. L. G	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Break, Elton	Clerk	Appraiser.	1- 1-19
Rorke, H. V	1B	1A (Assistant Accountant).	1- 1-19
Matte, Georges	Assistant Appraiser	Appraiser	1- 2-19
Elford, R. A	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Fellowes, H. G	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Mogan, Michael F	Assistant Appraiser	Appraiser	1- 2-19
Elliot, Chas. W	" "	"	1- 2-19
Cathcart, Alex. A	Clerk	Senior Clerk	1- 1-19
Atkinson, J. H. C	Preventive Officer	Collector of Customs	1- 2-19
Hanlon, J. R	1st Class Excise Officer	Special Exciseman	1- 1-19
Granton, Chas.	" "	" "	1- 1-19
McDonough, Alfred	Clerk	Senior Clerk	1- 3-19
McCormick, H	"	" "	1- 3-19
Johnston, H. W	"	" "	1- 3-19
Sutton, Richard	"	" "	1- 3-19
Mackey, Jas. Ed	"	" "	1- 3-19
Hills, J. E	"	" "	1- 3-19
Craig, Arthur F	"	" "	1- 3-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From.	To.	Date Effective.
Customs and Inland Revenue—*Con.*			
Dickson, Wm	Clerk	Senior Clerk	1- 3-19
Locke, W. F	"	" "	1- 3-19
Ross, E. E	"	" "	1- 3-19
McMahon, R. D. E	"	" "	1- 3-19
Johns, S. C	"	" "	1- 3-19
Elliot, D. H	"	" "	1- 3-19
Duffey, B. P	"	" "	1- 3-19
Devlin, H. F	"	" "	1- 3-19
Brown, James	"	" "	1- 3-19
Adams, Geo. E	"	" "	1- 3-19
Scott, R. S	"	" "	1- 3-19
Stone. P. D	Senior Clerk	Chief Clerk	1- 4-19
Hodgins, W. T	" "	" "	1- 4-19
Dillon, F. O'N	" "	" "	1- 4-19
Hough, John	" "	" "	1- 4-19
Rose, G. M	Clerk	Senior Clerk	1- 3-19
O'Donohue. A. I	"	" "	1- 3-19
Urquhart, Wm. Thos	2A	1B	1- 4-19
Glennister, E. D	Clerk	Senior Clerk	1- 4-19
Landreth, J. H	Preventive Officer	Chief Clerk	1- 4-19
Pattison, F. T	Appraiser	Collector of Customs	1- 5-19
Baker, H. M	Preventive Officer	" "	1- 5-19
Carmichael, Andrew	Clerk	Senior Clerk	1- 5-19
Drinkwater, W. S	"	" "	1- 5-19
Montgomery, Wallace H	1st Class Exciseman	Deputy Collector	1- 7-19
Read, Chas. H.	Preventive Officer	Sub. Collector.	1-10-18
Robillard, G. A	3rd Class Exciseman	Excise Clerk Cashier	1- 8-19
Turnbull, William	Senior Clerk	Collector	1- 8-19
Sweeney, Harry M	Preventive Officer.	"	1- 9-19
Bouteiller, G. A	Special Exciseman	Collector of Inland Revenue	1-10-19
Brain, A. F	Collector of Inland Revenue	District Inspector	1-10-19
Allan, F. J	Senior Chief Clerk	Collector of Customs	1- 9-19
Bailey, John	Preventive Officer of Customs.	Sub-Collector of Customs	1-10-19
Montreuil, A. T	Sub-collector of Customs	Collector of Customs	1-10-19
Taylor, Geo. W	Asst. Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue.	Asst. Commr of Customs	22-10-19
Hodgson, John	Preventive Officer	Collector of Customs	1- 9-19
Struthers, E. J	" "	Sub-Collector	26- 9-19
Dunbar, Geo. Edward	Special Class Exciseman	Collector	1-11-19
Laughton, Malcolm	Chief Clerk	"	1- 4-18
Sénécal, Joseph R. A	Clerk	Senior Clerk	1- 5-19
Gauthier. H. O.	Preventive Officer	Collector of Customs	23-12-19
Forest, Alexandre	" "	" "	22-12-19
External Affairs—			
Mahoney, Miss M. G	3B	3A	15-12-18
Flanagan, Mary.	3B	3A	15-12-18
Seymour, Julia	3B	3A	15-12-18
Scott, Hazel	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Finance—			
Start, A. S., (Miss)	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Cohoon, Miss O. B	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Hardie, Miss A. M	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Campbell, C. E.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
MacFarlane, Jas. Gordon	1B	1A	1- 4-19
Artz, Godfrey John	1B	1A	1- 4-19
Foster, A. B	1B	1A	1- 4-19
House of Commons—			
Boudreault, Geo. A	Assist. Chief Messenger	Chief Messenger	1- 1-19
Dansereau, Lionel	2A	1B	1- 1-19
Immigration and Colonization—			
Cleary, Miss E. A	3B	3A	12- 6-18
Rock, Miss E	3B	3A	7-12-18
Gelley, Thos	Assist. Commissioner	Commissioner of Immigration.	13- 8-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date effective.
Indian Affairs—			
Christianson, M	Indian Agent	Inspector of Indian Agencies.	1- 3-19
Cooke, C. A	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Fabien, Henri	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Interior—			
Clarke, C. H. E	Assistant	Senior Assistant	5- 9-18
Foran, W	Forest Ranger	Acting Forest Assistant	19- 9-18
Neville, Henry	3B	3A	16-10-18
Bushby, Miss B. A	3B	3A	16-10-18
Rogers, Mabel	3B	3A	17-10-18
Wilkinson, Percy	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Larkin, J. M	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Duhamel, J. B	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Lochnan Wm. P	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Weir, Miss C. M	3B	3A	1- 9-18
MacDonald, Miss A. E	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Robertson, David	2B	2A	1 11-18
Courtney, Miss H. N	3B	3A	1-11-18
Kidd, Irene	3B	3A	1-11-18
Stafford, Miss E. M	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Charron, Oscar	3A	2B	1-11-18
St. George, R. B	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Moran, J. F	3A	2B	1- 9-18
McJanet, Miss J. P	3B	3A	1- 1-19
MacCormac, Miss A. C	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Wyld, Grier	2A	1B	1- 4-18
O'Keefe, J. J	3B	3A	1- 6-18
Morin, A. J. L	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Traversy, W. I	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Mitchell, Fred	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Gibson, R. A	1B	1A	1- 4-18
Moore, R. T	3A	2B	1-10-18
Johnston, Jas. L	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Challies, J. B	1B	1A	1- 4-18
Scott, B. H	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Landerkin, Geo. F	2B	2A	1- 4-18
McIsaac, R. A. J	2B	2A	1 4-18
McDermott, Miss M. I	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Bompas, H. O	3B	3A	1-11-18
Neilson, Miss E. V	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Bailey, W. M	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Drake, E. F	1B	1A	1- 4-18
Buckham, John H	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Teevens, Miss E. M	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Lepage, Miss L	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Warner, H. C	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Traversy, A. A	3A	2B	1- 4-18
O'Hanley, R. W. T	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Eyles, John	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Ebbs, E. J	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Olmsted, C. R. G	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Low, P. V	3A	2B	1- 3-19
Sowter, T. W. E	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Slade, W. T	3B	3A	1-10-18
O'Connor, W. J	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Shaw, J. F	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Shields, Jos A	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Labrosse, Jos	3A	2B	1- 1-19
MacMinn, Miss H. B	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Carruthers, H. K	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Hicks, Wm. H	Acting Superintendent	Superintendent of Experimental Farm.	1- 4-19
Tinline, Milton J	Acting Superintendent	Superintendent of Experimental Farm.	1- 4-19
Straight, E. M	Acting Superintendent	Superintendent of Experimental Farm.	1- 4-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Date and Name.	From	To	Date effective.
Interior—*Concluded.*			
Brown. T. A.	2B	2A	1. 4-19
Griffith, Miss M. L	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Wood, E. E	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Tolmie, A. E	Acting Commissioner, Canadian Exhibition.	Commissioner, Canadian Exhibition.	1- 8-19
Wyld, Grier	Acting Supt., B. C. Lands Branch.	Superintendent B. C. Lands Branch.	9-10-19
Justice—			
Dansereau, Capt. T	Clerk Staff of Chief Pub. Repres. M.S.A.	Office Routine Inspector.	1- 9-18
Twedell, James	Industrial Guard.	Chief Trade Instructor.	1-11-18
Doyle, Frank	Police Guard.	Industrial Guard.	1-11-18
Sullivan, George	Guard.	" "	1-10-18
Gallagher. M. F	1B	1A	1- 4-18
O'Brian, Albert	Guard.	Watchman.	1-11-18
Garceau Edouard	Clerical Assist.	Accountant.	1- 3-19
Lewis, Hazel	3B	3A	1- 3-19
Malcolmson, Daniel	Electrician and Assistant Engineer.	Engineer and Electrician.	1- 4-19
Wilson. J. A	Guard.	Industrial Guard.	1- 4-19
Gray, C. H	"	" "	1- 4-19
Babcock, C. P	"	" "	1- 5-19
Clarke, John Duncan	Acting Chief.	Chief of Clemency Branch.	1- 4-19
Fitzgibbon, J. D	Clerical Assistant.	Deputy Warden	7- 6-19
Murphy, J. M. R	Guard.	Clerical Assistant.	1- 8-19
Siguoin. J. Armand	"	" "	1- 8-19
Steinman, A. M	"	Industrial Guard.	1- 8-19
Jubinville, Alfred	Fireman.	Assistant Engineer.	1- 6-19
McPherson, James S	Guard.	Chief Keeper.	15- 9-19
Smith. H. G. V	1B	Inspector of Penitentiaries.	1- 7-19
Fatt, Henry Cecil	1B	" "	1- 7-19
Labour—			
Thomas, E. A	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Giddens, F. W	2A	1B	1-10-18
Bolton, Charles W.	2A	1B	1-10-18
MacPhee, Miss I. G	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Hall, Miss H. H	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Waterman, Miss A. M.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Dewan, Teresa G	3B	3A	1-10-18
Library of Parliament—			
Soulieres, Oswald	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Throop, A. D	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Marine—			
Smith, H. T. W	Keeper of Light Nootka Station, B.C.	Keeper of Light and Fog Alarm (Cape Mudge, B.C.)	12-10-18
Matton, L	3A	2B	1- 4-18
D'Ornano, L. P. M. S	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Longtin, Emile	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Poulin, A. J	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Siddall, Miss V. A	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Dansereau, T. E	2B	2A	2- 4-18
Gay, Miss Lawrence	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Roy, Miss M. T	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Fleury, Miss A	3B	3A	1- 4-18
McPhee, D. B	Light Keeper (Pine Island)	Light Keeper, Estevan Point Station.	1- 4-18
Fraser, Basil H	Assistant Engineer.	Chief Engineer.	1- 5-19
Bellefeuille, Jules	Night Operator.	Day Operator.	1- 4-19
Brother, Frasse	Light Keeper (Middle Range, Peribonka, P.Q.)	Keeper (Middle and Inner Range, Peribonka, P.Q.)	1- 9-19
Wilby, A. W. R	District Engineer.	Agent of the Marine Department.	1- 1-20
Militia and Defence—			
Milroy, Daisy	3B	3A	1-10-18
Hutchingame, Miss E. T	3B	3A	1-10-18
Cox, T. O	Assistant Director.	Director S.A. & A.P.	1- 4-19 Temp.
Young, E	Stores Clerk.	Storekeeper.	16- 8-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From.	To.	Date Effective.
Naval Service—			
Talbot, F. X	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Casey, W. J. E	2B	2A.	1- 4-18
Halkett, Andrew	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Lisle, E	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Hayden. S. C	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Todd, W. R	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Frechette, Raoul	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Weeks, F. O	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Church, Leah	3B	3A	1- 4-18
McKechnie, Edna L	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Noble, Bertha A.	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Jones, Francis.	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Dupuis, J. R	3A	2B	1-10-18
McCannon, Wellington.	Asst. in Fish Hatchery	Officer in charge Fish Hatchery.	18-10-19
Mines—			
Barrowman, G. B	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Harvie, Robert	1B	1A	1- 4-18
Public, Works—			
Dionne, J. G	2B	2A	6- 9-18
Hutchison, G. N.	1B	1A	6- 9-18
Hamel, F. O	2B	2A	6- 9-18
Ralph, J. H	2B	2A	6- 9-18
Wilson, F. H	2B	2A	6- 9-18
Rogers, G. G	2B	2A	6- 9-18
Duke, W. A	2B	2A	6- 9-18
Stanley, Ruby E	3B	3A	6- 9-18
Wright, R. C	1A	Chief Architect	20- 9-18
Belliveau, Miss E. M	3B	3A	26- 9-18
Peterkin, Miss M. M	3B	3A	28- 9-18
MacDonald, Miss M. A	3B	3A	30- 9-18
Cameron, K. M	1A	Assist. Chief Engineer	1-11-18
Fuller, I. W	1A	Assist. Chief Architect	1- 5-18
Colman, L. H	1B	1A	1- 5-18
Huber, William	2A	1B	1- 1-18
LaRochelle. J. E	2A	1B	24- 2-19
Rivard, A. A	2B	2A	22- 4-18
Thivierge, J. A	2A	1B	22- 4-18
Bruchesi, J	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Lamb, H. J	Dist. Engineer	Superintending Engineer	6- 6-19
Collins, S	Charman	Foreman (Char Service)	15- 9-19
Bell, G. H	Charman	" "	15- 9-19
Railways and Canals—			
Buckley, Chas P.	2B	2A	7-10-18
O'Regan, Wm. Thos	2B	1B	26-10-18
McCue, Miss Mary E	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Lang, Robt Howard	2B	1B	1- 4-18
McKee, A. H	1B	1A	1- 2-19
Eason, D. C	Principal Assist. Engineer.	Superintending Engineer	1- 1-19
Grant, A. J	Superintending Engineer (Trent Valley Canal)	Engineer in charge of Welland Canal.	1- 1-19
Atkinson, M. B	Assist. Chief Draughtsman	Chief Draughtsman	1- 3-19
Commarford, John	Foreman	Overseer	1- 8-19
Royal North West Mounted Police—			
Gravel, Wilfred	2B	2A	1-12-18
Secretary of State—			
Aubrey, Beatrice	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Dent, E. A	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Birdwhistle, M. G.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Learoyd, A. G	1B	1A	1- 4-19
Trade and Commerce—			
Thornton, A. E	2B	2A	1-10-18
Pelletier, A. J	2B	2A	1-10-18
Durantel, S	2B	2A	1-10-18
Griffith, Miss M. L	3A	2B	1-11-18

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Trade and Commerce—*Concluded.*			
Martineau, Miss M. J	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Bowden, Mrs. G. M	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Stott, Jas	Inspector of Gas & Electricity.	Divisional Engineer.	1-11-18
Scouler, Gavin T	Assist. Inspector of Gas & Electricity.	Inspector of Gas & Electricity.	1-11-18
Goodhue, Mrs. E	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Kehoe, Gertrude	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Clark, Harold M.	Assist. Inspector of Gas & Electricity.	Inspector of Gas & Electricity.	1- 1-19
Stiver, John L	Inspector of Gas & Electricity.	Divisional Engineer.	1- 1-19
Norrish, B. E	2A	1B	1- 1-19
Rickey, J. A	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Mathews, E. D. K	3A	2B	1- 3-19
McRae, Catharine M. C	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Lallier, Miss M. A. L	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Hughes, P. A	2A	1B	1- 9-19
Irwin, Margaret	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Hawkings, C. S. V	1E	1D	1- 7-19
Campbell, Hugh Arthur	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Ham, Jas. Allen	Assist. Inspector Gas & Electricity.	Inspector of Gas & Electricity.	1- 9-19
Post Office—			
Avery, George	3B	2A	3- 9-18
Hughes, Eric C	3B	3A	4- 9-18
Nash, Stanley	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Cope, J. W	3B	3A	4- 9-18
McGregor, John W	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Perrin, Chas. N	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Cameron, Donald	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Locker, Robt	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Graham, Lawrence	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Cochrill, Thos	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Thompson, David Y	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Baker, Geo	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Humber, Harold G	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Stocks, Augustus	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Brigden, Chas	3A	2B	4- 9-18
Sinclair, John B	2B	2A	4- 9-18
MacKenzie, Roderick	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Wolfson, Samuel	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Butterworth, Fred	2B	2A	4- 9-18
McVicar, Donald	2B	2A	4- 9-18
Weir, Morley F	3B	3A	4- 9-18
Tood Mary	3B	3A	4- 9-18
Thompson, Wm. A	3A	2B	4- 9-18
Johnson, Alfred	3A	2B	4- 9-18
Hughes, Hugh W	3A	2B	4- 9-18
Clyne, David	3A	2B	4- 9-18
Bullock, Robt	3E	3A	7- 9-18
Carlyle, Thos	1B	Chief Clerk	7- 9-18
Charbonneau, J. A. L	Letter Carrier	3A	7- 9-18
Meek, S. J	Chauffeur	Mechanic	10- 9-18
McDonald, John M	1A	1B	10- 9-18
Cairns, Harry	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Butcher, Alfred	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Carlyon, A. F	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Kendall, Thos	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Livingston, Sam	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Turner, Andrew B.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Galloway, Wm. A	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Connor, Leo	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Francis, Arthur B	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Hardwicke, Robt. J	3A	2B	10- 9 18
Rickaby, Geo. G	3A	2B	10- 9-18

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office —*Continued.*			
Cox. Hiram, B.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Flood, Timothy.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Doyle, Alfred	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Woolhouse, W. W.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Hardy, Henry F.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Higgin, Frank L.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Haworth, Thos.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Good, Harold	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Upton, Wm. Kenneth	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Wells, Percy T.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Gibson, Hugh W.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Rorison, Jas.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Bohdasheffsky, Geo.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Morrison, David	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Slater, Jas.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Bloomfield, Geo. C.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
McLean, Wm. E.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Robinson, Charles S.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Noon, William A.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Geiger, Archie H.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Saunders, Geo. H.	2A	2B	10- 9-18
Wilkinson, Ernest	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Goddard, Fred A.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Patch, Francis E.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Webb, Sydney R.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Anderson, Reuben R.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Simpson, Wm. H.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Heaton, H. R.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Leggatt, John D.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Huff, Clarence S.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Coupland, John G.	2B	2A	10- 9-18
Simms, Edward	2B	2A	10- 9-18
Jenner, Leonard J.	2B	2A	10- 9-18
Venables, Austen M.	2B	2A	10- 9-18
Rutledge, Robt. B.	3A	2A	10- 9-18
Neill, William	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Langston, Ernest	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Coulter, Albert	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Nicholson, John G.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Kennedy, Robt. I.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Clark, Alexander	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Rogerson, John W.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Powers, Frederick	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Whittaker, Victor H.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Quin, Joseph	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Wilford, Chas.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Berry, Jas. W.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Lowe, Thos. G.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Holloway, Walter J	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Murphy, Andrew H.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Lowry, Hamilton	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Felice, Silvio	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Duthot, Albert G.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
McCormack, David	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Martin, Peter G.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Ardoino, Geo.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Watts, Geo. S.	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Robitaille, E. E.	D	E	13- 9-18
Bernier, Albert	C	E	13- 9-18
Leclerc, P. C.	C	D	13- 9-18
Mercier, Armand	C	D	13- 9-18
Vezina, J. E.	C	D	13- 9-18
Cooper, Arthur	D	E	13- 9-18
Robitaille, C.	D	E	13- 9-18
Despres, L.	C	D	13- 9-18
Fournier, J. T.	C	D	13- 9-18

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Boyer, N. P.	C	D	13- 9-18
Townsend, H. J	A	B	13- 9-18
Galladine, W. J	A	B	13- 9-18
Belliveau, M	D	E	13- 9-18
Clarke, R. T	C	D	13- 9-18
French, G. H. C	B	C	13- 9-18
Bergeron, P. E.	B	C	13- 9-18
Wiles, R. H.	A	B	13- 9-18
Mitchell, R. A	A	B	13- 9-18
Joly, Joseph.	D	E	13- 9-18
Turcotte, Henri	D	E	13- 9-18
Morin, Willie	D	E	13- 9-18
Villemaire, Adrien	D	E	13- 9-18
Conroy, Charles	D	E	13- 9-18
Hotte, Armand	D	E	13- 9-18
Tracy, Patrick	D	E	13- 9-18
Paulhue, W	D	E	13- 9-18
Lemay, H	C	D	13- 9-18
Benoit, Anselme	C	D	13- 9-18
Lecompte, J. C	B	C	13- 9-18
Jobin, Arthur	B	C	13- 9-18
Gauvremont, Ed.	B	C	13- 9-18
Verriault, J. E.	D	E	13- 9-18
Desautels, R.	D	E	13- 9-18
Magnan, C.	D	E	13- 9-18
Christie, John	D	E	13- 9-18
Richard, J. J. L.	D	E	13- 9-18
Pourier, Toussaint	D	E	13- 9-18
Joliecourt, Philippe	D	E	13- 9-18
Gauthier, Origine	D	E	13- 9-18
Desautels, A.	D	E	13- 9-18
Poirier, Joseph	D	E	13- 9-18
Patterson, W. H.	C	D	13- 9-18
Mandeville, M	C	D	13- 9-18
Frankel, Jules	B	C	13- 9-18
Giguere, J. G	B	C	13- 9-18
Vaughan, F. J.	D	E	13- 9-18
Carlin, J.	D	E	13- 9-18
Gibbons, C. J	D	E	13- 9-18
Moore, J. E.	D	E	13- 9-18
Grant, J S	B	C	13- 9-18
Logan, S. E.	D	E	13- 9-18
Chalifour, J. A.	E	A	16- 9-18
Plante, Louis H	E	A	19- 9-18
Buckley, Wm.	D	E	19- 9-18
Hopkins, F. H.	D	E	19- 9-18
Goldthrop, J. W.	C	D	19- 9-18
Farrow, Chas. N	B	C	19- 9-18
Mathers, S.	B	C	19- 9-18
Crawford, Wm	A	B	19- 9-18
Kilpatrick, Wm	A	B	19- 9-18
Carter, G. H	A	B	19- 9-18
Hyde, Jas.	A	B	19- 9-18
Roberton, C. E. S.	D	E	19- 9-18
Johnston, F. A.	D	E	19- 9-18
Barnes, T. H.	D	E	19- 9-18
Eagleson, R. I.	C	D	19- 9-18
Spence, Wm. Jas.	B	C	19- 9-18
Coutenay, R. R.	B	C	19- 9-18
Stollery, Jas. D	B	C	19- 9-18
Kidney, Richard	B	C	19- 9-18
Fox, Gilbert R.	B	C	19- 9-18
Woods, J. J	B	C	19- 9-18
Ward, A. E.	A	B	19- 9-18
Wear, John	A	B	19- 9-18
Wardle, T. H	A	B	19- 9-18

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Duckworth, John	A	B	19- 9-18
Piper, H. E	A	B	19- 9-18
Holmes, F. B	A	B	19- 9-18
Brady, F. J	A	B	19- 9-18
Stephenson, T. A	A	B	19- 9-18
Marvyn, J. A	A	B	19- 9-18
Wood, T. I	D	E	19- 9-18
Jeffrey, W. T	A	B	18- 9-18
Cook, J. J	A	B	19- 9-18
Jackson, J. S	A	B	19- 9-18
Reed, R. G	D	E	19- 9-18
Stafford, J. E	B	C	19- 9-18
Watt, J. C	A	B	19- 9-18
Hunt, H	A	B	19- 9-18
Fischer, O. S	A	B	19- 9-18
Holmes, J. D	C	D	19- 9-18
Smith, W. H	D	E	19- 9-18
Culm, H	C	D	19- 9-18
Foster, H. A	C	D	19- 9-18
Beatty, J. J	B	C	19- 9-18
Mann, J. G	B	C	19- 9-18
Purcer, W. H	B	C	19- 9-18
Farley, Roy	B	C	19- 9-18
Jones, W	A	B	19- 9-18
Perry, Charles L	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Hawgood, Victor P	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Pool, Percy R	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Grieve, Allan	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Griffith, Wm. J	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Simonson, Arthur D	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Surtees, Sidney H	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Stanley, Walter M	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Hardisty, Richard S	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Attenborough, Winfield	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Exham, Lionel A	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Hetherington, Jas. H	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Barnett, Henry A	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Scott, Wm. E	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Little, Arthur	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Jaques, Clark A	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Harris, Walter	1B	1A	21- 9-18
Robertson, Mathew	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Cameron, Daziel	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Woodrow, Frederick	3A	2B	21- 9-18
Radford, Chas. F	2A	2B	21- 9-18
Yealland, John C	3B	3A	21- 9-18
McDonald, A. Ross	Assistant	Postmaster	24- 9-18
Schoenherr, H. A	3A	2B	25- 9-18
Owen, J. A	3A	2B	26- 9-18
Monaghan, P. J	3A	2B	4-10-18
Larocque, Rene	3A	2B	4-10-18
Bolduc, Eugene	3A	2B	4-10-18
Hunting, N. A	3A	2B	4-10-18
Gauthier, Ed	3A	2B	4-10-18
Fair, D. G	3A	2B	4-10-18
Boyce, G. H	3A	2B	4-10-18
Lyon, S. C	3A	2B	4-10-18
Needham, E. O	3A	2B	4-10-18
Moxon, A. W. R	3A	2B	4-10-18
Graham, A. C. A	3A	2B	4-10-18
McLaughlin, Wm	3A	2B	4-10-18
Cunliffe, Herbert	3A	2B	4-10-18
Seymour, John	3A	2B	4-10-18
Bell, Thomas Edwin	3A	2B	4-10-18
Strange, Robert Beggs	3A	2B	4-10-18
McKinnon, Donald	3A	2B	4-10-18

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Haley, Wm Earl	3A	2B	4-10-18
Claude, Fred	3A	2B	4-10-18
Clark, A	3A	2B	4-10 18
Girard, P. E	3A	2B	4-10-18
Taylor, Arthur	3A	2B	4-10-18
Clark, Herbert R. A.	3A	2B	4-10-18
Lynch, M. E.	3A	2B	4-10-18
McInnes, P. S.	3A	2B	4-10-18
Ripley, Harry	3A	2B	4-10-18
Pollock, Thos. Henry	3A	2B	4-10-18
Davies, Fred. M	3A	2B	7-10-18
Aydney, Alex. D.	3A	2B	7-10-18
Duhamel, Jos	3A	2B	9-10-18
Roy, Miss E. M.	3B	3A	9-10-18
Dupuis, Miss D. B.	3B	3A	9-10-18
Hamilton, Miss M.	3A	2B	9-10-18
Carrière, Mrs. A.	3B	3A	9-10-18
Hoople, Miss D. M.	3A	2B	9-10-18
Fultz, F. S.	3A	2B	9-10-18
Stewart, W. J. A	3A	2B	9-10-18
Cox, Eva V	3B	3A	9-10-18
Cuddy, Edward	2B	2A	9-10-18
Caron, J. A	3A	2B	9-10-18
Sauvé, O	3A	2B	9-10-18
D'Auray, L. J. L	3A	2B	9-10-18
Brazeau, Oscar	3A	2B	9-10-18
McCullough, W. G	3A	2B	9-10-18
Gueguen, L. J.	3A	2B	9-10-18
Hodgins, Wm. Jas.	3A	2B	11-10-18
Ahern, Miss A. M.	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Dorion, W. A.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Freeland, Miss A	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Berrigan, L. A	3A	2B	23- 5-18
Murphy, Miss A. M.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Kilduff, M. R	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Peake, C. C.	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Snowdon, C. H.	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Dowd, E. P	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Long, Miss J. L.	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Brown, H. C	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Stuart, Claire H.	3A	2B	24-10-18
Wilson, Fred. C	2B	2A	24-10-18
Robinson, Arthur	3A	2B	24-10-18
McEvilla, Mrs. E.	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Traynor, S. M	1B	Chief Clerk	1- 8-18
Cherry, W. A	2A	1B	1-10-18
McNicol, Miss A. H	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Couture, Blanche	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Angers, A. N	2B	2A	1- 7-18
Phelan, Wm.	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Lindop, T. E	2A Clerk	Assist. Postmaster	1- 4-18
McGee, Jas. V	3A "	2B Clerk	1- 1-18
Little, Wm. A	3A "	2B "	1- 1-18
Lemieux, W	B	C	3-10-18
Dessein, W	B	C	9-10-18
Dickson, A. E	B	C	1-10-18
Laws, Walter	B	C	3-10-18
Stewart, Geo	B	C	5-10-18
Hozack, R. J	C	D	6-11-18
Griffith, H	C	D	1-11-18
Smith, W. B	A	B	1-12-18
Verret, E. A.	Assist. Postmaster	Postmaster	1-11-18
Duck, A. B. R	2A	2B	1- 1-16
Drew, Clifford H	3A	2B	1- 7-17
Pouliot, J. R. A	3A	2B	1- 6-18
Gignac, L. F	3A	2B	16- 3-18

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Ward, C. J	3A	2B	15- 4-15
Ferguson, A. McD.	1A	Assist. P.O. Insp.	1- 4-18
Shannon, Fred M.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Edwards, H.	D	E	29-10-18
Vermander, A. A	D	E	5-11-18
Sephton, C. M	A	B	1-12-18
Lawson, W. G	A	B	1-12-18
Harmon, A. A	A	B	1-12-18
Wright T. A	A	B	1-12-18
Bird, J. G	A	B	1-12-18
Johnson, A	A	B	1-12-18
Parker, G. E	A	B	1-12-18
Palmer, J. E	A	B	1-12-18
Smith, F. L	A	B	1-12-18
Sequin, D	A	B	1-12-18
Holmes, G	A	B	1-12-18
Sutherland, H	A	B	1-12-18
Cameron, A	A	B	1-12-18
Terry, G. O	A	B	1-12-18
Butt, J	A	B	1-12-18
Wells, P	A	B	1-12-18
Dodds, W. D	A	B	1-12-18
McGregor, T	A	B	1-12-18
Godwin, G	B	C	1-10-18
Bleue, D	B	C	1-12-18
Willox, G	A	B	1-10-18
Baguley, I	D	E	8-10-18
Birmingham, G. F. L.	A	B	27- 8-18
Smith, W. H.	B	C	1-10-18
Smith, J. H	A	B	1-11-18
Cran, F. G. H	A	B	1-12-18
Macaskill, D. A	D	E	1-10-18
Lees, F. G	D	E	10-10-18
Rockridge, C. C	D	E	14-11-18
Silvester, A	A	B	1-10-18
Allen, H. J	A	B	1-10-18
McHallam, W	A	B	1-10-18
Charleton, J	A	B	1-12-18
Atkinson, O. D	B	C	11 10-18
Lemontagne, Ernest	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Quinson, Paul.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
DeCotret, Paul R	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Brosseau, Paul E	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Bastien, Alphonse	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Drolet, Pierre Rodier	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Senecal, Paul	3A	2B	1- 4-18
DeBlois, Chas	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Beaudoin, Jos	3A	3B	1- 4-18
Lacroix, Paul	3A	2B	25- 7-18
Von Reichenfels, H	3A	2B	25- 7-18
Maureault, Hector	3A	2B	25- 7-18
Benoit, Jean	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Chouinard, Germain	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Cailland, Rene	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Francoeur, Louis	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Sarazin, Omer	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Farr, David W	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Lapointe, Aifred	3A	2B	1- 6-18
Jones, Walter	3A	2B	1- 4-15
Brewis. G. P	3A	2B	10- 4-16
Kingston, Chas	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Stephens, T. H	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Wilkinson, J. F	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Carter, H. A.	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Senior, Ernest	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Laramy, W. H. K.	3A	2B	1- 1-18

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued*			
Pethreck, H. P	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Smith, A. H	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Henderson, A	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Jones, Thomas	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Richards, E. E	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Godbolt, F. T. C	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Hand, K	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Hopkins, J	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Clarke, E. C	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Stewart, M. S.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Preece, J. V	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Forrest, P. J	3A	2B	1- 5-18
Schroeser, C	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Warne, W. S	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Pallister, E. H	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Drew, C, H	3A	2B	1- 7-17
Bartlett, F. C	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Martin, G. S	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Reed, H. E	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Rance, J. E	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Hutton, W. P	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Cote, R. R	3A	2B	1-10-18
McCullough, W. G	2B	2A	1- 4-17
Clark, Wm. John	3A	2B	1- 4-16
McCowell, Archibald F	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Golby, Gordon E	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Pettigrew, Robt. C	3A	2B	1- 4-17
McKellar, John G	3A	2B	1- 4 16
Mackie, David	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Goodman, Ralph A	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Tetu, Wilfred	Letter Carrier	3A	1- 1-19
Rolland, Mrs. M. L	3B	3A	1- 4-18
de Rouville, Miss C	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Jones, Hugh	D	E	29-10-18
Bond. J. H. F	C	D	1-12-18
Bordeleau, O	A	B	1-10-18
Chateauvert, D	D	E	1-12-18
Turcotte, F	D	E	1-12-18
Tardif, A	D	E	1-12-18
Gingras, V	D	E	1-12-18
Saillant, J. E	D	E	1-12-18
Mercier, J. E	C	D	17-12-18
Trudelle, J. A	C	D	21-10 18
Hallisay, H. W	D	E	23-11-18
Mailloux, Jos	D	E	23-12-18
Falardeau, Jos	C	D	1-10-18
Gauthier, G. A	C	D	9-11-18
Grenier, Jules	C	D	16-11-18
Renaud, J. D	C	D	1-12-18
Letarte, C	C	D	1-12-18
Daigle, F. H	C	D	23-12-18
Beauchesne, Odilon	D	E	1-10-18
Lambert, Alf	A	B	15-12-18
Vezina, John	A	B	1-12-18
Tattersall, R. H	D	E	1-11-18
Ostigny, Jos	D	E	1-11-18
Boyer, Victor	C	D	21-10-18
Bellerose, C	C	D	29-10-18
St. George, Arthur	C	D	1-12-18
Dubuc, Olier	C	D	17-12-18
Labelle, Emile	B	C	1-10-18
Lucy, John	A	B	1-10-18
Walsh, Jas	A	B	13-10-18
Cote, Alfred	A	B	1-11-18
Brissette, A	A	B	1-12-18
Martel, Emile	A	B	1-12-18

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Chatelain, Leon	A	B	1-12-18
Fortier, J. L	A	B	1-12-18
Allard, Lucien	A	B	7-12-18
Deslauriers, Albert	A	B	10-12-18
Guevrement, C	A	B	30-11-18
Camirand, R	D	E	25-10-18
Dubuc, Theo	D	E	1-12-18
Houde, C. H	D	E	17-12-18
Rufiange, J. A	C	D	29-10-18
Lenoir, L. A	B	C	1-10-18
Lozeau, J. A.	B	C	1-10-18
Legault, Jules	A	B	5-11-18
Plamonden, Jos	A	B	12-11-18
Trudeau, C. E	A	B	1-12-18
Perron, J. C	A	B	1-12-18
Woodward, Chas	A	B	1-12-18
McDonald, J. F.	D	E	3-10-18
Doucet, J. S	C	D	1-12-18
Moore, C. J.	A	B	1-10-18
Andrews, Thos	A	B	1-12-18
Flynn, J. L	2B	2A	1-14-18
Blackstone, F. R	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Srigley, W. B	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Stewart, E. T	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Welch, J. T	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Roy, W. H	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Murdock, Jas	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Little, John C	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Tessier, Miss G	3B	3A	1-10-18
Battle, John J	1A	Assistant Postmaster	1-11-18
Duguay, E	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Mongenais, C. E	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Evans, Richard	3B	3A	1- 8-18
Sylvester, R	3A	2B	1-10-18
Hinkins, C. H	3A	2B	1- 1-18
McKerry, J. P	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Humphries, G. W.	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Ingraham, Elmer R	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Demontigney, Jean	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Halliday, C. A	2B	2A	1-10-17
Westman, Eldon	Chief Clerk	Assistant Postmaster	18- 5-18
Seaton, F. J	A	B	1- 1-19
Timms, W. F	A	B	7- 1-19
Curtis, A. H	D	E	27- 2-19
Langlois, C. A.	A	B	9- 2-19
Piche, J. S. A.	A	B	1- 3-19
Willings, C. W	B	C	12- 1-19
Wade, A.	A	B	7- 1-19
Neville, J. J	A	B	9- 2-19
Wilson, W. J	B	C	1- 1-19
Greer, W. G.	D	E	16- 3-19
Hagan, A. J	A	B	1- 1-19
Rock, E. J	D	E	1- 3-19
Mowat, F	B	C	1- 1-19
Nicholson, J. E	A	B	1- 1-19
Lentz, R. A	D	E	1- 3-19
Dickenson, A. T	A	B	1- 1-19
Schreiber, N. W	B	C	1- 1-19
Moody, W. M	B	C	1- 2-19
Pearcey, B	A	B	1- 1-19
Jeffery, A. J	A	B	1- 1-19
Moscrop, A	A	B	6- 2-19
Smith, E. W	A	B	1- 1-19
Russell, Geo. D	2B	Assistant Postmaster	1- 4-18
Southgate, Frederick F	3A	2B	1- 7-19
Mitchell, E. H	3A	2B	1- 7-18

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Coussens, E. H.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Ripley, Harry	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Davies, Frederick M	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Taylor, Arthur	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Cameron, D. F	2A	Postmaster	2- 1-18
Busey, S. A. D.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
St. Denis, E	3A	2B	1-12-18
Fullerton. J. W	D	E	1-12-18
Durnan, F. L	D	E	19- 1-19
Pedlar, H. G	D	E	21- 1-19
Alcock, C. H.	D	E	22- 2-19
Rogers, W. E	D	E	12- 3-19
Browning, E. V	C	D	19- 2-19
Potter, Ben	C	D	18- 3-19
Belz, E. A	B	C	27- 3-19
Sneath, Robt	B	C	1- 4-19
Levoir, Wm	A	B	1- 1-19
McIvor, W. S	A	B	1-11-18
Hull, A. E	A	B	1- 1-19
Davin, Thos	A	B	8- 2-19
Jamieson, John	A	B	11- 2-19
Harbour, J. F	A	B	14- 2-19
Armstrong, J	D	E	22- 2-19
Brown, J. B.	C	D	24- 2-19
Cantwell, W. J	B	C	1- 1-19
Harper, H.	B	C	1- 1-19
Blackhall, J. P.	B	C	21- 2-19
Rycroft, W. H	B	C	7- 3-19
Crisp, A. M.	B	C	14- 3-19
Coulter. Wm. S	B	C	13- 3-19
Morrant, F. G	B	C	26- 3-19
Graham, T.	A	B	1- 1-19
Hamblin, H. F.	A	B	1- 1-19
Dorney, Frank	A	B	28- 1-19
Cherry, Wm	2B	2A	1-12-18
Cayer, R.	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Carter, Florence	3B	3A	1-10-18
Bannerman, John	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Gilpin, Geo. C	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Lamarche, Theodule	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Bilodeau, P. E.	2B	2A	1- 7-18
Burns, W. P	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Melancon, L	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Briand, Miss Y	3B	3A	1-10-18
Empey, Thos. A.	B	C	1- 1-18
Robinson, Thos	A	B	1- 1-19
McGrath, E. A	D	E	2- 2-19
Upton, T. G	D	E	16- 3-19
Braven, T. J.	B	C	1- 3-19
King, Geo	D	E	15- 3-19
Webb, G. H	A	B	1- 1-19
Pearson, S	A	B	1- 1-19
Marshall, Edwin	A	B	1- 2-19
Shewring, Harry	D	E	1- 1-19
Harvey, Jas	D	E	3- 3-19
Stirling, J. D	B	C	1- 1-19
Sparrow, Geo	A	B	1- 1-19
Brear, Geo	A	B	1- 1-19
McCarthy, D. J	B	C	1- 1-19
Hislop, W. F	D	E	1- 1-19
Rippengale, C	B	C	1- 1-19
Gedrim, Geo	B	C	1- 1-19
Pellew, W	B	C	12- 2-19
Robertson, H	A	B	1- 2-19
Marino, M	A	B	1- 2-19
Lefebvre, E	D	E	1- 3-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office – *Continued.*			
St. Amand, J. A.	D	E	5- 3-19
Bruyere, E. J.	A	E	1- 1-19
Perrin, M. G.	A	B	1- 2-19
Hornidge, W. J.	D	E	27- 2-19
Cantin, Edward	A	B	1- 1-19
Lepine, M.	A	B	1- 2-19
Paquin, J. B.	A	B	1- 2-19
Cloutier, F. X	D	E	18- 1-19
Pouliot, J. J.	D	E	15- 1-19
Dupuis, J.	D	E	1- 3-19
Sauve, J.	A	B	22- 1-19
Castel, F. V.	A	B	1- 1-19
Walsh, George	A	B	1- 1-19
Burns, R. R.	A	B	1- 2-19
Carey, J. D.	C	D	29- 3-19
Davidson, A. M	C	D	16- 1-19
Haigh, F. L.	C	D	16- 3-19
Delve, J. W.	B	C	16- 1-19
McLeod, H.	B	C	19- 1-19
Cohen, J.	A	B	29- 1-19
Fox, S. M.	A	B	1- 2-19
Purdy, F. J.	C	D	28- 3-19
Collins, L. H.	D	D	28- 3-19
Chesney, T.	A	B	1- 1-19
Denham, George	A	B	1- 1-19
McDonagh, J. J.	A	B	1- 1-19
McLean, H.	A	B	26- 2-19
Williams, G. W.	C	D	28- 3-19
Jones, Alfred V.	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Pascoe, A. W.	3A	2B	16- 7-15
Manson, Miss L.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Bowman, Robert	3A	2B	1- 5-18
Barnett, H. A	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Gregory, H. W.	2B	2A	1- 7-18
Simonson, A.	2B	2A	1- 10-18
Crook, Frank	2B	2A	1- 10-18
Fielder, J. L.	3B	3A	1- 10-18
Holmes, C. George	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Nicol, A. H	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Farr, David W.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Cunningham, J. C.	3A	2B	1- 5-18
LeFrancois. J. E.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Thompson, A. S.	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Hamilton, G. C.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Baxter, W. G.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Lapierre, I.	A	2B	1- 7-18
Germain, Miss M. A.	3B	3A	1-10-18
Creighton, Miss I.	3A	2B	1-10-18
Laveille, J. H.	D	E	7- 1-19
Mongeon, J. A.	D	E	7- 1-19
St. Jean, A.	D	E	7- 1-19
Last, Jas.	D	E	13- 1-19
Madgin, Phil.	D	E	1- 3-19
Guevremont, E.	D	E	1- 3-19
Poitras, Emile	C	D	1- 1-19
Davin, Ernest	C	D	21- 2-19
Pepin, Rene	C	D	23- 2-19
Dempsey, E.	C	D	24- 3-19
Perras, V.	C	D	24- 3-19
Laurin, Wilfred	C	D	6- 3-19
Lachapelle, H.	B	C	14- 2-19
Haldenby, J. F.	B	C	15- 2-19
Rossiter, L.	B	C	7- 1-19
Lapierre, A. E.	B	C	15- 2-19
Desrochers, —	A	B	7- 1-19
Senecal, Ed.	A	B	30- 1-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Donohue, G. M.	A	B	1- 2-19
Sauve, Arthur	A	B	1- 2-19
Collins, P	A	B	1- 2-19
Murphy, J. J.	A	B	1- 2-19
Plouffe, N	D	E	26- 1-19
Plouffe, A.	D	E	26- 1-19
Degres, J. A.	D	E	5- 2-19
Vaillancourt, C	B	C	22- 3-19
Lavoie, J. W.	B	C	22- 3-19
Boyer, J. A.	A	B	1- 1-19
Mitchell, A. R.	A	B	11- 2-19
Gallagher, H. G.	A	B	16- 1-19
Berthiaume, E.	A	B	16- 1-19
Chantigny, W.	A	B	16- 1-19
Mailhot, D.	A	B	16- 1-19
Dennis, J. E.	B	C	16- 1-19
Debiens, J.	A	B	21- 1-19
Chartrand, A	C	D	16- 2-19
Brault, S.	B	C	28- 3-19
Heaton, H. R.	2B	2A	1- 1-18
Burns, W. A.	2B	2A	1- 7-18
Graham, A. C. A.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Lynch, M. E.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Rider, George E.	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Edwards, Alf	2B	2A	1-11-18
Gibson, Edwin	3A	2B	15-12-18
Vezina, Edouard	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Teeple, C.	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Wallace, A.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Quinn, J. C	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Whittaker, V. H.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Neill, Wm.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Powers, Frederick W.	2B	2A	1- 7-18
Graham, T. J. J.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Crofts, C. W.	3A	2B	1- 7-17
Wilkinson, W. J.	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Gregory, Anna	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Baldwin, A. J	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Pare, Mrs. B. A.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Whiteside, Wm	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Daniels, A. A.	3B	3A	1-10-18
Giroux, L.	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Walker, J. B	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Griffiths, D. W	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Smith, E. M	3B	3A	1- 7-18
deLottinville, Maurice	2B	2A	1- 7-18
Foisy, Edouard	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Lawrence, Wm. Edward	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Mesley, Ernest	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Collins, F. A.	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Hunter, John	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Robinson, Chas. S.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Webb, Sidney R	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Coupal, Mrs. Bertha	3A	2B	1-10-18
Miller, Lena	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Hawke, Wm. Harry	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Lewis, Edward H.	3A	2B	1-10-18
Oxley, Reginald D.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
McKendrick, Dawson	1A	Supt. Rly. Mail Service	12- 4-19
Craydon, B.	D	E	14- 4-19
Ramsden, A. E	D	E	14- 4-19
Forbes, J. H.	D	E	15- 5-19
Smedley, A. G.	C	D	20- 4-19
Jack, R. C.	C	D	28- 4-19
Dowd, Fred	C	D	10- 5-19
Crocker, W. J	C	D	15- 6-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Sneath, Robert	B	C	1- 4-19
Reeder, S. G	B	C	26- 5-19
McKittrick, Wm	B	C	14- 5-19
Challis, H. N	B	C	24- 5-19
Jennings, A. G	B	C	1- 6-19
Houghan, H. A	B	C	21- 6-19
McMahon, T	D	E	3- 5-19
Cassan, C. H	D	E	6- 5-19
Van Nostrand	C	D	1- 6-19
Houghan, Miss M. C	C	D	1- 6-19
Thompson, Miss G. I	C	D	1- 6-19
Fenwick, R. J	C	D	5- 6-19
Singleton, J. W	C	D	16- 6-19
Langton, Thos	B	C	31- 5-19
Beasley, J. E	B	C	7- 6-19
Hurd, T. C	B	C	15- 6-19
Sword, Jas	C	D	1- 4-19
Carter, A.	C	D	1- 4-19
Yallop, H. T	A	B	25- 4-19
McLeod, A	B	C	9- 4-19
Bedford, S. A	D	E	31- 5-19
Brooker, E. J	B	C	11- 4-19
Thorogood, G. A	D	E	26- 4-19
Horner, E. W	D	E	26- 4-19
Hodgins, A. H	D	E	26- 4-19
Hosie, D	C	E	1- 6-19
Phillips. W	B	C	1- 4-19
Parfrey, C. H	B	C	1- 4-19
Piellusch, H	B	C	16- 4-19
Scott, D	C	D	8- 5-19
Merriott, J. H	B	C	1- 6-19
Jones, W. A	D	E	1- 4-19
Potter, W. G	C	D	1- 4-19
Crabb, F. H	D	E	1- 4-19
Digby, Albert H	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Lytham, John	3A	2B	9- 2-18
Blair, Thos. Cecil	3A	2B	1- 7-19
Waugh, Samuel	3A	2B	6- 5-18
Holden, James E	3A	2B	27- 4-18
Frechette. Rosaire	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Croteau, W. W	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Bruneau, J. G	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Crewe, Francis M	3A	2B	23-12-17
Daoust, Mrs. Eugenie	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Lane, Miss E. E	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Farrell, Katie	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Shea, Thos. Jas	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Ennis, Robt. B.	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Gordon, Chas. A	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Alcock, Roy A	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Kirk, F. C. H	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Manhard, L. E	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Cox, H. B	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Flood, T	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Doyle, A	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Butcher, A	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Cairns, H	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Menzies, W	2B	2A	1- 7-18
Kingdon, C	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Stephens, T. J	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Brewis, G. P	2B	2A	1- 7-18
Sissons, W. H. C	2B	2A	1- 7-18
Nicholls, Annie	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Larocque, Rene	2B	2A	1- 1-18
Torbet, R. D	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Bale, T. G.	3A	2B	1- 7-18

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Burrows, J. T.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Hollett, T. C.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Aucoin, E. L.	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Perron, C. E.	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Gervais, U. J.	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Bedard, Chas. E.	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Ouimet, Adrien	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Stanton, J. E.	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Frappier, Edmond	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Cook, Bella	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Rufiange, Amedee	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Gaudette, Wilfred	3B	3A	1- 7-18
LaFlamme, Alice	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Corriveau, Rene	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Boisseau, B. B.	3B	3A	1- 7-18
Colville, Samuel	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Brown, John	3A	2B	3- 1-18
Park, D. R.	3A	2B	16- 1-18
Stewart, D.	3A	2B	24- 4-18
Black, G.	3A	2B	15- 4-18
Andrews, H. G.	3A	2B	19- 4-18
Ruegg, P. F.	3A	2B	8- 5-18
Spiteri, J.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Senecal, P.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Deblois, Charles	2B	2A	1- 4-18
St. Laurent, M. F.	3B	3A	1- 1-18
Duck, A. R. B.	2B	2A	1- 1-18
Unwin, C. W.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Thornborough, O. C.	3A	2B	20- 5-18
Shaw, J. M.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
King, A. E.	3A	2B	15- 2-18
Good, Harold	2B	2A	1- 1-18
Howarth, Thos.	2B	2A	1- 1-18
Higgins, Frank L.	2B	2A	1- 1-18
Hardy, Henry F.	2B	2A	1- 1-18
Woolhouse, Walter W.	2B	2A	1- 1-18
Upton, Wm. Kenneth	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Gibson, Hugh W.	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Denholm, David	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Rorison, Jas.	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Osterhout, Harold L.	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Ross, Jessie	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Jobin, J. B. A.	2A	1B	1- 1-19
Booth, Frank	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Knickle, Wm. F.	3B	3A	1-10-18
Burke, Mildred M.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Strumm	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Filkin, R. H.	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Dixon, G. A.	3A	2B	1- 1-19
McLeod, F. S.	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Pascoe, Allen W.	2B	2A	1-10-17
Clark, Wm. J.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Hannah, A.	A	B	1- 3-19
Brain, Alfred E.	2A	2B	1- 7-18
Beaudet, Mathilde	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Spooner, Miss R. A.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Moughton, Alfred	3A	2B	22- 4-18
Lavoie	3B	3A	1-10-18
Brunelle, J. A.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Beaulieu, Georges	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Poirier, Conrad	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Lemire, Miss Ida	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Goss, Ed. Blakely	3A	2B	1- 4-19
Hallinan, Francis Jos.	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Meredith, Thos. Henry	2B	2A	1- 1-17
Painter, Harry Jas. Alex.	3A	2B	1- 4-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Wallace, Roy Harold	3A	2B	1- 4-19
Rowe, George	2A	2B	1- 4-16
Rice, Earl LeRoy	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Price, Jas. Lewis	3A	2B	13- 2-17
Dwyer, Ambrose Jas.	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Knowlton, Cecil Henry	3A	2B	5- 6-16
Hughes, Henry John	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Sherman, Thomas	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Hanoridge, Ernest Frederick	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Bourinot, Sydney Philip	3A	2B	2- 4-17
Lindsay, Stewart John	3A	2B	10- 4-18
Jones, Chas. Frederick	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Brown, Ernest Ward	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Anderson, Albert Chas.	3A	2B	1- 4-16
Sinclair, Malcolm J.	3A	2B	9- 1-18
Beecroft, John	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Kirk, Benjamin	3A	2B	1-10-16
Baker, Austin	3A	2B	1- 7-17
Lightfoot, Arthur Harley	3A	2B	1- 7-17
Stone, Albert Henry	3A	2B	1- 7-17
Ketcheson, Wm. Holegate	3A	2B	1- 7-17
Copeland, James	3A	2B	1- 7-17
Orr, David Graham	3A	2B	1- 7-17
MacPherson, Donald	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Mitchell, Clarence Herbert	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Bauer, Frederick Wm. Hugh	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Brown, Herbert Frank	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Dini, Narcissus	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Stokes, Francis Rodney	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Henderson, William, John	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Meehan, Edward John	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Bacon, Jas. Cussons	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Hill, Wm. Albert	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Agassiz, Harold	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Russell, Albert John	3A	2B	27- 5-18
Arnot, John	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Buchannan, Wm. James	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Gilmore, Ralph Burnett	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Forgie, John	2A	2B	1- 1-18
Loveys, Charles	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Thompson, Kenneth Evan	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Lindsay, Edward Alfred	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Devers, William	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Gilmour, Hugh Reid	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Wilson, Samuel	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Lundy, Thos. Jos	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Graham, Wm. Henry	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Wood, Thos. Lavelle	3A	2B	17-10-18
Gordon, Wm. Donald	3A	2B	1- 4-17
Snider, Thos. Sage	3A	2B	1- 4-18
O'Grady, Martin Eugene	2A	2B	6- 5-18
Brett, Edward	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Hobbs, Lionel	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Jones, Thos. Richard	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Dunlop, Bert Reginald	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Rottenberg, Louis	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Hickey, Chas. Henry	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Northcott, Alfred Chas.	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Dunn, John Clarence	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Rogers, Kenneth	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Harnett, Maurice Jos	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Milligan, William	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Taylor, Frederick	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Goold, Pierce Kenneth	3A	2B	1 7-18
Wardrop, Jas. Wm.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Harris, Samuel Thos.	3B	3A	1- 1-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Chapman, Geo.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Malone, Frank P	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Usher, Wm. Henry	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Woolner, Vernon	3B	3A	1-10-18
Irwin, Chas. Roy	3B	3A	1-10-18
Courtenay, Stuart	3B	3A	1-10-18
Draper, Arthur Walton	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Irving, John Seymour	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Harrison, Wm. Ed	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Lamble, Robt	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Loveroff, Mrs. Mary M.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
McNair, Mrs. Irene	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Spence, Mary	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Brown, Elsie Jane	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Pearson, Kathleen Ila	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Rooney, Jos. Henry	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Newman, Maud	3B	3A	1- 1-10
McCulla, Jos. Wm	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Storey, W. F	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Gosselin, L. W. J	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Hynes, Michael Ed.	1A	Chief Clerk	18- 5-18
Marcil, Lucien	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Williams, Mabel Agnes	3A	2B	1- 2-19
Buell, Margaret Castelmaine	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Hinds, Mrs. M. Annie	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Kehoe, Peter	3A	2B	1 1-19
Elbourne, George	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Souliers, Marie Edna	3B	3A	1- 6-18
Dufour, Miss E. G. G	3B	3A	1- 9-18
Caron, John	3B	3A	11-10-18
Wawanolett, Oliver	3B	3A	17-10-18
Morrison, Normina McLeod	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Scanlon, Cedilia Rose	3B	3A	7- 5-18
Bourgault Marie L'Ainée	3B	3A	2- 9-18
Gay, Augustine	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Lallier, Amanda	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Moore, Walter Percy	3B	3A	4- 6-19
Danis, Réné Roméo	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Fournier, Orianna	3B	3A	6- 2-19
Cantin, Alexina	3B	3A	1- 2-19
Dobier, Muriel Foster	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Cantwell, W. J. P.	1B	1A	1- 4-19
Waddell, Jesse Clarence	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Couillard, F. X. E.	3B	3A	1- 5-19
Taylor, W. A.	A	B	1- 4-19
Smith, A	A	B	1- 4-19
Story, H. A.	D	E	7- 6-19
Williams, C. T.	D	E	2- 5-19
Newman, H. E.	A	B	1- 4-19
Richardson, E. C	A	B	1- 4-19
Aird, Louise	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Emard, Yvonne	3B	3A	20-12-18
Plouffe, Leda	3B	3A	1-12-18
Bowland, Edna Irene	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Davison, Katie Harriet	3B	3A	18- 1-19
Johnson, Arthur Frederick	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Gallagher, Miss N. M	3B	3A	1- 4-18
Johnston, Miss L. E	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Macarow, Mrs. M. E	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Ménard, A. F	2A	1B	1-10 18
Holland, W. J	1B	1A	1- 4-18
Larocque, L. J.	C	D	1- 1-19
Sirois, J. C. J. B	3B	3A	1- 1-18
Harris, Ed. Percival	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Stanley, Reta May	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Fraser, Lucius Chas	2B	2A	1- 2-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Mailleue, Geo	2B	2A	1-12-18
Gaiger, Archie Harold	2B	2A	1- 7-18
McKellar, John Giles	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Mackie, David	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Goodman. Ralph Allan	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Burke, Nellie M.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Sears, Henry G	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Scott, Wm. Samuel	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Rutherford, Miss E. M	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Neville, C. J	2A	1B	1-10-18
Wagner, Mary Antonia	3A	2B	1- 4-18
McCarthy, Norah	3A	2B	1- 4-18
Logan, Walter	2A	1B	1- 4-18
Mogk, Wilfrid Harold	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Vaillancourt, J. B.	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Murray, Thos. H.	2A	1B	1- 4-18
McEwen, Ira Roy	2B	2A	1-10-18
Williams, Alfred.	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Weldon, Miss L. F	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Brennan, H. J	3B	3A	1- 1-19
Vinette, Candide	D	E	1- 4-19
Desilets, L. O	D	E	1- 4-19
Chabot, Alphonse	D	E	1- 4-19
Duhamel, J. D	D	E	1- 4-19
Grenier, Seraphin	D	E	1- 4-19
Larrivee, J. P	D	E	1- 4-19
Limoges, Jules	D	E	1- 4-19
Lachaine, O	D	E	1- 4-19
De Montigny, Cyril	D	E	1- 4 19
Bincette, Jos	D	E	1- 4-19
Lapierre, A	A	B	1- 4-19
Dagonais, Arthur	D	E	1- 4-19
Chinie, Armand	D	E	17- 6-19
Guerin, Gaston	C	D	6- 6-19
Corrigan, J. W	B	C	1- 4-19
Desjardins, Ferd	B	C	4- 4-19
Hurteau, Oscar	B	C	1- 2-19
Lewis, J. W	C	D	1- 4-19
Graves, W. W	B	C	1- 5-19
Passifield, Geo	A	B	1- 6-19
Whelan, T. L	A	B	1- 6-19
Allen, W. A.	C	D	24- 6-19
Foote, Jas	B	C	24- 6-19
Hogg, R	D	E	1- 4-19
Forsyth, J. B	C	D	16- 4-19
Foster, T. E	C	D	1- 5-19
Clark, T. C	B	C	1- 4-19
Bourassa, D	B	C	1- 4-19
Lachance, L. N	B	C	1- 4-19
Chabot, Jos	B	C	1- 4-19
Levesque, Oscar	B	C	1- 6-19
Vacher, Wm	A	B	1- 4-19
Mullin, Fred	A	B	1- 4-19
Browne, John	C	D	1- 4-19
Morris, John	C	D	9- 6-19
Bouffard, Henri	D	E	1- 4-19
Robitaille, Alex	D	E	7- 5-19
Bedard, T	D	E	1- 6-19
L'Heureux, Adelard	D	E	7- 5-19
Gingras, J. G	B	C	16- 5-19
Cloutier, Jos.	D	E	8- 5-19
Walsh, Ed	D	E	8- 5-19
Grenier, Wilbrod	D	E	7- 6-19
Cotter, J. T.	B	C	1- 6-19
Dupont, Donat	D	E	17- 5-19
Trudel, Ernest	B	C	25- 6-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Gleason, John	E	E	1- 4-19
Larose, Oscar	D	E	1- 4-19
Anctil, Ford	D	E	1- 4-19
Roy, Arthur	D	E	1- 4-19
Wilson, R. J	D	E	1- 4-19
Ouimet, Emile	D	E	1- 4-19
Laniel, J. A	D	E	1- 4-19
Marier, J. N.	D	E	1- 4-19
Aumont, J. E	D	E	1- 4-19
Ryan, W. C	D	E	1- 4-19
Laframboise, Eugene	D	E	1- 4-19
Gariepy, Armand	D	E	1- 4-19
Graveline, Honore	D	E	1- 4-19
Labreche, J. D	D	E	1- 4-19
Daoust, P. H.	D	E	1- 4-19
Cadot, Salvador	D	E	1- 4-19
Lortie, Ernest	D	E	1- 4-19
Denis, Lucien	D	E	1- 4-19
Ladouceur, Henri	C	D	1- 4-19
Massie, Cyrille	D	E	1- 4-19
Marchand, J. L	D	E	1- 4-19
Normandin, Raoul	D	E	1- 4-19
Durenleau, Ulysse	D	E	1- 4-19
Barrette, J. H	D	E	1- 4-19
Donovan, F. J	D	E	1- 4-19
Giroux, E	D	E	22- 4-19
Daoust, V	D	E	1- 6-19
Lauzon, R	D	E	19- 6-19
Mineau, Jos	C	D	1- 4-19
Holmes, Geo	C	D	3- 4-19
Joubert, M	C	D	23- 5-19
Roy, E. L	B	C	1- 6-19
Paradis, Pierre	D	E	1- 4-19
Meunier, Joseph	D	E	1- 4-19
Polley, Edwin	D	E	1- 4-19
Hurteau, Hilaire	D	E	1- 4-19
Rochon, Albert	D	E	1- 4-19
Lalande, Michael	D	E	1- 4-19
Ward, Wm	D	E	1- 5-19
Stewart, T. F	D	E	7- 6-19
Booth, T	C	D	1- 4-19
Squires, R	B	C	1- 4-19
Howland, P. D	D	E	19- 4-19
Day, R, H	D	E	31- 5-19
Pell, Geo	C	D	1- 4-19
McCallum, W. W	C	D	1- 6-19
Corbin, R. J	B	C	1- 4-19
Robinson, M	C	D	1- 4-19
Hearn, E. G	C	D	1- 5-19
Floyd, T	C	D	1- 4-19
Jones, C. H	C	D	18- 4-19
Jackson, T	C	D	1- 4-19
Fretts, W. E	D	E	1- 6-19
Gant, G. K	B	C	10- 4-19
Guillet, J. P	D	E	27- 5-19
Bedard, C	D	E	11- 6-19
Lenghan, L. P	C	D	13- 6-19
Hamelin, H.	D	E	1- 4-19
Bissallion, D	D	E	1- 4-19
Bordeau, C	D	E	1- 4-19
Paulhus, J. A	D	E	20- 4-19
Mann, C. E	B	C	12- 4-19
Bailey, D	B	C	13- 4-19
Doyle, M. F.	B	C	13- 4-19
Dunseith, A	B	C	20- 4-19
Courtney	B	C	30- 5-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Peacock	D	E	1- 4-19
Moore, H. L	C	D	17- 6-19
Goodman, J. H	C	D	1- 4-19
Allen, G. G	A	B	1- 2-19
Murphy, John	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Stirling, James Adney	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Manhard, Wilfred Whitney	3A	2B	1- 4-19
Spence, Sidney Ernest	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Hamilton, Campbell E.	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Smith, Thos. H	3B	3A	1- 4-19
McHallam, Peter	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Desfosses, Camille	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Weedon, Wm. Densford	3A	2B	1- 4-19
Wells, Percy Thos,	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Owens, Geo. Earl	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Lucas, Robt. John	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Baril, Henri	3A	2B	1- 1-18
Jones, Walter	2B	2A	1- 4-17
Huff, Clarence S	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Green, Arthur Ed	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Reid, Spence A.	2B	2A	1- 4-19
King, Louis D	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Portch, Harold Roy	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Russell, Edna	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Titus, Geo. Arthur	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Taylor, Miriam M. K.	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Griffiths, Wm	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Kaiser, Cecil Inson	2B	2A	1- 7-18
Petipiece, Thos. W	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Baker, Clifford Wm	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Riddle, Morton.	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Strub, Albert Peter	3A	2B	1- 4-19
MacDonald, Neil Edward	3A	2B	1- 4-19
MacDonald, Walter	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Weston, Richard D.	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Farrell, George Theron	2B	2A	1- 4-19
O'Brien, Margaret	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Saunders, Lila	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Evans, Mrs. Grace	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Bishop, Olive	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Hughes, J. A.	3B	3A	1- 4-19
McRobbie, Miss H. M.	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Leprohon, Edmond	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Poupart, Joseph Alphonse	3A	2B	10- 9-18
Duguay, Joseph	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Blanchard, Henri	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Guillst, Paul	3A	2B	1- 4-19
Trudeau, Romeo	3A	2B	1- 4-19
Racicot, Palma	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Perreault, J. F	3A	2B	1- 7-18
Louiselle, Timothee	3A	2B	1-10-18
Desrosiers, Hermis	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Harris Wilfred	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Irwin, Jas. Wm	3A	2B	1- 4-19
Roy, Morden	A	B	1- 1-19
Evans, R. H	3B	3A	1- 4-19
McNee, Miss J. I	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Lang, J. E.	2B	2A	1- 4-19
McKerry, Jos. Patrick	2B	2A	1- 4-18
O'Hagan, Walter	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Hodgins, Mary	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Cosman, G. C	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Rennie, Stuart C.	3A	2B	1- 4-19
Clemens, Henry Unger	3B	2A	1- 4-19
Edwards, G. J.	A	B	1- 6-19
Clark, Elsie	3B	2B	1- 4-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Scott, Wm. Elmore	2B	2A	1- 4-19
McKenzie, Alex R.	2A	1B	1- 4-19
Griffith, Wm. Jonathan	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Jones, Lawrence	3A	2B	1- 4 19
Dow, Sydney Alex.	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Truiasch, Jas. Vincent	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Cummings, Leslie S	3A	2B	1- 1-19
MacDonald, John A,	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Bulley, Edward	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Moore, Cyril	3B	3A	1- 4-19
McNeill, James	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Burley, George Lewis	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Montague, John Robert	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Davey, E	B	C	5 9-19
Dowling, George	B	C	17- 9-19
Syrett, A	B	C	18- 9-19
Calder, H.	B	C	19- 9-19
Hine, George	D	E	15- 7-19
Greenwood, George F	C	D	27- 9-19
Giles, J. F	B	C	6- 7-19
Park, W. S	B	C	26- 7-19
Barton, H. R	B	C	28- 7-19
Treneai, R. J	B	C	20- 8-19
McIntyre. Miss L. F	B	C	22- 8-19
Wear, John	B	C	27- 9-19
Thompson, Thos. H	A	B	1 6-19
Monogne, T. J. M	A	B	17- 5-19
Fletcher, W. J	B	C	13- 8-19
Wherry, John	D	E	1- 8-19
Fickley, C. B	B	C	1- 8-19
Flache, Mrs. Helena Julia	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Ennis, Roby Downey	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Shea, Thos. Jas	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Rice, Earl LeRoy	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Rowe, George	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Dwyer, Ambrose J	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Holt, Clarence	3B	3A	1- 4 19
Redmond, Vernon Abbott	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Colpman, Frank Joseph	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Oliver, Alexander Gordon	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Murphy, John	3A	2B	1- 4-19
Lecler, Paul	3A	2B	1- 1-19
Pickering, Thomas Frederick	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Doyle, Herbert L	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Thibeault, Alfred F	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Hutchison, Charles I	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Henderson, David G	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Meadows, Thomas	3B	3A	1- 4 19
Featherstone, F	B	C	24- 8-19
Parkin, C	A	B	1- 7-19
Leigh, H. R	A	B	1- 7-19
Steel, L.	A	B	1- 7-19
Hudson, R. W. H	A	B	1- 7-19
Sole, W. G. D	A	B	1- 8-19
Slater, J	B	C	1- 9-19
Holmes, G. D	D	E	16- 9-19
Cobden, J. L	A	B	1- 7-19
William, Roy	D	E	24- 7-19
King, C. W	D	E	3- 9-19
Maindonald, A. J	C	D	7- 7-19
Harris, A. L	C	D	7- 7-19
Gasper, A. C	C	D	1- 9-19
Gamble, John Chas	C	D	28- 8-19
Conn, D. J. A	C	D	13- 9-19
McBride, John	B	C	1- 9-19
Toupin, Jos. D. E	2B	2A	1- 4-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From.	To.	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued.*			
Trempe, Elzear	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Rivard, Raoul	3B	3A	1- 4-19
McCowell, Archibald F.	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Pettigrew, Robt. Curliss	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Greenfield, Lillian	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Orr, Jeanns Stewart	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Crough, Annie M	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Stewart, Frederick D	2A	1B	1- 4-19
Wright, Ethel M. S.	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Strong, Lillian H	2B	2A	1- 4-19
Whitelaw, Veronica I	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Graham, Luella F	3A	2B	1- 4-19
Nagle, Theresa G	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Castonguay, Florence	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Lemon, William T.	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Levett, Walter S	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Horton, Arthur L	3B	3A	1- 4-19
Stewart, L. M	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Murray, Miss L. A. M.	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Cantwell, Madge A	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Flamand, Edouard	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Palin, Abraham	2B	2A	1- 4-18
Vachsler, Harry	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Francis, C. H	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Gareau, Anselme	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Searle, H. J	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Demers, J. B	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Cadieux, Romeo	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Cadonette, Michael	2B	2A	1- 1-19
Turner, F	A	B	1- 7-19
Knight, Robert	A	B	1- 7-19
Little, George	A	B	1- 7-19
McRae, Malcolm	C	D	1- 7-19
Bath, George	A	B	1- 7-19
Beyer, N. P.	C	D	1- 7-19
Townsend, H. J	B	C	1- 8-19
Calladine, W. J	B	C	1- 8-19
Clarke, R. T	D	E	1- 9-19
French, G. H. C	C	D	16- 7-19
Bergeron, P. E	C	D	1- 8-19
Wiles, R. H	B	C	1- 7-19
Mitchell, R. A	B	C	1- 8-19
Bernier, Albert	D	E	1- 7-19
Leclerc, P. C	D	E	6- 8-19
Vezina, J. E	D	E	13- 9-19
Fournier, J. T	D	E	27- 9-19
Benoit, Anselme	D	E	1- 7-19
Lemay, Henri	D	E	6- 7-19
Lecompte, J. O	C	D	1- 7-19
Jobin, Arthur	C	D	1- 7-19
Guevremont, Edward	C	D	1- 7-19
Patterson, W. H	D	E	7 7-19
Mandeville, M.	D	E	16- 9-19
Frankel, Jules	C	D	1- 7-19
Grant, J. S	C	D	21- 8-19
Steele, H. A.	1B	1A	21- 8-19
Mirault, J. E	D	E	3- 8-19
Kennedy, John	B	C	1- 9-19
Owen, Thomas	B	C	6- 7-19
Hazell, W.	D	E	18- 7-19
McKenzie, A. J	C	D	1- 8-19
Woodhead, H	B	C	1- 7-19
Innes, James	B	C	1- 7-19
Stratham, Alfred K.	C	D	1- 8-19
Oldnall, J.	B	C	1- 9-19
White, S T	D	E	1- 9-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From.	To.	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Continued*..			
Pickles, M. W.	B	C	31- 7-19
Kilroy, W. F.	A	B	15- 9-19
Shufflebotham, J. T.	C	D	8- 7-19
Shields, R.	A	B	1- 4-19
Gilchrist, Donald	A	B	1- 4-19
Robinson, C. H.	A	B	3- 4-19
Brown, Robert	D	E	1- 8-19
King, J. W.	D	E	3- 9-19
Goldthorp, John W.	D	E	14-10-19
Mathers, Samuel	C	D	1-10-19
Farrow, C. N.	C	D	16-10-19
McIvor, W. S.	B	C	1-11-19
Crawford, Wm.	B	C	2-11-19
Kilpatrick, Wm.	B	C	22-11-19
Hyde, Jas.	B	C	1-12-19
Carter, C. H.	B	C	17-12-19
Eagleson, R. I.	D	E	28-10-19
Spence, W. J.	C	D	6-10-19
Coutenay, R. R.	C	D	16-10-18
Stollery, J. D.	C	D	5-10-19
Kidney, Richard	C	D	27-10-19
Woods, J. J.	C	D	23-11-19
Wardle, T. H.	B	C	16-10-19
Ward, A. E.	B	C	1-11-19
Duckworth, John	B	C	1-11-19
Holmes, F. B.	B	C	1-11-19
Brady, F. J.	B	C	1-11-19
Marvyn, J. A.	B	C	7-11-19
Piper, H. E.	B	C	26-11-19
Stephenson, T. A.	B	C	11-12 19
Jones, W.	B	C	1-12-19
Stafford, J. E.	C	D	1-12-19
Watt, J. C.	B	C	5-12-19
Hunt, Harry	B	C	5-12-19
Saberi, T.	A	B	1-10-19
Smily, H. T.	A	B	1-10-19
Hynd, Wm. J.	A	B	1-10-19
Hiney, J. C.	A	B	1-10-19
Maycock, Jos.	A	B	1-10-19
Fisher, C. S.	B	C	15-10-19
Atherton, P.	A	B	1-10-19
Purser, W. H.	C	D	19-11-19
Farley, Roy	C	D	16-10-19
Kerry, G. M.	A	B	1-10-19
Robottom, H.	A	B	1-10-19
Taylor, E.	A	B	1-10-19
Williacy, H. M.	A	B	1-10-19
Russell, C. H.	A	B	1-10-19
Young, T.	A	B	1-10-19
Allott, W. H.	A	B	1-10-19
Smithers, Bert	A	B	1-10-19
Boyd, T. V.	A	B	1-11-19
Jackson, J. S.	B	C	1-12-19
Jeffery, W. T.	B	C	1-12-19
Cook, J. J.	B	C	14-12-19
Laws, Walter	C	D	3-10-19
Stewart, George	C	D	5-10-19
Dickson, Albert E.	C	D	1-10-19
Burchill, Jas.	A	B	16-12-19
May, W. J.	A	B	1-11-19
Lemieux, Wm.	C	D	3-10-19
Dessein, W.	C	D	9-10-19
Hozack, E. J.	D	E	6-11-19
Smith, W. B.	B	C	1-12-19
Jameson, Geo. H.	A	B	1- 8-19
Figg, Ernest A.	A	B	2- 9-19

Table No. 5.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Concluded.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Post Office—*Concluded.*			
Cummings, Geo. W.	A	B	15- 7-19
Hindle, Jas.	A	B	1- 4-19
Bell, G. T.	A	B	1- 4-19
Peebles, Archibald	A	B	1- 6-19
Pearce, C. W.	A	B	1- 6-19
Tozer, W. E.	C	D	11- 9-19
Browning, E. V.	C	D	28- 8-19
Taylor, J. E.	C	D	31- 7-19
Godard, W. R.	D	E	29- 7-19
Nurse, C.	C	D	27- 7-19
Wilson, C.	C	D	16- 7-19
Lamoureux, J. A.	B	C	11- 9-19
Lynch, P.	B	C	9- 7-19
Despres, L. V.	D	E	1- 7-19
Larocque, L. J.	D	E	1- 7-19
Lindner, Elvin, H.	Clerk	Postmaster	3-10-19
Paulhus, J. A.	C	D	23- 9-19

Table No. 6.—Certificates Issued by the Commission Authorizing the Transfer of Employees.

Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Ferguson, Alex.	Railways and Canals (Outside Service.)	Railways and Canals (Inside Service.)	6- 9-18
Flewellyn, Mabel E.	Finance	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.	6- 9-18
Nelson, Miss M.	Militia and Defence	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.	6- 9-18
O'Donnell, J.	Marine (Assistant Inspector.)	Marine (Surveyor of Stores.)	6- 9-18
Grant, W. H.	Interior (Truck Driver.)	Interior (Central Messenger Office.)	10- 9-18
Rose, Miss M. L.	Interior (Dominion Lands Office.)	Soldier Settlement Board	10- 9-18
O'Donnell, Jas.	Marine	Naval Service	13- 9-18
Mayberry, W. J.	Interior (Seed Grain Staff.)	Interior (Dom. Lands Agency.)	19- 9-18
Steckley, P. L.	Customs (Inside Service.)	Customs (Outside Service.)	21- 9-18
Powers, George	Militia and Defence	Board of Pension Commissioners.	30- 9 18
Smith, Winnifred F.	Privy Council	Chief Censor's Office	30- 9-18
MacQueen, G. R.	Post Office (Outside Service.)	Post Office (Inside Service.)	4-10-18
Baxter, C.	Agriculture (Outside Service.)	Agriculture (Inside Service.)	12-10-18
Brown, L. L.	Interior (Forest Products Laboratory.)	Interior (Laboratory at Vancouver.)	24-10-18
Slinn, Miss A. M.	Agriculture	Interior	1-11-18
Lane, Thos. M.	Customs and Inland Revenue (Outside Service.)	Customs and Inland Revenue (Inside Service.)	21-10-18
Smythe, Alfred E.	Interior	Soldier Settlement Board.	1- 4-18
Hetherington, Phyllis	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.	Finance	9-11-18
Willoughby, S. J.	Interior.	Soldier Settlement Board	1- 4-18

Table No. 6.—Certificates Issued by the Commission Authorizing the Transfer of Employees—*Continued.*

Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Costigan, J. J.	Customs and Inland Rev.	Trade and Commerce	1- 1-19
Daeger, H. J.	" "	" " "	1- 1-18
Cosgrove, J. B.	" "	" " "	1- 1-19
Passmore, C. J.	Immigration and Colonization.	Interior	1-12-18
Surgeoner, George	Immigration and Colonization.	"	1-12-18
Carter, A. W. M.	Library of Parliament	Agriculture	1-12-18
Campbell, C. E	Rlys. and Canals	Finance	1- 4-18
Champage, G. B	Customs (Outside Service.)	Customs (Inside Service.)	1- 9-18
Dickson, John A	Interior	Customs	1-12-18
Lambe, Alfred B	Trade and Commerce	Interior	1-11-18
Burns, Clement B	Interior	Supreme Court	1- 1-19
White, M. S	"	Sold. Settle't. Bd	1- 4-18
Weld, W. E.	"	"	1- 4-18
Watt, Jas. I	"	"	1- 4-18
Townshend, H. O	Naval Service	Naval Service	1- 1-19
Merkley, Ilma	Post Office	Interior	17-12-18
Johnson, D. W	Interior	Trade and Commerce	2-12-18
Craig, Dexter M	Imm. and Col	Customs and Inland Rev.	1- 1-19
Hanington, Chas. F	Marine	Naval Service	1- 1-19
Borbridge, H. B	Public Works	Trade and Commerce	23- 1-19
Rutledge, P. R	Trade and Commerce (Inside Service.)	" " (Outside Service.)	1- 1-19
Smith, Florence A	Post Office	Interior	1- 1-19
Macdonald, Miss J. C	Interior	Auditor General	1- 4-19
Mountnay, David	Marine Light Keeper (Badgeley Is.)	Marine Light Keeper (Bustard Rock Stn.)	1- 4-19
LaMothe, L. H	Indian Affairs (Outside Service.)	Indian Affairs (Inside Service.)	1- 4-19
Choquette, Romeo	Trade and Commerce (Outside Service.)	Trade and Commerce (Outside Service.)	23- 8-19
Johnston, Louis	Post Office (London)	Post Office (Hamilton)	26- 3-19
Couillard, J. E	Trade and Commerce (Outside Service.)	Trade and Commerce (Inside Service.)	1 3-19
Cochrance, Morton F	Interior (Outside Service.)	Interior (Inside Service.)	1- 4-18
Kilburn, Jennie M	Agriculture	Labour	1- 4-19
Charbonneau, Jos. A	Trade and Commerce (Outside Service.)	Trade and Commerce (Inside Service.)	1- 4-19
Sheppard, Charleman F	Trade and Commerce (Outside Service.)	Trade and Commerce (Inside Service.)	1- 4-19
Jennings, P. P	Marine (Inside Service.)	Naval Service (Outside Service.)	1- 4-19
Galpin, A. E	Dominion Police Force	Imm. and Col	1- 4-19
Ran, Ganga	" "	"	1- 4-19
McLean, Dorothy	" "	"	11 4-19
Morgan, Florence A	Interior	"	1- 4-19
McLaine, Leonard S	Agriculture (Outside Service.)	Agriculture (Inside Service.)	1- 4-19
Roe, Jos. S	Customs and Inland Rev. (Inside Service.)	Customs and Inland Rev. (Outside Service.)	1- 4-19
Kemp, Goldwin O	Customs and Inland Rev. (Inside Service.)	Customs and Inland Rev. (Outside Service.)	1- 4-19
Hurteau, Oscar	Post Office	Customs	1- 5-19
Flynn, Charles P	Customs (Inside Service.)	" (Outside Service.)	1- 5-19
Davis, Jas. A	Customs and Inland Rev. (Outside Service.)	Customs and Inland Rev. (Inside Service.)	1- 5-19
Featherston, J. E	Interior	Imm. and Col	1- 4-19
Berthe, E. H	Secretary of State	Sold. Civ. Re-est	1-10-18
Hopper, A. E	Marine (Outside Service.)	Marine (Inside Service.)	1- 4-18

Table No. 6.—Certificates Issued by the Commission Authorizing the Transfer of Employees—*Continued.*

Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
McConkey, Thos	Marine (Outside Service.)	Marine (Inside Service.)	1- 4-18
McNeill, Mary	Militia and Defence	Pension Commrs	23- 5-19
MacQueen, G. R	Post Office (Outside Service.)	Post Office. (Inside Service.)	1- 4-19
Wilkie, J. H	War Trade Board	Canadian Trade Com'n	1- 2-19
Gilchrist, Wm	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
Holden, A. E. D	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
Cullen, J. M	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
Kehoe, Frank	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
McFadden, Miss R	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
McCormick, Miss M	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
Owrid, Miss L	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
Keates, Mrs. A. M	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
Imerie, Miss E	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
Goth, Miss	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
Byce, Miss J	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
Weaver, Esmond	" " "	" " "	1- 2-19
Boyd, Florence E.	Sold. Civ. Re-est	Civil Service Commission	30- 5-19
Wyatt, Thomas	Keeper of Light (Point Amour, P. Q.)	Keeper of Light and Fog Alarm (Father Point, P.Q.)	1- 6-19
Leckie Thomas L	Trade and Commerce (Inside Service)	Trade and Commerce (Outside Service)	1- 7-19
Robertson, Capt. Geo. E. L	Marine Agent	Supt. of Pilotage	1- 7-19
Gilchrist, William	Customs	Trade and Commerce	1- 7-19
Donnen, Jos. Earl	Customs and Inland Revenue (Inside Service)	Customs and Inland Revenue (Outside Service)	1- 5-19
Cameron, Mary	Interior	External Affairs	1- 4-19
Montizambert, Dr. F	Imm. and Col	Health	5- 8-19
Brown, Miss A. L	" "	"	5- 8-19
McKay, Dr. N. E.	" "	"	5- 8-19
Graham, Dr. J. D.	" "	"	5- 8-19
Pye, Chas. E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Bates, C. T	" "	"	5- 8-19
Doyle, L	" "	"	5- 8-19
Pelham, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Hatter, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Himmelman, Miss F	" "	"	5- 8-19
Logan, W. D	" "	"	5- 8-19
Milley, Geo	" "	"	5- 8-19
Sullivan, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Underwood, Rev. C	" "	"	5- 8-19
Edwards, Rev. D	" "	"	5- 8-19
Morrisson, Dr. D. A	" "	"	5- 8-19
McLeod, Dr. W. McK	" "	"	5- 8-19
Fraser, Jas. L	" "	"	5- 8-19
Rose, Dr. Alex	" "	"	5- 8-19
Henry, M	" "	"	5- 8-19
Ruddick, Dr. R. C	" "	"	5- 8-19
Delaney, Miss A. E.	" "	"	5- 8-19
Hargrove, F	" "	"	5- 8-19
Ennis, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Kennedy, E. T	" "	"	5- 8-19
Baxter, Dr. J. M	" "	"	5- 8-19
McFarlane, Thos	" "	"	5- 8-19
Langie, Dr. J. A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Sormany, Rev. Sister A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Forsyth, Rev. Arch'n	" "	"	5- 8-19
Levasseur, Rev. J. M	" "	"	5- 8-19
Smith, Jas	" "	"	5- 8-19
Nelson, Dr H. R	" "	"	5- 8-19
Fraser, Dr. R. L	" "	"	5- 8-19
Gray, P. S	" "	"	5- 8-19
Riley, T	" "	"	5- 8-19
Tumilty, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Tracey, J	" "	"	5- 8-19

Table No. 6.—Certificates Issued by the Commission Authorizing the Transfer of Employees—*Concluded.*

Name.	From	To	Date. Effective.
Cornwall, I. E	Imm. and Col.	Health	5- 8-19
Hansen, G	" "	"	5- 8-19
Corbett, C	" "	"	5- 8-19
Murphy, P	" "	"	5- 8-19
Tyrrell, Fred. L	" "	"	5- 8-19
Lucas, C	" "	"	5- 8-19
Hopkins, G	" "	"	5- 8-19
Blankenbach, Miss M. M	" "	"	5- 8-19
Hooper, H. F. S	" "	"	5- 8-19
Rhode, F	" "	"	5- 8-19
Bennard, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Hawkins, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Hawkins, W. E	" "	"	5- 8-19
McKee, H. T	" "	"	5- 8-19
Shelton, S	" "	"	5- 8-19
McKechnie, Dr. L. N	" "	"	5- 8-19
Fisher, C. A. L	" "	"	5- 8-19
Clendenan, Dr. A. E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Martineau, Dr. G. E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Aylen, Dr. W. W	" "	"	5- 8-19
Heaferty, Dr. J. J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Lavallee, J	" "	"	5- 8 19
Smith, E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Wade, Miss S	" "	"	5- 8-19
Couillard, D. D	" "	"	5- 8-19
Lapointe, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Roe, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Masson, P	" "	"	5- 8-19
Bedard, V	" "	"	5- 8-19
Gendron, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Lynch, M	" "	"	5- 8-19
Guimond, F	" "	"	5- 8-19
Duclos, G	" "	"	5- 8-19
Desrochers, Z	" "	"	5- 8-19
Laliberte, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Hamel, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Gamache, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Lindsay, Miss M	" "	"	5- 8-19
Murphy. Mrs. M	" "	"	5- 8-19
Bolduc, Mrs. E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Bernatchez, Mrs. J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Gaumond, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Fortin, Em	" "	"	5- 8-19
Duval, G	" "	"	5 8-19
Guimont, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Buteau, H	" "	"	5- 8-19
Lachance, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Caron, X	" "	"	5- 8-19
Dube, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Metivier, C	" "	"	5- 8-19
Tanguay, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Blandgan, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Ray, W	" "	"	5- 8-19
Aubert, E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Labarge. J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Cuimand, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Gagne, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Cloutier, Ph	" "	"	5- 8-19
Masson, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Cabonneau, E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Pruneau. J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Mercier, P	" "	"	5- 8-19
Coulombe, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Morency, D	" "	"	5- 8-19
Bianchet, R	" "	"	5- 8-19
Gallard, P	" "	"	5- 8-19
Matte, B	" "	"	5- 8-19

Table No. 6.—Certificates Issued by the Commission Authorizing the Transfer of Employees—*Continued.*

Name.	From	To	Date Effective.
Gullemette, E	Imm. and Col.	Health	5- 8-19
Vezina, P	" "	"	5- 8-19
Belanger, E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Lyonnais H	" "	"	5- 8-19
Gagnon, A	" "	"	5- 8-19
Gagne, P	" "	"	5- 8-19
Douglas, Dr. Edgard	" "	"	5- 8-19
Rankin, Dr. John	" "	"	5- 8-19
Newton, Dr. A. McD	" "	"	5- 8-19
McLean, Dr. M. T.	" "	"	5- 8-19
Ellis, Dr. W. L	" "	"	5- 8-19
Page, Dr, J. D	" "	"	5- 8-19
Hadeau, Dr. E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Laurier, Dr. Henri	" "	"	5- 8-19
Gurd, Dr. D.	" "	"	5- 8-19
Beauchamp, Dr. Geo. E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Rutherford, Dr. R. T.	" "	"	5- 8-19
Elliott, Dr. G. W	" "	"	5- 8-19
Monro, Dr. A. S.	" "	"	5- 8-19
Milne, Dr. G. L	" "	"	5- 8-19
McNeil, Dr. Neil M	" "	"	5- 8-19
Bryce, Dr. P. H.	" "	"	5- 8-19
Jacques, J	" "	"	5- 8-19
Fortier, F	" "	"	5- 8-19
Mercier, L	" "	"	5- 8-19
Noel, E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Fournier, J. E	" "	"	5- 8-19
Henderson, Arthur	Marine, Lightkeeper (Midjik Bluff.)	Marine, Lightkeeper (Bliss Is. Stn.)	30- 7-19
Addison. R	Interior	Imm. and Col.	1- 4-19
Sutherland, Malcolm	Marine (Fog Alarm Engr., Slate Island.)	Marine (Keeper of Peninsula Harbour Light Stn.)	12- 8-19
Creighton, R. R	Justice, (Outside Service)	Justice, (Inside Service)	1- 9-19
Bosse, Dr. J. F	Indian Affairs, (Indian Agent and Med. Off. Bersimis Res.)	Indian Affairs (Indian Agent and Med. Off. Restigouche.)	19- 8-19
Penfold, Jas. C	Marine (Keeper Victoria Is. Light Stn.)	Marine Keeper Thunder Cape Light.)	1- 4-19
McIvor, John	Marine, (Light Keeper Stokes Bay.)	Marine (Light Keeper Lyal Is.)	1- 9-19
Dubuc, Lt. Col. A. E.	Public Works	Railways and Canals	15- 9 19
Fisher, Ward	Naval Service (Assist. Inside Service.)	Naval Service (Div. Insp. Fisheries, Outside Service.)	1- 8-19
Roberts, S. O	Naval Service.	Interior	18- 8-19
White, Oliver Clayton	Agriculture.	Soldier Settlement Bd	1-10-19
Woodill, John Seymour	Railways and Canals	Trade and Commerce (Dom. Bureau of Stat.).	23-10-19
Robinson, Christopher B.	" " "	" " "	23-10-19
McKnight, Samuel L. T	" " "	" " "	23-10-19
Kemp, Fred Falls	" " "	" " "	23-10-19
Maunder, J. F. C	Interior	Board of Pension Commissioners	1-10-19
Allen, Albert Teskey	Trade and Commerce	Health	18-10-19
Campbell, John M	Marine, (Superintendent St. Paul Island).	Marine (Superintendent Sable Island)	16-10-19
McIntyre, Dr. A. E	Militia and Defence.	Mines	15-10-19
Hall, Joseph	Marine (Lightkeeper Holland Island Light).	Marine (Lightkeeper Barrett Ledge, B. C.)	14-10-19
Clements, Ethel Mary	Customs and Inland Revenue.	Public Works	4- 9-19
Quayle, Thos. Wm	Customs and Inland Revenue.	" "	4- 9-19
Dibblee, Blanche K	Public Works.	Board of Railway Commissioners	1- 9-19
Kettles, Charles	Post Office	Soldier Settlement Board.	1-10-19
McCurry, Harry O	Customs	National Gallery of Canada	15- 9-19
Anderson, John	Interior	Health	1-10-19
Hayes, Eleanor	"	"	1-10-19

Table No. 7.—General Examinations held under the Direction of the Commission.

Date of Examination.	Nature of Examination.	Number of Candidates writing.				Number of Candidates Successful.				Names of Successful Candidates on page
		R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	Total.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	Total.	
1918. December..........	Lower Grade............	222	613	....	835	103	264	....	367	147
	Typists, Grade C............	1	15	214	230	....	7	104	111	150
	Stenographers, Grade C............	1	3	176	180	....	4a	76	80	151
	Clerks, Grade C............	186	336	314	836	50	87	165	302	152
	Stenographers, Grade B............	1	....	78	79	1	....	26	27	155
1919.	Clerks, Grade B............	117	73	141	234	26	20	24	70	155
February..........	Lower Grades............	391	174	....	565	188	65	....	253	156
	Typists, Grade C............	1	2	89	92	4a	3a	114a	121	158
	Stenographers, Grade C............	4	1	43	48	1	2a	21	24	160
	Clerks, Grade C............	110	76	53	239	102	45	22	169	160
	Stenographers, Grade B............	1	1	50	52	....	....	16	16	162
June..........	Clerks, Grade B............	177	37	20	234	49	13	16	78	162
	Lower Grade............	654	253	....	907	252	93	....	345	163
	Typists............	8	11	114	133	3	4	39	46	166
	Junior Stenographers............	5	6	151	162	1	....	55	56	167
	Junior Clerks............	397	149	93	639	94	35	47	176	167
	Senior Clerk Stenographers............	7	7	54	68	3	5	30	38	169
	Senior Clerks............	351	58	86	495	124	33	59	216	169
November..........	Clerk bookkeepers............	34	12	1	47	8	4	....	12	172
	Lower grades............	1,101	165	....	1,266	518	68	....	586	172
	Typists, Grade C............	3	1	108	112	7a	2a	88a	97	177
	Stenographers, Grade C............	16	10	166	192	1	....	78	79	178
	Clerks, Grade C............	538	79	....	617	258	26	....	284	178
	Stenographers, Grade B............	16	7	66	89	4	2	35	41	181
	Clerks, Grade B............	653	46	....	699	233	24	....	257	181
	Clerk bookkeepers (grade B)............	135	13	....	148	35	2	....	37	184
	Total............	5,130	2,148	1,920	9,198	2,065	808	1,015	3,888	
						40%	38%	53%		

a The regulations of the Civil Service Commission provide as follows:—

"Candidates who fail to secure sufficient marks to pass the examination for senior clerkships in Grade B, but whose rating would, in the judgment of the Commission, be adequate to qualify for junior clerkship of Grade C, may be placed on the list of persons eligible for appointment to that grade of the Service."

Similar provision is made in the case of candidates failing to secure the minimum in stenography in the examination for junior stenographers, whose other marks are sufficient to qualify them for positions as junior typists. This accounts for the apparent discrepancy between the number of candidates writing, and the number successful.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission.

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
July 10..	Repairman	Public Works	1	4	Rutledge, W. H., Pembroke, Ont.
" 10	Electrician	"	1	11	Stewart, J. (R.S.), Hamilton, Ont.
" 15..	Clerk	Agriculture (Seed Branch)	1	4	Baker, Miss L. V., Whitby, Ont.
Sept. 5..	Officer	" "	1	4	Peart, G. S., Freeman, Ont.
" 5..	Ornithologist	Interior (Dominion Parks)	1	11	Lloyd, Hoyes, Toronto, Ont.
" 12..	Supervisor	Secretary of State	1	35	O'Meara, W. P. J., Ottawa, Ont.
" 19..	Photographer	Interior	1	12	Wilkinson, J. J. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
Oct. 3..	Welland Canal Accountant	Railways and Canals	1	8	Wood, J., Crawford, St. Catharines, Ont.
" 3..	Assistant Mining Engineer.	Mines	1	4	Carnochan, John, Ottawa, Ont.
" 4..	Collector of Customs	Customs	1	2	Bruce, Arthur C., Shelburne, N.S.
" 5..	Assistant Inspector of Gas and Electricity.	Trade and Commerce	1	1	Emory, F. D., Kaslo, B.C.
" 8..	Chief Trade Instructor	Justice	1	12	Kelly, A. W. M., Montreal, P.Q.
" 24..	Still Photographer	Trade and Commerce	1	11	Carter, W. C., Ottawa, Ont.
" 24..	Process Photographer	Interior	1	4	Murray, H. S., Ottawa, Ont.
" 29..	Postmaster at Turtleford, Sask.	Post Office	1	4	Baker, Frank (R.S.), Regina, Sask.
" 29..	Postmaster at Radville, Sask.	"	1	8	Herbert, F. G. (R.S.), Radville, Sask.
29..	Postmaster at Phoenix, B.C.	"	1	1	Alstrom, A., Phoenix, British Columbia.
" 30..	Clerk	Labour	1	21	Green, James, Montreal, P.Q.
" 30..	Assistant Engineer	Interior (Water Power Br.)	1	3	Pearson, Grant, Schomberg, Ont.
Nov. 1..	Postmaster, at Grand'-Mere, P.Q.	Post Office	1	4	Lambert, Napoleon, Grand'-Mere, P.Q.
" 7..	Public Analyst	Trade and Commerce	1	5	Hawkins, C. S. V., Toronto, Ont.
" 7..	Draughtsman	Interior	1	2	Williams, E. O., Montreal, P.Q.
" 7..	District Inspector of Forest Reserves, Sask.	"	1	14	McFadyn, Chas., Cranbrook, B.C.
" 7..	Laboratory Assistant	"	1	5	Alexander, Colin (R.S.), Montreal, P.Q.
" 7..	Inspector of Gas and Electricity.	"	1	3	Ruttan, Ernest, Victoria, B.C.
" 8..	Postmaster at Bow Island, Alta.	Post Office	1	10	Whitehead, J. C. (R.S.), Bow Island, Alta.
" 13..	Postmaster at Ayr, Ont.	"	1	10	Watson, J. W., Ayr, Ont.
" 13..	Postmaster at Sydney Mines, C.B.	"	1	2	Nicholson, J. H. T. (R.S.), Sydney Mines, C.B.
" 13..	Postmaster at New Carlisle, P.Q.	"	1	8	Blois, B. W. (R.S.), New Carlisle, P.Q.
" 13..	Assistant Engineer, Dorchester Penitentiary.	Justice	1	10	Leblanc, Edward, Dorchester, N.B.
" 14..	Entomologist	Agriculture	1	7	McDunnough, Jas., Decatur Ill.
" 14..	Engineer	Interior (Irrigation)	1	2	Arnold, C. M. (R.S.), Calgary, Alta.
" 14..	Hydrometric Engineer	" (Irrigation)	1	3	MacDonald, W. S. (R.S.), London, Ont.
" 15..	Postmaster at Lanigan, Sask.	Post Office	1	3	Richardson, John, Lanigan. Sask.
" 18..	Postmaster at Cayley, Alta.	"	1	1	Ferreis, G. S., Cayley, Alta.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
Nov. 18..	Postmaster at Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	Post Office...............	1	2	McCully, Ernest (R.S.), Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
" 18..	Postmaster at Zealandia, Sask.	"	1	2	Goodall, Mrs. J. M., Zealandia, Sask.
" 19..	Postmaster at Chicoutimi, P.Q.	"	1	4	Gagnon, Ovide, Chicoutimi. West, P.Q.
" 20..	Postmaster at Beeton, Ont.	"	1	7	Pierson, Fred. C. (R.S.), Beeton, Ont.
" 20..	Postmaster at Tugashe, Sask.	"	1	2	Milling, John (R.S.), Tugashe. Sask.
" 20..	Postmaster at Winona, Ont.	Post Office...............	1	3	Foran, Olive, Winona, Ont.
" 20..	Postmaster at Red Deer, Alta.	"	1	8	Edis, Thos. (R.S.), Esquimalt B.C.
" 21..	Clerk.....................	Labour (Employment Division).	1	11	Grange, Helen, Ottawa, Ont.
" 21..	Secretarial Clerk.........	Privy Council.............	1	26	Parry, George H., Ottawa, Ont.
" 21..	Assistant Engineer........	Interior (Surveys)........	1	12	Craig, John, Vancouver, B.C.
" 22..	Assistant Storekeeper at Parry Sound, Ont.	Marine....................	1	6	Virgo, E.C., Parry Sound, Ont.
" 25..	Postmaster at Dundurn. Sask.	Post Office...............	1	1	Bryce, H. G. (R.S.), Dundurn, Sask.
" 27..	Postmaster at Star City, Sask.	"	1	5	Anderson, G. W. (R.S., Prince Albert, Sask.
" 28..	Superintendent of Agricultural Instruction.	Soldier Settlement Board.	1	22	Innes, Lt.-Col. Robert (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
" 28..	Forest Assistant..........	Interior (Forestry)........	1	3	Kay, Jas. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
Dec. 5..	Indian Agent at Caradoc..	Indian Affairs............	1	24	McGookin, Thos. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
" 5..	Agricultural Engineer.....	Interior..................	2	6	Eisenhauer, E. E., Calgary, Alta. Block, J. F., Calgary, Alta.
" 6..	Postmaster at Miniota, Man.	Post Office...............	1	6	Spaulding, John, Maniota, Man
" 6..	Engineer, Manitoba.......	Interior (Hydrometric Survey).	1	8	Johnson, H. L., Winnipeg, Man.
" 6..	Secretary to Chief Clerk.	Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment).	1	4	Stewart, R. M. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
" 9..	Postmaster at Estuary, Sask.	Post Office...............	1	3	McAllister, Jas. (R.S.), Moosejaw, Sask.
" 12..	Medical Officer...........	Immigration and Colonization.	1	7	Ross, Dr. Alex. (R.S.), Charlottetown, P.E.I.
" 12..	Hydrometric Engineer at Calgary.	Interior..................	1	8	Menden, Geo., Calgary, Alta.
" 12..	Assistant.................	Trade and Commerce (Motion Picture Division).	1	12	Alexander, J., Ottawa, Ont.
" 13..	Accountant at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.	Justice...................	1	11	Desjardins, Joseph U., Montreal, Que.
" 19..	French Assistant to Dominion Poultry Husbandman.	Agriculture..............	1	7	Dumaine, R. St. Guillaume, d'Upton, P.Q.
" 19..	Accountant at Moosejaw, Sask.	Interior (Dom. Lands Br).	1	42	Powell, R., Swift Current, Sask.
" 19..	Mechanician..............	Interior (Astronomical Observatory).	1	14	Barks, A. A., Ottawa, Ont.
" 26..	Publicity Agent...........	Immigration and Colonization.	1	76	Stead, R. J. C., Calgary, Alta.
" 26..	Departmental Solicitor....	Public Works.............	1	41	Carter, T. J., Andover, N.B.
" 26..	Analyst at Halifax Laboratory.	Trade and Commerce.....	1	17	Couture, A. P., Montreal, P.Q.
" 26..	Forest Ranger at Nisbet.	Interior..................	1	23	Cook, Richard P. (R.S.), Prince Albert, Sask.
1919 Jan. 2..	Reporter of Official Debates.	House of Commons.......	1	9	Berryman, F., Regina, Sask.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919.					
Jan. 2..	Postmaster at River Hebert, N.S.	Post Office	1	4	Ripley, C.O. (R.S.), River Hebert, N.S.
" 2..	Engineer, B.C.	Interior (Hydrometric Survey).	1	11	Philips, A. M., Kamloops, B.C.
" 2..	Storekeeper at Banff, Alta.	Interior (Dominion Parks Br).	1	14	Hill, H. E., Banff, Alta.
" 7..	Postmaster at Davidson, Sask.	Post Office	1	8	Bragg, J. D., Davidson, Sask.
" 7..	Superintendent of Construction.	Public Works	1	56	Newlands, Jas., Kingston, Ont.
" 9..	Fruit Inspector, Western Ontario.	Agriculture	1	20	Hastings, Jas., Winona, Ont.
" 9..	Clerk	Soldier Settlement Board.	1	33	Maingot, A. J. (R.S.), Montreal, P.Q.
" 9..	Shoemaker, Alberta Penitentiary.	Justice (Legal Department)	1	3	Lempriere, John, Edmonton, Alta.
" 9..	Asst. Engineer at Kingston Penitentiary.	"	1	7	Wood, S. J. Kingston, Ont.
" 10..	Asst. Engineer and Plumber at Kingston Penitentiary.	"	1	5	Crawford, W. J., Kingston, Ont.
" 10..	Fireman at Kingston Penitentiary.	"	1	5	Flanagan, Jas. (R.S.), Kingston, Ont.
" 10..	Plumber at Parliament Buildings.	Public Works	1	13	Fraser, Harry (R.S.), Ottawa Ont.
" 14..	Postmaster at Grande Prairie, Alta.	Post Office	1	6	Shera, W. L. (R.S.), Fort Saskatchewan, Sask.
" 14..	Postmaster at Bathurst, N.B.	"	1	13	White, Ernest (R.S.), Bathurst, N.B.
" 16..	Superintendents	Labour	10	274	Hatfield, S.A. (R.S.), Amherst, N.S. Dryden, M. J. (R.S.), Halifax, N.S. McDonald, A. (R.S.), Glace Bay, N.S. Maxwell, J. (R.S.), New Glasgow, N.S. McDougal, D. (R.S.), Sydney, N.S. Lavasseur, M. (R.S.), Bathurst, N.B. Ashford, A. E. (R.S.), Fredericton, N.B. Cochrane, D. (R.S.), Moncton, N.B. Christie, K. G. (R.S.), St. John, N.B. Hennessey, George (R.S.), St. John, N.B.
" 16..	Assistants	Labour	2	..	Wolfe, H. C. (R.S.), Halifax, N.S. Hearn, J. W., Sydney, N.S.
" 16..	Indian Agent at Williams Lake, B.C.	Indian Affairs	1	30	Daunt, A. O. (R.S.), Lillooet, B.C.
" 16..	Indian Agent at Okanagan, B.C.	"	1	30	Ball, F. J. C. (R.S.), Vernon, B.C.
" 16..	Postmaster at Anyox, B.C	Post Office	1	1	Eve, W. F., Anyox, B.C.
" 16..	Postmaster at Revelstoke, B.C.	"	1	7	Taylor, T. E. (R.S.), Revelstoke, B.C.
" 16..	Assistant Clerk of Works at Regina.	Public Works	1	26	Clokie, J. S. (R.S.), Regina, Sask.
" 23..	Hydrometric Engineer	Interior (Irrigation)	1	16	Planche, C. P. (R.S.), Cookshire, P.Q.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919 Jan. 30..	Assistant Live Stock Commissioner.	Agriculture...............	1	6	Reek, W. R., Ottawa, Ont.
“ 30..	Timber Scaler at New Westminster.	Interior....................	1	8	Hanna, John (R.S.), New Westminster, B.C.
“ 30..	Observer (Astrophysical Observ., B.C.).	“	1	6	Plaskett, H. H. (R.S.), Victoria, B.C.
“ 30..	Assistant Clerk for Files and Records.	Soldier Settlement Board.	1	36	Latimer, A. E. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
“ 30..	Assistant Superintendent Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	Agriculture...............	1	17	Albert, J. A., Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.
“ 31..	Postmaster at Bruno, Sask	Post Office...............	1	1	Atkinson, Andrew S., Bruno, Sask.
Feb. 3...	Postmaster at Moosomin, Sask.	“	1	17	Price, K. A. (R.S.), Moosomin, Sask.
“ 4..	Postmaster at Mossbank, Sask.	“	1	1	McLean, John A., Mossbank, Sask.
“ 4..	Postmaster at Winnifred, Alta.	“	1	4	Godfrey, T. C. (R.S.), Bow Island, Alta.
“ 6..	Superintendent of Penitentiaries.	Justice.....................	1	92	Hughes, Brig. Gen. W. S. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
“ 6..	Heating Engineer.........	Public Works.............	1	17	Hamel, F. O., Montreal, P.Q.
“ 6..	Male Clerk..............	Labour (Statistical and Research br.).	1	28	Green, J. A., Ottawa, Ont.
“ 6..	Engineer (Hydrometric Survey, B.C.)	Interior....................	1	7	McNaughton, A. L., Kamloops B.C.
“ 6..	Machinery Attendant.....	Labour....................	1	7	Caron, Emile, Hull, P.Q.
“ 10..	Postmaster at Sardis, B.C	Post Office...............	1	1	Thornton, L. A. (R.S.), Sardis, B.C.
“ 10..	Postmaster at Sheho, Sask.	“	1	2	Spencer, Alvin (R.S.), Sheho, Sask.
“ 13..	Postmaster at Lefleche, Sask.	“	1	8	McAdam, John (R.S.), Gravelbourg, Sask.
“ 13..	Commissioner of Immigration.	Immigration & Colonization.	1	54	Gelley, Thos., Winnipeg, Man.
“ 13..	Sub Trade Commissioner.	Trade & Commerce.......	1	48	Shortt, George (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
“ 13..	Engineering Clerk, Kamloops, B.C.	Interior....................	1	4	George, L. S. S. (R.S.), Kamloops, B.C.
“ 27..	Motion Picture Editor.....	Trade & Commerce.......	1	56	Peck, R. S., Chatham, Ont.
“ 27..	Assistant Accountant......	Labour....................	1	36	Macdonald, F. M. (R.S.), Ripley, Ont.
“ 27..	Assistant Editor..........	Agriculture Publications...	1	16	Munro, J. B., Guelph, Ont.
“ 27..	Editorial Assistant........	Trade & Commerce (Statistical Bureau).	1	13	Herrington, H. P. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
“ 27..	Assistant Chemist........	Mines (Mines Br.).........	1	10	Sadler, A. (R.S.), Smith's Falls, Ont.
“ 27..	Indian Agent at Kamsack, Sask.	Indian Affairs............	1	18	Bradbrooke, Chas. (R.S.), Kamsack, Sask.
Mar. 3..	Postmaster at Victoria Harbour, Ont.	Post Office...............	1	1	Vasey, Mrs. E. P., Victoria Harbour, Ont.
“ 3..	Postmaster at West Bathhurst, N.B.	“	1	3	Doucet, T. (R.S.), West Bathhurst, N.B.
“ 6..	Auditor of Medical Stores.	S. C. Re-Establishment...	1	23	Grant, Jas. (R.S.), Halifax, N.S.
“ 6..	Astronomer (Astrophysical Observ., B.C.).	Interior....................	1	5	Smith, C. C., Vancouver, B.C.
“ 6..	Assistant for Experimental Farm at Rosthern, Sask	Agriculture...............	1	10	Block, J. J., Calgary, Alta.
“ 6..	Assistant for Experimental Farm at Scott, Sask.	“	1		Sigfusson, S. G. (R.S.), Lundar, Man.
“ 6..	Assistant for Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man.	“	1		Reed, F. H., Winnipeg, Man.
“ 6..	Assistant Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Morden, Man.	“	1	10	Hayter, E. S., Winnipeg, Man.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919 Mar. 6..	Entomological Assistant...	Agriculture..............	1	5	Dunn, M. B., Fredericton, N.B.
" 6..	Motion Picture Assistant..	Trade & Commerce.......	1	5	Brodie, E. R. (R.S.), Brockville, Ont.
" 8..	Postmaster at Watson, Sask.	Post Office..............	1	2	McNab, Peter (R.S.), Watson Sask.
" 8..	Postmaster at Wilcox, Sask.	"	1	1	England, Mrs. W. J., Wilcox, Sask.
" 11..	Postmaster at St. Romuald, P.Q.	"	1	6	Dutil, L. (R.S.), St. Romuald, P.Q.
" 12..	Superintendent and Warden at Waterton Lakes, Park.	Interior..................	2	55	Supt.: Bevan, G.A. (R.S.), Cochrane, Alta. Warden: Knight, Herbert (R.S.), Pincher Creek, Alta.
" 12..	Officer at Field Laboratory, Indian Head.	Agriculture..............	1	5	McCurry, J. B., Ottawa, Ont
" 12..	Officer at Brandon, Man..	Agriculture (Research Br).	1	28	Bailey, D. L., Winchester, Ont.
" 12..	Assistants Field Laboratory, St. Catharines, Ont., Charlottetown, P. E.I.	"	2	7	Madden, G. O., Toronto, Ont, Bogue, A. H., Ottawa, Ont.
" 12..	Draughtsmen (Statistical)	S. C. Re-Establishment...	4	28	Rusk, H. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont. Jones, S. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont. Butt, E. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont. Greenalgh, J. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
" 12..	Potato Inspection Supervisors.	Agriculture..............	3	19	Coon, H. A. (R.S.), Kingston, Ont. Hayes, W. H., Gondola Pt., N.B. McCullough, W. K., Truro, N.S.
" 12..	Inspector for White Pine Blister Rust.	"	6	37	Coward, G. S. (R.S.), Kingston, Ont. Johnson, J. T. (R.S.), Dutton, Ont. Hay, W. D. (R.S.), Lachute, P.Q. Reid, E. G. B. (R.S.), Bristol, P.Q. Matthews, A. L. (R.S.), Macdonald College, P.Q. Baker, Chas. (R.S.), MacDonald College, P.Q.
" 12..	Assistant (Temporary) ..	"	1	3	Haining, Miss I., Saskatoon, Sask
" 12..	Potato Inspectors.........	"	10	43	Tucker, J. (R.S.), Ancaster, Ont Laroche, F. (R.S.), Quebec, P.Q. Scott, A. J. (R.S.,), Kingston, Ont. Bean, A. (R.S.), St. Catherines, Ont. McLeod, H. S. (R.S.), Vigg, P.E.I. Wilcox, E. P. (R.S.), Galt, Ont. Bowes, D. T. (R.S.), Cornwall, Ont. Patterson, F. A. (R.S.), Greys Mills, N.B. Beaudoin, N. (R.S.), Oka, P.Q. Belliveau, A. C. (R.S.), Truro N.S.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919 Mar. 12..	Draughtsman (Quebec Canals).	Rys. & Canals	1	12	Bates, J. J., Montreal, P.Q.
" 14..	Postmaster at Sceptre, Sask.	Post Office	1	2	Gracie, Harvey (R.S.), Sceptre, Sask.
" 18..	Captain, Steamer "Loos".	Marine	1	36	Tremblay, Wm. (R.S.), Les Eboulements, P.Q.
" 18..	Engineer, Steamer "Loos"	"	1	7	Percy, G. E., Montreal, P.Q.
" 19..	Postmaster at Lomond, Alta.	Post Office	1	6	MacQueen, Jas. (R.S.), Lomond, Alta.
" 19..	Inspector of Gas & Electricity.	Trade & Commerce	1	1	Hill, B. M. (R.S.), Edmonton Alta.
" 19..	Clerk	Customs	1	7	Conlin, Henry, J., Cobourg, Ont.
" 20..	Postmaster at Willow Bunch, Sask.	Post Office	1	4	Boucher, J. (R.S.), Willow Bunch, Sask.
" 25..	Clerk Assistant to Storekeeper at Kingston Penitentiary.	Justice	1	2	McKay, Francis P. (R.S.)
" 27..	Assistant Research Chemists.	Mines	2	13	Gilbert, B. E. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont. Swinnerton, A. A. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
" 27..	Clerk in Meteorological Office.	Marine	1	10	Bourke, G. W. (R.S.), Montreal, P.Q.
" 27..	Forest Assistant	Commission of Conservation.	1	7	Mulloy, George, Ottawa, Ont.
" 27..	Supervisor of Home Economics.	Soldier Settlement Board.	1	8	Muldrew, Mrs. Jean, Ottawa, Ont.
" 28..	Engineer at Dorchester Penitentiary.	Justice	1	5	Haviland, E. H. (R.S.) Albert, N.B.
Apr. 3..	Sub-Collector	Customs	1	5	Poirier, Chas., C.
" 3..	Inspector of Illustration Stations in Quebec.	Agriculture	1	13	Tremblay, H., St. Malachie' P.Q.
" 3..	Dominion Land Surveyors	Interior	2	18	McKnight, J. H. (R.S.), Simcoe, Ont. Stock, J. J. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
" 3..	Forest Assistant	"	2	7	Christie, C. R., redericton, N.B. Linton, G. M. (R.S.), Ottawa Ont.
" 3..	Inspectors under Adulteration Act.	Trade & Commerce	6	59	Wilson, W. E. (R.S.), Brockville, Ont. Maisonneuve, J. (R.S.), Ft. William, Ont. Cooke, A. W. (R.S.), Hamilton, Ont. Hibbs, H. B. (R.S.), Perbeck, Alta. Gingras, U. L., St. Romuald, P.Q. O'Donnell, J., Quebec, P.Q.
" 5..	Postmaster at Greenwood,	Post Office	1	2	Mowat, A. N. (R.S.), Greenwood, B.C.
" 8..	Postmaster at Tisdale, Sask.	"	1	3	Sims, Percy (R.S.), Tisdale, Sask.
" 8..	Clerk	Customs	1	3	Pettypiece, Lloyd J., Amherstburg, Ont.
" 8..	Supervisor of Expenditures	S. C. Re-establishment	1	10	Waddington, John F. (R.S.) Ottawa, Ont.
" 10..	Live Stock Specialist at Quebec.	Agriculture	1	6	Ponton, J. W., Quebec, P.Q.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission—*Continued.*

Date of advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919 Apr. 10..	Live Stock Assistant at Toronto.	Agriculture..............	1	45	Stewart, P. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
“ 10..	Male Clerk Typist........	Railways & Canals........	1	23	Tardif, H., Montreal, P.Q.
“ 15..	Wharfinger................	“	1	6	Turner, Alfred R.
“ 16..	Deputy Registrar and Law Reporter.	Justice....................	1	6	Duclos, A. W., Ottawa, Ont.
“ 16..	Canadian Emigration Agent at Peterborough, England.	Immigration & Colonization.	1	133	Mitton, H. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
“ 16..	Chief Cost Data Clerk...	Railways and Canals......	1	31	Hubbard, E. E. (R.S.), Pt. Arthur, Ont.
“ 16..	Private Secretary.........	“	1	24	Elliot, A. M. (R.S.), Sudbury, Ont.
“ 19..	Postmaster at Bear River, N.S.	Post Office...............	1	4	Nicholl, J. L. (R.S.), Bear River, N.S.
“ 24..	Assistant Inspector of Gas and Electricity.	Trade and Commerce.....	1	2	Hill, Bruce M., Edmonton, Alta.
“ 24..	Veterinary Inspector......	Agriculture...............	12	43	Gwatkin, R. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont. Smith, J. W. (R.S.), Newmarket, Ont. Humphreys, F. A. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont. Ungar, E. D. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont. Richardson, C. H. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont. Davis, H. J. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont. Duthie, R. C., Vernon, B.C. Miller, M. H., Killarney, Man. Nicholls, W. E., Hamilton, Ont. Watson, W., Toronto, Ont. McAlpine, L., Toronto, Ont. Noble, I. B., Tompkins, Sask.
“ 24..	Live Stock Assistant at Winnipeg, Man.	“	1	25	Johnston, G. T. (R.S.), Grafton, Ont.
“ 24..	Superintendent of Construction at Montreal, P.Q.	Public Works	1	52	Peck, H. A. (R.S.), Montreal, P.Q.
“ 24..	Superintendent of Construction at Hamilton, Ont.	“	1	21	Evans, G. F. (R.S.), London, Ont.
“ 24..	Superintendant of Construction at Kingston, Ont.	“	1	62	Beswick, A. E. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
“ 30..	Postmaster at Wolseley, Sask.	Post Office..............	1	2	Vincent, Frank (R.S.), Wolseley, Sask.
“ 30..	Postmaster at East End, Sask.	“	1	1	Blisset, R. R. (R.S.), East End, Sask.
“ 30..	Postmaster at Preeceville, Sask.	“	1	2	Hawkins, G. H. (R.S.), Preeceville, Sask.
“ 30..	Postmaster at D'Israeli, P.Q.	“	1	4	Lecompte, J. O., D'Israeli, P.Q.
“ 30..	Postmaster at Grande Prairie, Alta.	“	1	5	Cameron, A. W. (R.S.), Grande Prairie, Alta.
May 1..	Chemist..................	Mines, (Explosives Division).	1	12	Frost, G. B., Orillia, Ont.
“ 1..	Clerk.....................	Trade & Commerce (Trade Mark and Copyright Branch).	1	74	Quaglia, Victor (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
“ 1..	Assistant Chemist........	Trade & Commerce (Dominion Grain Reserve Laboratory).	1	4	Fraser, R. H., Winnipeg, Man.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919 May 1..	Bookkeeper, Indian Reserves, Regina.	Indian Affairs	1	5	Tyacke, W. J. (R.S.), Regina, Sask.
“ 8..	Petroleum Engineer	Interior	1	4	Slipper, S. E., High Prairie, Alta.
“ 8..	Officer in New Brunswick.	Agriculture, (Poultry Division).	1	13	Wilson, G. E., Merrickville, Ont.
“ 8..	Assistant at Central Experimental Farm.	Agriculture (Cereal Division.)	1	4	Fraser, J. G. C. (R.S.), Quebec, P.Q.
“ 8..	Assistant to Superintendent at Experimental Station, Fredericton, N. B.	“	1	1	Taylor, E. M., Fredericton, N.B.
“ 14..	Postmaster, Estevan, Sask	Post Office	1	5	Griffiths, Chas. (R.S.), Estevan, Sask.
“ 20..	Accountant, Welland Canal	Railways & Canals	1	17	Patterson, C. Stewart (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
“ 21..	Superintendent Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alta.	Agriculture	1	4	Betts, Wm. (R.S.), Brocket, Alta.
“ 21..	Senior Accountant (Western Province).	Soldiers' Settlement Bd...	1	43	Young, Geo. R. (R.S.), Winnipeg, Man.
“ 22..	Veterinary Inspector (Fr.).	“	1	12	Poirier, Conrad (R.S.), Montreal, P.Q.
“ 23..	Postmaster, Sudbury, Ont	Post Office	1	5	Winsor, Geo. H. (R.S.), Sudbury, Ont.
“ 27..	“ at Delburne, Alta.	“	1	1	Maynard, E. E. (R.S.), Delburne, Alta.
“ 27..	Postmaster at Galt, Ont...	“	1	13	MacIntosh, A. J. (R.S.), Galt, Ont.
“ 27..	Inspector, Weight & Measures.	Trade & Commerce	1	3	Loranger, O. Eli (R.S.) Sherbrooke, P.Q.
“ 28..	Indian Agent at Cape Crocker, Ont.	Indian Affairs	1	14	Garland, R. G. (R.S.), Vankleek Hill, Ont.
“ 30..	Postmaster at Burford, Ont.	Post Office	1	6	Fletcher, Jas. (R.S.), Burford, Ont.
June 4..	Postmaster at Radisson Sask.	“	1	1	Scott, A. M. (R.S.), Radisson, Sask.
“ 5..	Superintendent of Power Plant.	Public Works	1	9	Laprise, A., Domaine Lairet, P.Q.
“ 5..	Assistant Astronomer	Interior	1	6	Henderson, J. P., Toronto, Ont.
“ 5..	Actuarial Clerk	Insurance	1	7	MacDonald, W. R., Sarnia, Ont.
“ 5..	Structural Engineers	Public Works	2	9	Mercier, Stanley (R. S.), Lachine, P.Q. Taylor, G. F., Ottawa, Ont.
“ 5..	Specification Writer	“	1	5	Worthington, R. L. (R.S.), Winnipeg, Man.
“ 12..	Senior Accountant in Eastern Provinces.	Soldier Settlement Board.	1	75	Jackson, J. A. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
“ 16..	Postmaster at Morinville, Alta.	Post Office	1	3	Montminy, G. H. (R.S.), Morinville, Alta.
“ 16..	Postmaster at Sioux Outlook, Ont.	“	1	1	Williams, G. R. (R.S.), Sioux Outlook, Ont.
“ 16..	Postmaster at Roblin, Man.	“	1	2	Gill, Mrs. Pauline, Roblin, Man.
“ 19..	Chief of Education Statistics.	Trade & Commerce	1	20	Cudmore, Prof. S. A., Toronto, Ont.
“ 25..	Lay Inspectors	Agriculture	–	52	See page 171
“ 25..	Postmaster at Hamiota, Man.	Post Office	1	1	Keough, Mrs. E. M., Hamiota Man.
“ 25..	Postmaster at Ford, Ont.	“	1	9	Watson, R. S. (R.S.), Ford, Ont.
“ 25..	Fishery Overseer at Alert Bay, B.C.	Naval Service	1	16	Tait, J. F. (R.S.), Squirrel Cove, B.C.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919					
July 2..	Postmaster at Lougheed, Alta.	Post Office...............	1	1	Rogers, Fred. (R.S.), Lougheed, Alta.
“ 3..	Asst. Publicity Agent.....	Immigration & Colonization.	1	93	James, Fred. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
“ 3..	Gas Engine Foreman......	Naval Service............	1	6	Marr, H. F. (R.S.), Chatham, N.B.
“ 3..	Junior Entomologist.......	Agriculture..............	1	6	Downes, Wm., Victoria, B.C.
“ 3..	Postmaster at Blairmore, Alta.	Post Office..............	1	5	Farmer, J. H., (R.S.), Blairmore, Alta.
“ 4..	Postmaster at Arthabaskaville, P.Q.	“	1	4	Gendreau, G. H. (R.S.), Arthabaskaville, P.Q.
“ 4..	Postmaster at Leader, Sask.	“	1	4	MacDonald, Gregor (R.S.), Leader, Sask.
“ 4..	Postmaster at Webb, Sask.	“	1	1	Dooks, Albert (R.S.), Webb, Sask.
“ 7..	Assistant Inspector of Gas & Electricity.	Trade & Commerce.......	1	3	Pemberton, Fred. Chas. (R.S), Toronto, Ont.
“ 9..	Postmaster at Abbottsford, Sask.	Post Office..............	1	3	Barrett, E. A. (R.S.), Abbottford, Sask.
“ 9..	Postmaster at Wapella, Sask.	“	1	4	Tocher, J. C. (R.S.), Wapella, Sask.
“ 9..	Postmaster at Lethbridge, Alta.	“	1	20	McKillon, D. A. (R.S), Lethbridge, Alta.
“ 10..	Trade Commissioner at Paris.	Trade & Commerce.......	1	78	Barré, Hercule, (R.S.), Montreal, P.Q.
“ 10..	Assistant Engineerat Trent Canal.	Railways & Canals........	1	36	Millar, A. P., (R.S.), Glen Miller, Ont.
“ 10..	Assistant Astronomer.....	Interior..................	1	4	Henroteau, F. C., Pittsburg, Pa.
“ 10..	Investigator...............	Mines (Mines Branch).....	1	13	Gauthier, Henri, Ottawa, Ont.
“ 10..	District Fruit Inspector, P.Q.	Agriculture..............	1	28	Robinson, R. E. (R.S.), Valois, P.Q.
“ 10..	Forest Assistants..........	Interior..................	3	21	Gill, C. V. (R.S.), Pettapiece, Man. Mainman, C. E. (R.S.), Fredericton, N.B. Smart, Jas. (R.S.), Lachine, P.Q.
“ 10..	Senior Fruit Inspector at Toronto.	Agriculture..............	1	19	McQuoid, H. W., Brighton, Ont.
“ 10..	Assistant to Superintendent of Experimental Station, Agassiz, B.C.	“	1	4	MacBean, K. (R.S.), Indian Head, Sask.
“ 10..	Photographer, Welland Canal.	Railways & Canals (Construction Staff)	1	28	Jarrett, Jas. W. (R.S.), Hamilton, Ont.
“ 16..	Trade Commissioner at Glasgow.	Trade & Commerce.......	1	98	McKenzie, J. Vernon (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
“ 16..	Designing Mechanical Engineer.	Railways & Canals........	1	5	Macdonald, W. B., Markham, Ont.
“ 16..	Mechanical Draughtsman.	“	1	10	Grummitt, E. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
“ 16..	Assignment Clerk.........	Civil Service Commission.	1	45	Hines, H. G. F. (R.S.), Vancouver, B.C.
“ 16..	Junior Examiner..........	“ “	4	77	Garrett, C. E. (R.S.), Ottawa Ont. Muddiman, A. B. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont. Morgan, R. (R.S.), Winnipeg, Man. Ballard, H. (R.S.), Victoria, B.C.
“ 16..	Plant Pathologist at St. Catherines.	Agriculture..............	1	8	Rankin, W. H., St. Catherines, Ont.
“ 16..	Editor & Statistician......	Trade & Commerce.......	1	17	McLean, N. C. (R.S.), Winnipeg, Man.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919					
July 21..	Postmaster at Melfort Sask.	,Post Office...............	1	3	Goldfinch, H., (R.S.), Melfort, Sask.
" 21..	Postmaster at Chapleau, Ont.	"	1	4	Collinson, G. J., (R.S.), Chapleau, Ont.
" 22..	Postmaster at West Lorne, Ont.	"	1	5	Wakeling, W. J., (R.S.), West Lorne, Ont.
" 23..	Postmaster at Chesterville, Ont.	"	1	2	Fulton, W. N., (R.S.), Chesterville, Ont.
" 23..	Postmaster at Webbwood, Ont.	"	1	1	Akey, W. E., (R.S.), Webbwood, Ont.
" 23..	Superintendent of Flying Operations.	Air Board...............	1	160	Leckie, R., (R.S.) Toronto, Ont.
" 23..	Superintendent...........	" (Certificate Br.)	1		Scott, J. S. (R.S.), Quebec, P.Q.
" 23..	Secretary................	"	1		Shook, A. M. (R.S.), Clarkson, Ont.
" 23..	Medical Officer..........	"	1		Smith, F. R. (R.S.), Cobourg, Ont.
" 23..	Trade Commissioner at Havana.	Trade & Commerce.......	1	50	Chisholm, H. A. (RS.) Montreal, P.Q.
" 23..	Law Clerk...............	Soldier Settlement Board.	1	24	Olsmtead, R. A. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
" 23..	Hydrometric Recorder a Calgary, Alta.	tInterior (Reclamation)...	1	2	McPherson, A. J. (R.S.),
" 23..	Hydrometric Recorder in B.C.	" (Water Power)....	1	5	Archibald, F. R. (R.S.), Victoria, B.C.
" 23..	Assistant to Flax Specialist, Experimental Farm.	Agriculture..............	1	4	Foy, J. H. E. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
" 24..	Assistant in Motion Picture Div.	Trade & Commerce.......	1	13	Wilson, E. (R.S.), Sherbrooke, P.Q.
" 24..	Secretary to Engineer in Charge, Welland Canal.	Railways & Canals........	1	2	Elliot, A. M. (R.S.), Sudbury, bury, Ont.
" 31..	Junior Department Solicitor.	Soldier Settlement Board.	1	28	Miall, E. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
" 31..	Junior Engineer at Prince Rupert, B.C.	Public Works............	1	21	Harding, W. M. (R.S.), Victoria, B.C.
" 31..	District Home Supervisors.	Soldier Settlement Board.	4	29	McAdams, Miss R. C., Edmonton, Alta. Crawford, Elizabeth, Winnipeg, Man. Campbell, Helen, G., Inglewood, Ont. Gordon, Anna L., Vancouver, B.C.
Aug. 5..	Postmaster at Kirkfield, Ont.	Post Office...............	1	1	Fraser, Maude, Kirkfield, Ont.
" 6..	Postmaster at New Norway, Alta.	"	1	3	Ramsay, O. P. (R.S.), New Norway, Alta.
" 7..	Postmaster at Star City, Sask.	"	1	3	Howe, James, Star City, Sask.
" 9..	Postmaster at Theodore, Sask.	"	1	1	Mercer, R. W., Theodore, Sask.
" 14..	Professor of Engineering at R.M.C.	Militia and Defence.......	1	7	Munn, D. W., Montreal, P.Q.
" 14..	Instructor in Chemistry at R.M.C.	"	1	6	Clarry, A. R., Montreal, P.Q.
" 14..	Instructor in Civil Engineering at R.M.C.	"	1	6	Earnshaw, Major Philip (R.S.) Toronto, Ont.
" 14..	Instructor in Mathematics at R.M.C.	"	1	4	Twiss, John (R.S.), Tilsonburg, Ont.
" 14..	Instructor in French at R.M.C.	"	1	15	Lanos, Victor A. (R.S.), Kingston, Ont.
" 14..	Instructor in English at R.M.C.	"	1	7	Gelly, T. F. (R.S.), East Kildonan, Man.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission.—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919					
Aug. 14..	Secretary................	Board of Pension Commissioners.	1	102	Ahern, E. G. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
" 14..	Entomologist in B.C......	Agriculture (Forest Insects Div.)	1	2	Hopping, Ralph, San Francisco Cal.
" 14..	Resident Architect at Calgary, Alta.	Public Works............	1	22	Stevenson, J. M. (R.S.), Calgary, Alta.
" 14..	Junior Engineer..........	Railways and Canals.....	1	54	Walker, L. D. (R.S.), Ottawa.
" 14..	Collector of Customs at Brockville, Ont.	Customs.................	1	20	Ellis, D. F. (R.S.), Montreal, Que.
" 14..	Senior Supervisor—Cow Testing.	Agriculture..............	1	9	White, A. H. (R.S.), Sardis, B.C.
14..	Inspector at Regina.......	"	1	7	Street, A., Ottawa, Ont.
" 14..	Junior Seismologist........	Interior..................	1	2	Johnston, G. W. M. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
" 14..	Junior Magnetician........	"	1	6	Rosborough, A. E., Calgary, Alta.
" 14..	Lantern Slide Artist......	" (Natural Resources Intelligence Br.)	1	8	Selwyn, Miss W., Ottawa, Ont.
" 19..	Chauffeur at Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.	"	1	8	Black, John (R.S.), McLeod, Alta.
" 21..	Postmaster at Bashaw, Alta.	Post Office..............	1	2	Pearson, S. (R.S.), Bashaw, Alta.
" 21..	Assistant Deputy Minister	Health..................	1	20	Clark, Lt. Col. D. A. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
" 21..	Secretary................	"	1	77	Brown, Frank (R.S.), Winnipeg, Man.
" 21..	Prices Statistician........	Trade and Commerce (Bureau of Statistics).	1	6	Haining, F. J., Ottawa, Ont.
" 23..	Food Inspector...........	Trade and Commerce....	1	25	Rochon, Jos. (R.S.), Hull, P.Q.
" 25..	Migratory Bird Wardens.	Interior..................	1		Tufts, Robie Wilfrid, Wolfville, N.S.
" 25..	Deputy Bird Wardens.....	"	5	14	Devany, John L., Annapolis Royal, N.S. Christie, T. R., Windsor, N.S. Rowe, P. G., Coleman, P.E.I. Day, Claude, B., Moncton, N.B. Smith, Henry A., Digby, N.S.
" 27..	Sub-Collector of Customs.	Customs and Inland Revenue.	1	4	McCrum, Harman U. (R.S.,) Montreal, P.Q.
" 27..	Postmaster at Rivière du Loup Station, P.Q.	Post Office..............	1	18	Levesque, T. H., Rivière du Loup Station, P.Q.
" 28..	Map Draughtsman........	Interior..................	1	4	Cox, A. C. (R.S.), Welland, Ont.
Sept. 3..	Postmaster at Halifax Dockyard.	Naval Service...........	1	5	Smith, J. R. (R.S.), Halifax, N.S.
" 4..	Juvenile Employment Specialist.	Labour..................	1	22	Wyatt, J. M., Toronto, Ont.
" 4..	Fish Marketing Specialist	Naval Service...........	1	16	Conlin, J. H., St. John, N.B.
" 4..	Senior Stores Clerk.......	Trade and Commerce.....	1	5	McKinnon, C. H. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
" 4..	District Sheep Promoter in Alta................	Agriculture..............	1	4	Freeborn, S. G. (R.S.), Maganatawan, Ont.
" 4..	District Sheep Promoter in Ont.	"	1	2	MacLaurin, A. E., Macdonald College, P.Q.
" 6..	Postmaster at Ituna, Sask.	Post Office..............	1	1	Bevis, H. M. (R.S.), Ituna, Sask.
" 6..	Postmaster at Swan River, Man.	"	1	4	Wray, S. J. (R.S.), Swan River, Sask.
" 6..	Postmaster at Oyen, Alta.	Post Office..............	1	2	Stewart, Chas. (R.S.), Oyen, Alta.
" 6..	Postmaster at Sussex, N.B.	"	1	11	Parker, W. F. (R.S.), Sussex N.B.

Table No. 8.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the direction of the Commission—*Concluded.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919 Sept. 11..	Translator of Senate Debates.	Senate	1	28	Stehelin, E. J. (R.S.), Church Point, N.S.
" 11..	Engineering Clerk	Interior (Topographical Surveys).	1	10	Farnsworth, R. H. (R.S)), Coaticook, P.Q.
" 15..	Postmaster at Cochrane, Ont.	Post Office	1	13	Mitchell, R. R. (R.S.), Cochrane, Ont.
" 15..	Postmaster at Bowman River, Man.	"	1	1	Brown, W. J. (R.S.), Bowman River, Man.
" 18..	Junior Hydrometric Recorder, Calgary, Alta.	Interior	1	9	Stuart, W. G. (R.S.), Calgary Alta.
" 18..	Director of Technical Education.	Labour	1	18	Gill, Lt. Col. G. M., Queen's University.
" 18..	Foresters.	Interior (Forest Reserves)	2	6	Kinghorn, H. C. (R.S.), Fredericton, N.B. Delaheye, W. A. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
" 18..	Principal Clerk for Chief Fishery Officer, Maritime Provinces.	Naval Service	1	13	Shreve, R. S. (R.S.), Digby, N.S.
" 18..	Senior Clerk	"	1	5	McKay, R. G. (R.S.), Amherst, N.S.
" 19..	Postmaster at Yellow Grass, Sask.	Post Office	1	2	Wilkin, W. J. (R.S.), Yellow Grass, Sask.
" 20..	Postmaster at Sheho, Sask.	"	1	1	Stadnyk, Theo., Sheho, Sask.
" 20..	Postmaster at Kitscoty, Alta.	"	1	3	Markle, J. W. E. (R.S.), Kitscoty, Alta.
" 20..	Postmaster at Perth, N.B.	"	1	1	Baird, Mrs. B., Perth, N.B.
" 24..	Inspector of Gas and Electricity.	Trade and Commerce	1	5	Smith, James C. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
" 29..	Postmaster at Hull, P.Q..	Post Office	1	14	Payete, M. A. (R.S.), Hull, P.Q.
Oct. 2..	Principal File Clerk	Soldier Settlement Board.	1	61	Jamieson, A. (R.S.), Toronto, Ont.
" 2..	Librarian Forest Products Laboratory.	Interior	1	23	Prain, Miss M., Montreal, P.Q.
" 4..	Postmaster at Canora, Sask.	Post Office	1	3	Perry, N. (R.S.), Canora, Sask.
" 8..	Poultry Inspector	Agriculture	7	43	Ching, Frank H. (R.S.), Saskatoon, Sask. Zavitz, Raymond W., Guelph, Ont. Nash, Ernest, Collingwood, East, B.C. McKinstry, Robert E., Ottawa, Ont. Newby, Walter, Winnipeg, Man. Wilson, H. T., Dundas, Ont. Holland, Chas. H., Clinton, B.C.
" 9..	Manager of Employment Office at Yarmouth, N.S.	Labour	1	10	Connell, G. W. (R.S.), Digby, N.S.
" 16..	Collector of Customs at Vancouver, B.C.	Customs	1	30	Carey, A. B. (R.S.), Vancouver, B.C.
" 16..	District Seed Inspector	Agriculture	1	1	Stewart, G. M., Galgary, Alta
" 21..	Postmaster at Foxwarren, Man.	Post Office	1	1	McGranchan, Wm. (R.S.), Foxwarren, Man.
" 29..	Steam Power Plant Engineman.	Public Works	1	26	Cross, Isaac E. (R.S.), Ottawa, Ont.
" 29..	Indian Agent and Medical Attendant.	Indian Affairs	1	4	Desrosier, Dr. V. S. (R.S.), Quebec, P.Q.
Nov. 6..	Sub-Collector of Customs at Port Medway, N.S.	Customs and Inland Revenue.	1	2	Sawyer, Harry E., Mill Village, N.S.

Table No. 9.—Number of positions in each province which were filled by local competition.

Department.	Alta.	B. C.	Man.	N. B.	N.S.	Ont.	P.E.I.	Que.	Sask.	Total.
Customs	....	1	....	....	6	2	....	....	....	9
Health	....	1	....	....	1	....	...	2	...	4
Immigration and Colonization	1	3	4	4	3	8	....	5	2	30
Indian Affairs	4	9	1	....	4	1	....	1	14	34
Interior	105	30	18	1	...	7	...	3	43	207
Justice	6	....	3	6	....	4	....	5	11	35
Marine	1	32	3	18	54	27	9	24	2	170
Naval Service	4	58	5	93	79	34	.. .	6	2	281
Public Works	17	29	63	14	56	176	7	25	10	397
Soldier Settlement Board	1	3	5	....	...	....	...	....	6	15
Railways and Canals	1	....	....	....	7	186	....	10	....	204
Total	140	166	102	136	210	445	16	81	90	1,286

Table No. 10.—Lists of successful candidates at the general examinations, in order of merit, by centres.

NOTE.—*Returned Soldiers obtaining the minimum percentage are placed at the head of all lists and are marked "R.S."*

I.—General Competitive Examination for positions in the Lower Grades held throughout the Dominion on December 13th, 1918.

Standing.	
	Prince Rupert, B.C.—
254	Thompson, Carol Roland.
	Victoria. B.C.—
35	Ralph, William (R.S.)
129	Clayton, Albert.
	Vancouver, B.C.—
2	Miles, W. H. (R.S.)
6	Gowing, Percy (R.S.)
15	Smith, Cecil H. (R.S.)
23	Duncan, Walter G. (R.S.)
32	Rogers, John (R.S.)
52	Thornton, William (R.S.)
207	Murray, John W.
254	Hicks, Leonard H.
312	Mills, C. E.
328	Johnston, Chas. E.
	Edmonton, Alta.—
8	Hunter, Robert (R.S.)
19	Body, C. J. (R.S.)
21	Green, Thomas (R.S.)
22	Daniel, A. J. C. (R.S.)
32	May, H. (R.S.)
36	Robinson, Clarence (R.S.)
39	Gillies, Matthew (R.S.)
42	Tomlinson, J. R. (R.S.)
45	Woffenden, Richard (R.S.)
47	Jackson, Robert (R.S.)
64	Price, Sidney L. (R.S.)
77	Preston, W. A. (R.S.)
195	Beaton, G.M.
	Calgary, Alta.—
4	Burgoin, Victor Geo. (R.S.)
13	Bell, Chas. Ed. (R.S.)
18	Cook, Harry Geo. (R.S.)
26	Gearwood, Christian (R.S.)
65	Leech, George (R.S.)
70	Stamp, William (R.S.)
88	McPhee, Donald (R.S.)
107	Kerslake, Arthur W. A.

Standing.	
	Frank, Alta.—
308	Lubovitch, Michael.
	Regina, Sask.—
63	Phillips, Reginald Tom (R.S.)
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
7	Nelson, Herman (R.S.)
47	Rees, Albert John (R.S.)
52	Symon, George (R.S.)
78	Christmas,, Harry (R.S.)
131	Wilson, Cyril.
267	Brainerd, Laurence Roy.
	Winnipeg, Man.—
10	Gazzana, Chas. Jos. (R.S.)
80	Hammatt, Wm. Thos. (R.S.)
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—
142	McKiggan, John Angus.
	Windsor, Ont.—
61	McKernan, John (R.S.)
218	Hammond, Wm. S.
	Sarnia, Ont.—
38	Grover, Jas. (R.S.)
52	Wade, Walter (R.S.)
	London, Ont.—
11	Hole, Albert Ernest (R.S.)
39	Illingworth, Richard W. (R.S.)
42	Chapman, Allan Wm. (R.S.)
107	Culley, Geo.
112	Nichols, Geo. Albert.
130	Bird, Stafford.
	Woodstock, Ont.—
84	Tucker, Ernest Thos. (R.S.)
287	Pelton, Percy Allan.

Table No. 10.—Lower Grades, December, 1918—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Guelph, Ont.—
12	Smillie, Laurence (R.S.)
26	Everard, Robert Douglas (R.S.)
30	Mayne, Reginald Fred (R.S.)
36	Jones, John Ed. (R.S.)
52	Sharpin, Cecil M. (R.S.)
70	Carse, Jas. (R.S.)
75	King, Wm. Daniel (R.S.)
296	Green, Geo. S.
	Kitchener, Ont.—
236	MacDonald, John Wilfred.
326	Smith, Arnold W.
	Toronto, Ont.—
1	Nelson, Frank Chas. (R.S.)
2	Otton, Harry Morgn (R.S.)
4	Wilson, Chas. Edwin (R.S.)
8	Davies, Arthur (R.S.)
14	Ridout, Frank Howard (R.S.)
17	McKee, James (R.S.)
19	Talbot, Fred. Cecil (R.S.)
24	Hurst, Jas. Henry (R.S.)
24	McCoy, Wm. Jos. (R.S.)
29	Stead, Harold Robert (R.S.)
49	Whitehead, John (R.S.)
50	Campbell, William (R.S.)
52	Smith, H. J. (R.S.)
65	Rollings, Geo. Herbert (R.S.)
67	Hall, Ernest Lewis (R.S.)
67	Hart, Francis Cyril (R.S.)
70	McFarlane, Chas. Stanley (R.S.)
76	Wright, Thos. Lloyd (R.S.)
78	Lightfoot, Ernest Edwin (R.S.)
84	McCoy, Melvin Chas. (R.S.)
89	Thompson, Thos. Richard (R.S.)
90	Smith, Edward Wm. (R.S.)
91	Forth, Fred Wm. (R.S.)
118	Braithwaite, Gordon A.
129	Motton, Thos. John.
152	Michell, Sidney John.
167	Ferguson, Chas. Bert A.
169	Mandell, Louis.
176	Churly, William Wilfred.
182	Poole, William Gordon.
186	Bulger, John Earl.
186	Sewell, Leonard Charles.
197	Wilson, Garnet Cecil
197	Tait, William Morris
213	Rea, Howard Thomas.
236	Chalmers, Francis Arthur.
236	White, Wilford.
259	McLaughlin, Wilfred.
311	Ridley, Merle Walton.
346	Curran, Lloyd Bernard.
	Kingston, Ont.—
39	Green, William, R.S.
52	Black, Francis Patrick (R.S.)
	Peterborough, Ont.—
87	Bell, Ernest, R.S.
	Brockville, Ont.—
31	Shields, Vincent Jos. L. (R.S.)
271	Glover, Wm. Henry.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
16	Mossop, Percy H. (R.S.)
32	Young, William (R.S.)
50	Hobbs, Wellington Craig (R.S.)
58	Proudman, Sidney E. (R.S.)
60	Viau, John Alban (R.S.)
67	Mcêay, Fred. Nicholas (R.S.)
81	Stroud, Cedric F. (R.S.)
116	Nezan, Jos. D. C.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
118	Beaudet, Jos. Fernand.
118	Malette, Jean Hector.
156	Julien, Jos. Arthur.
160	Boucher, Israel.
169	Briere, Oscar.
169	Montpetit, Lucien.
182	Piche, Louis Rene.
193	Dion, Robert.
201	Desjardins, Alphonse.
207	Egan, Laurence P.
218	Burns, Thos. Melford.
218	MacPherson, Reginald Victor.
228	Carriere, Rolland.
232	Giroux, Omer Raoul.
245	Goodfellow, Norman, Ed.
250	Andrew, Elmer Allan F.
250	Potvin, Maurice.
271	Cardo, Thomas A.
271	Dallaire, Romeo, J.
271	Lacasse, Jos. Arthur.
278	Donaghue, Jos. Henry.
281	Donegan, Raymond P.
287	Pilon, Eustache.
293	Gervais, Hormisdas.
296	Dussault, Paul.
300	Goodfellow, Harry H.
303	Charron, Christopher C.
313	Richard, Emile.
319	Kingsbury, Hector.
328	Saunders, Allan James.
342	DuBreuil, Alfred.
	Montreal, Que.—
28	Roy, Eugene (R.S.)
44	Garnham, Maurice (R.S.)
73	Fecteau, Adelard (R.S.)
82	Perron, Jos. S. (R.S.)
83	Lajoie, Alcide G. (R.S.)
92	Boyer, Alfred Holland.
92	DeGagne, Leo.
94	Cote, Gerard.
94	Martineau, J. B.
97	Aubin, Rene.
97	Fortier, Yvon.
100	Allard, Henri.
100	Laporte, Lucien.
102	Bastien, Jos. Arthur.
103	Fortin, Philippe.
103	Messier, Armand.
105	Lapierre, Jos. Albert.
105	Boyer, Zepherin.
109	Dicker, Octave.
109	Taillefer, Henri.
113	Bourdreau, Hormisdas.
114	Genest, Jos. Adrien.
115	Dagenais, Emilien.
122	Brunet, Elphege.
123	Bourassa, Romeo.
123	Corbeil, Joseph.
123	Lacasse, Gerard.
126	Dauphinais, Jos. P.D.
126	Desoroy, Henry.
126	Caron, Louis Philippe.
131	Bouchard, Elie.
131	Brunelle, Wilfrid.
131	Ouellette, Paul.
131	Rufrange, Romeo.
131	Thibault, Jos. A.
198	Meloch, Rene.
198	Mireault, Jos. L.
198	Nantel, Adrien.

Table No. 10.—Lower Grades, December, 1918.—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Montreal, Que.—Con.
141	Lefebvre, Chas. Henri
142	Brossard, Paul.
142	Chas. Beaudry.
145	Auclair, Emile
146	DeGuise, Paul.
146	Herbert, Eugene.
146	Labelle, Jos.
146	Marsan, Leo.
146	Morin, Wilfrid.
151	Viau, Armand
152	Boileau, Leopold.
152	Boyer, Donat.
152	Jasmin, Godefroy.
162	Cormier, Rodolphe.
162	Larose, Elzear.
162	Lemay, Ferdinand.
165	Renaud, Alexander
167	Duckett, Chas. E.
172	Checoine, Jos. Albert.
172	Fontaine, Felix A.
172	Lemieux, Adalbert.
172	Larose, Eugene.
176	Labrie, Jean.
176	Leveille, Olier.
176	Mongeau, Romeo.
180	Gaudry, Hector
182	Langlois, Georges
186	Belanger, Edouard.
186	DeCarnfel, Maurice B.
186	Desjardine, Lionel A.
186	Lemyre, Gustave L.
186	Rodakir, Paul G.
195	Fortier, Pamphile
197	Dufresne, Charlemange.
197	Vaillancourt, Julien.
201	Brunet, Berthelot.
201	Ouimet, Joseph.
207	Berthelet, Paul
207	Giroux, Alphonse.
207	Saucier, Gustave.
213	Emard, Jos. Ulric
216	Charbonneau, Ferdinand.
216	Chouinard, Valerein.
218	Fortier, Roger.
218	Martin, Emile.
223	Couture, Henri.
223	Desmarais, Isaie.
223	Lemieux, Eliodore.
226	Pichette, Romeo
228	Letourneau, Herve.
228	Rodier, Jos. Phedora
232	Beauchamp, Leandre A.
232	Bernard, Louis Emile.
232	LeRouges, Jos.
236	Lachapelle, Dollard
242	Duval, Eugene.
242	Jeanotte, Jean Baptiste.
242	Lapointe, Wilfrid.
245	Gravel, Alexis.
245	Larose, Jules Armand.
250	Pilon, J. Medard
254	Desjardins, Ernest.
254	Lavigne, Paul Emile.
259	Couture, Mederic
259	Haldenby, John Frederick.
262	Belcourt, Adolphe
264	St. Marie, Arthur
265	Charette, Rodolphe.
265	Lussier, Jules.
267	Gauthier, Hector.
267	Gingras, Joseph.
271	Boyer, Paul.

Standing.	
	Montreal, Que.—Con.
271	Nadon, Raoul
271	Mercille, Jean
278	Delorme, Elphege
278	Morency, Marcel
281	Archambault, Girard
281	Chapleau, Paul
281	Viau, Gibbert
285	Cote, Armand
285	Deslauriers, Fernand
292	Lefebvre. Maurice
293	Genest, Henri
293	Prenovost, Julien A.
296	Caron, Rodolphe
300	Bastien, Jos. H.
300	Sigouin, Alfred
304	Beland, J. Alphege
306	Provost, Hermas
308	Ladouceur, Rene
313	Messier, Jos. P. A.
316	Dufresne, Rene Omer
317	Ethier, Josephat
318	Jobin, Emile
322	Lalonde, J. Alphèe.
323	Gleave, George
323	Verrett, Jos. E. E.
325	Poulin, Arthur
326	Belanger, J. G. A.
328	Deladurantaye, Aime
328	Gravel, Eustache
328	Laporte, Wilfrid
328	Pilon, J. A.
335	Brisbois, Thomas
336	Rivet, Alcide
338	Colfer, John Antony
338	Ravary, Rigis
341	Provost, W.
342	Claude, Eugene Phillipe
344	Lemay, Philias
345	Gagne, Lucien
347	Belanger, Joseph
	Quebec, Que.—
97	Gagnon, Moise
111	Fiset, Adjutor
121	Pouliot, Omer
131	Jobidon, Jules
156	Leclerc, Gerard
156	Parent, Jos. Emile
160	Dusseault, Chas. Henry
193	Shields, Jos. Alfred.
201	Fiset, J. A. O. Rene
201	Theboutot, Joseph
207	LeFrancois, Geo. S.
213	Emond, Jos. J.
226	Forgues, Edmund.
228	Lavallee, Eugene.
236	Dion, Chas.
236	Noel, Jules
245	Bernard, Eugene.
250	Huot, Eugene E.
254	Gingres, Adrien.
292	Duchesneau, Jos. E.
267	Cote, Gerard.
287	Guerin, Richard
287	Picard, J. Eugene
304	Parent, Jos.
306	Rioux, Leo.
308	Garneau, Alphonse.
313	Dugal, Jos. Louis Arthur.
321	Rousseau, Lucien.
328	Renfret, Louis A.
336	Racicot, Omer.
338	Trepanier, Leo.
347	Moisan, J. Fortunat.

Table No. 10.—Lower Grades, December, 1918.—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	St. Agathe des Monts, Que.—
32	O'Rourke, Timothy (R.S.)
	Sherbrooke, Que.—
156	Marcotte, Francis X. E.
182	Girard, Jos. Arthur A.
287	Paradis, Chas. Alfred.
	Fredericton, N.B.—
320	Fowler, Kenneth E.
	St. John, N.B.—
45	Browne, Thos. B. (R.S.)
61	Donovan, Clement King (R.S.)
165	Herrington, Geo. Maxwell.

Standing.	
	Kentville, N.S.—
59	Johns, William (R.S.)
	Halifax, N.S.—
201	O'Brien, Michael D.
245	Keddy, Robert H.
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
73	Hunter, Jas. Wilfred (R.S.)
	Sydney, N.S.—
96	Wallace, George.

Supplementary List for the above Examination.

Standing.

Vancouver, B.C.—
Robertson, Archibald (R.S.)

Saskatoon, Sask.—
Grant, A. A. (R.S.)
Jankelson, Bernard.
Potter, Hiram A.

London, Ont.—
Hennessy, Thomas (R.S.)

Toronto, Ont.—
Norton, Earl H. (R.S.)
McLeod, Charles J. (R.S.)
Gribble, Thomas.

Kingston, Ont.—
Braunton, John Thomas (R.S.)

Standing.

Ottawa, Ont.—
Seguin, Joseph (R.S.)
Ouellette, Arsidas.

Montreal, P.Q.—
Emard, Arthur (R.S.)
Cardinal, Phillippe.
Scott, Jas. C.
Ethier, Hector.
Lamoureux, Jos.
Gregoire, A. Herbert.
Corbeil, Albert.
Bégin, Elphege.

St. Agathe des Monts, P.Q.—
Charbonneau, Elzear, R.S.

II.—General Competitive Examination for Positions as Typists (Grade C), held throughout the Dominion on the 13th December, 1918.

Standing.	
	Toronto, Ont.—
60	Kerr, Florence M.
	Brockville, Ont.—
67	Barber, Margery Audry
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Lynch, Mary.
2	Carey, Marie Anna
4	Damson, Gertrude Irene
5	Fortier, Agatha J.
6	Sleeth, Elsie B.
7	DesRivieres, Cecile.
8	Bracken, Marguerite G.
9	Drew, Nora A.
9	Hanratty, Kathryn
9	Jones, Mary Agnes
12	Richer, Gertrude
13	Parisien, Aline
14	Kinch, Lyda M.
15	Nezan, Marguerite
17	Barclay, Agnes F.
19	Scott, Nellie
20	Gordon, Gladys I.
22	Fenton, Jean
23	Bell, Esther
24	Dooner, Mary I.
24	Jandrew, Catherine E.
26	Chene, Benoite
27	Lavois, Fernande
28	Lyons, Margaret M.
29	Newton, Annie Mary

Standing.	
31	Bessette, Marie T.
32	Paradis, A. Eugenie
33	Conroy, Robertine
34	Savage, Iva E.
35	MacDougall, Mabel
36	Quinn, Etta
37	Van Dusen, Flossie I.
39	Lemieux, Leda
40	Annable, Helen
40	Salter, Eleanore C.
42	Doyle, Adelaide
43	Cochrane, Lillian E.
43	Gorman, Mary
45	Brady, Hilda M.
46	Emery, Rhea E.
47	Quevillon, Bertha
48	Lally, Bernice I.
49	Seguin, Simone.
50	McCarthy, Kathleen
51	Dea, Mary Louise
52	Ward, Marjorie F.
53	Young, Harriet E.
54	Bloom, Lillie
54	Campbell, Daisy C.
56	Montpetit, Fleurette
58	Kellough, May C.
60	McNally, Marion.
62	Paradis, Graziella
62	Picard, Marie R. I.
64	Ladouceur, Paula
64	Belanger, M. Jeanne

Table No. 10—Typists (Grade C), December, 1918.—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
66	Robertson, Olive A.
67	Colonnier, Hermine
69	Miller, Verena M.
70	Moran, Rose Mary
70	Arthur, Christine
72	Valiquette, Olive.
73	Brady, Loretto
74	Foley, Sara F.
75	Legault, Ida.
76	Blackburn, Rovina B.
78	Perry, Rita.
79	Belanger, Lorenza
79	Reinhardt, Mercedes
	Montreal, P.Q.—
3	Bergeron, Irma
18	Charest, Alphonse
20	Motard, Gilbert.
56	Loyer, Jeanne
59	Poupart, Georges
77	Vinet, Adolphe
	Quebec, P.Q.—
30	Gregoire, Marie B.
81	Gagnon, Christopher
	Halifax, N.S.—
16	Van Blarcom, Muriel J.
	Dartmouth, N.S.—
37	Corkery, Matilda

Supplementary List for the above Examinations.

(A)

Standing.	
	Victoria—
3	Hastings, Georgiana
	Calgary, Alta.—
6	Hulbert, Genevieve
	Sherbrooke, Que.—
5	Genest, Gabrielle
	St. John, N.B.—
4	MacDowell, Charlotte, I.
	Halifax, N.S.—
1	Lawlor, Corinne F.
	Yarmouth, N.S.—
2	Crowell, Katherine E.

(B)

Standing.	
	Calgary, Alta.—
6	Hillocks, Edith E.
	Winnipeg, Man.—
21	Nash, Fannie H. G.
	London, Ont.—
8	MacArthur, Ada. I.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Champagne, Fortunat
2	Murphy, Greta
3	Gibson, Martha
5	DeGagne, Germaine
7	Stothers, Elizabeth M.
99	Eynouf, Emma P.
14	Gleeson, Kathleen
15	Moss, Mary F.
16	Leclerc, Loretta
18	Brule, Lena
19	Quevillon, Henri
20	Hill, Lillian O.
22	Racotte, E.
23	Bennett, Annie F.
	Sherbrooke, Que.—
12	Dunn, Marion
24	Aubin, Regina
	Montreal, Que.—
4	Letourneaux, Gabrielle
10	Major, Laura
13	Villemaire, Rossanna
17	Pilon, Gertrude
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
11	McQuaid, Agnes

III.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Stenographers (Grade C) held throughout the Dominion on the 13th December, 1918.

Standing.	
	Calgary, Alta.—
3	Hobkirk, Irma
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
2	Geldart, Ethel G.
	Brockville, Ont.—
46	Mallery, Velma V.
	Bayfield, Ont.—
56	Ross, Sara M.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Drew, Dorothy Agnes
4	Noel, Amela
5	McRorie, W. Winnifred
6	Douglas, Agnes M.
7	Richter, Rebecca
9	Spicer, Ivy Marie
12	Cocker, Hazel.
13	O'Connor, Leona M.
14	Dolan, Kathleen Mary
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
15	Baxter, G. Mary
16	Jones, Alice E.
17	McRorie, Hazel E.
18	Quinn, Marie Coral
18	Roy, Rita
20	Buck, Laura E.
20	Lynch, Mary K.
22	Ready, Euretta B.
23	Hird, Dora F.
24	Reed, Florence
25	Cook, Edith I.
25	McKinley, Emily Margaret
28	Fleury, Aurette
29	Cleland, Gertrude
30	McEwen, Evelyn
30	Steele, Hilda Jean
32	Campsall, Nettie May
33	James, Ruby Ellen.
34	Diguer, Susan C.
34	Joad, Annie E.

Table No. 10.—Stenographers (Grade C), December, 1918—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
36	Pooler, Gladys C.
37	Simmons, Iva S.
39	McCann, Monica U.
40	MacKenzie, Lilian
41	Sanderson, Freda W.
42	Yott, Horize
43	Potter, Jane C.
44	Perreault, Annie E.
45	Shaver, Nellie E.
48	McCorkell, Margaret M.
49	Caldwell, Pearl M.
51	Gibbard, F. Mildred
52	Fenton, Marjorie F.
52	Lamb, J. Jos.
55	Kelly, Gladys E.
57	McCarthy, Theresa
58	Alexander, Eva
59	Presley, Annie
60	Roy, Josette
61	Palen, Lula Irene

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
62	Dilworth, Ethel Elizabeth
64	Alexander, Erma V.
65	Leech, Ina A.
66	Spratt, Dorothy
67	McGahey, Honora Pearl
	Montreal, P.Q.—
47	McPhee, N. F.
63	Laporte, Lucia
	Quebec, P.Q.—
7	Quellet, Gabrielle
10	Bruneau, Lucienne
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—
11	Rousseau, Blondine
50	Carrier, Marie E.
	Hull, P.Q.—
27	Lacombe, Albertini.
37	Dowd, Annie M.
54	O'Neil, Ella Rose

Supplementary List for the above Examinations.

Standing.	
	Windsor, Ont.—
10	Elliott, Rita
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Smith, May
2	Horne, Nellie
4	Ferguson, Hazel M.
5	Gillespie, Jas. C.
6	Moran, Kathryn
8	Colonnier, Jean
9	Burgess, Stella J. G.
13	Douglas, Helen

Standing.	
	Montreal, P.Q.—
7	Gravel, Bernadette
	La Tuque, P.Q.—
3	Dupon, A. A.
	Halifax, N.S.—
10	Bennett, Eugenie M.
12	Hardy, Edith H.

IV.—General Competitive Examination for Positions as Clerks (Grade C) held throughout the Dominion on the 13th December, 1918.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
45	Pim, Laura May
	Vancouver, B.C.—
12	Salter, Frank (R.S.)
14	Halstead, Walter (R.S.)
15	Rogers, James (R.S.)
21	Humphrey, Frank J. (R.S.)
29	Etchell, Charles (R.S.)
31	White, Percy Thos. A. (R.S.)
155	Catteral, Albert E.
	Prince Rupert, B.C.—
10	Frost, John Jas. K. (R.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
1	Fraser, Donald (R.S.)
25	Philip, Alexander (R.S.)
190	Hunter, Merle.
	Moosejaw, Sask.—
12	Chisholm, J. P. (R.S.)
257	Boyd, Sadie E.
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
34	Sutton, Joseph (R.S.)
	Regina, Sask.—
164	Lewis, Lewis H.
164	McCusker, Kathleen
240	Spooner, Harold J.
268	Bishop, Claude A.
	Brandon, Man.—
190	Coldridge, Richard H.

Standing.	
	Winnipeg, Man.—
30	Hodgson, Robert (R.S.)
180	Hislop, Gordon B.
	London, Ont.—
3	Burton, Cornelius H. (R.S.)
28	McCallum, Roy Clifford (R.S.)
31	Marr, J. C. (R.S.)
32	Shaver, Walter W. (R.S.)
237	Colville, Francis K.
	Woodstock, Ont.—
210	Hallister, Catherine C.
	Toronto, Ont.—
6	Harris, Albert Ed. (R.S.)
16	McConkey, Robert H. (R.S.)
18	Smith, Sidney H. (R.S.)
19	Lee, Godfrey (R.S.)
20	McLeod, Wm. John (R.S.)
23	Keating, Cyril L. (R.S.)
25	Savage, Albert C. (R.S.)
36	Watson, Daniel (R.S.)
88	Coughlan, Cecile
94	Ryan, Stella E.
103	McKinnon, Robert
109	Mimms, Jean Dorothy
190	Anderson, Percival M.
240	Hawson, Mildred
244	Wells, Edith J.
252	Brown, Keziah
254	Rose, Léa G.

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade C), December, 1918—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Peterborough, Ont.—
227	Archer, Madge E.
	Kingston, Ont.—
2	Smith, Stanley (R.S.)
24	Sturgeon, Wilfred O. (R.S.)
76	Moore, Elsie M.
238	Armstrong, Gladys W.
	Brockville, Ont.—
242	Kuhn, Shirley R.
263	Wing, Madeline G.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
5	Walker, Thomas E. (R.S.)
7	Fanning, Wm. A. (R.S.)
9	Connelly, Percy A. (R.S.)
21	McHugh, Francis G. J. (R.S.
33	Connelly, Jos. Russell (R.S.)
37	Brigginshaw, Mary H.
38	Craig, Florence B.
39	Robinson, Lelia M.
40	McCord, Evelyn M.
41	Boyd, Florence Edythe
42	Govenlock, Edith
43	Bates, Anna E.
44	MacArthur, Christina L.
47	Blondin, Laura
47	Sherlock, Agatha
49	Dixon, Kathleen H.
49	Tierney, Anna
51	Bourgault, Jos. E.
52	Graham, Estella I. M.
53	McIntyre, Hannah F.
54	Falls, Iva A.
55	Daly, Katherine L.
56	Doherty, Brigid
57	Millar, Grace V.
58	Payette, Alice M.
60	Lewis, Gladys E.
62	Dickinson, Jessie E.
63	Hopper, Myrtle Mary
64	Pepper, Laura C.
65	Prud'homme, Clare
66	Walsh, Marion
68	O'Connor, Florence
69	Sullivan, Teresa M.
70	Labelle, Marie B.
73	Chamberlin, Bessie
74	Cullock, Maida G.
75	Hartney, Bernardine
77	Donavan, Mary M.
78	Bowland, Beatrice B.
81	Davis, Bertha L. L.
81	St. Denis, Catherine
83	McFadden, Mary E.
89	Cranston, May G.
92	Aikin, Anna
92	Hogan, Aileen
96	Howard, Kathleen
97	Menard, Hectorine
97	McCreary, Mable
102	Tallon, Margaret V.
103	West, Maude E.
105	Troy, Leila M.
109	Conroy, Margaret W.
111	Workman, Grace M.
112	Bradley, Yvonne G.
112	O'Connor, Beatrice
114	Houston, Marguerite M.
114	Proulx, Marie A.
116	Campeau, Jos. Albert
118	Houston, Jessie L.
118	Parker, E. Mary
120	Murphy, Lucy E.
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
121	O'Rielly, Cecile
122	Blair, Alfred E.
123	Barker, Mary Jane
125	Beaulieu, Corinne
126	Pennock, Grange C.
127	Sirois, Jos. A.
128	Burgess, Thos. J.
130	St. Laurent, Marguerite
131	Noonan, Clara C.
132	Tully, Margaret E.
133	Fraser, Geo. E. K.
135	Allan, Margaret T.
135	Allan, Evelyn E.
138	Currie, Martha Agnes
138	Lynch, Bessie M.
138	Payette, Florence
138	Scott, Clarissa
142	MacDougall, Mary Jean
144	Whitelaw, Cecil
145	Larose, Germaine
147	Adamson, Agnes
148	Burke, Wm. Thos.
148	Coursolles, Henri
148	Mahon, Garmeen
151	Lally, John Patrick
152	Storie, Cassie M.
152	Tate, Edna E.
154	Stewart, Isabelle
155	McNulty, Annie Ethel
155	Trudel, Albiana
158	Hall, Lyla
159	Argue, Hazel M.
159	Brown, Ruby Alma
159	Bush, Hilda Frances
162	Gillissie, Lillian M.
162	Armstrong, Samuel B.
164	Needham, Hubert E.
168	Caron, Stella
169	Genen, Abram
172	Lang, Geo. A.
172	Lagreniere, Eva Emma
174	Bartlett, John F.
175	Cullen, Virginia J.
175	Mabee, Roy Clifton
178	Waldron, Lilian May
183	Diguer, M. Joseph
183	Ryan, Inez Alma
185	Martin, Evelyn K.
188	McCoy, Frederick H.
190	Lynn, Eva R.
190	Hurray, Thomas D.
190	Pilon, Agnes M.
198	Eplett, Wilhelmine L.
200	Capston, Greta
200	Gauthier, Bertha
200	Grimes, Sarah A.
204	McLaughlin, Carmel
205	Hilton, George Ed.
206	Bigras, Gabrielle
206	Dixon, Evelyn A.
206	Doucet, Mary A.
206	Mulvihill, Katie M.
210	Black, Hubart S.
212	Moore, Helen M.
218	Paterson, Anna H.
219	Ferguson, Mildred A.
221	Partridge, Florence Rose
223	Foran, Edna M.
223	Moorehead, Kathleen M.
225	Jeannisse, Antonio
229	Bennett, Catharine E.
232	Bryson, Lucretia

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade C), December, 1918—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
223	Comrie, Letta M.
233	Rainooth, Margarie E.
236	Dugas, J. Firmin
238	Slack, Edith A.
246	Lyons, Agnes M.
250	Brown, Marjorie
252	Eagleson, Melvina
255	Campbell, Margaret A.
259	Leonard, Grenville B.
260	Wilson, Clara.
262	Mooney, Vera
265	Halpin, Erwin
267	Smyth, Andrew
	Fort William, Ont.—
164	Rae, Alice M.
	North Bay—
185	Johnston, Albert L.
199	Newton, Paul M.
	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.—
105	Lacours, Anita
	Montreal, P.Q.—
58	L'Heureux, Jos. L. C.
67	Lacombe, Albert Jos. A.
71	Beaugraud-Champagne, Arthur
79	Tourigny, Olivier
80	Cadotte, Jean
86	Abram, Josaphat
89	Rousseau, L. George
95	Beaudoin, Armand
107	Laflamme, Edouard K.
107	Major, Herve
123	Lamothe, Jos. H.
132	Cartier, Ephrasia.
135	Viens, Marie A.
145	Leonard, Paul Ernest
170	Mercier, Armande
178	Cormier, Armand
185	Dorval, Rolando
189	Lepine, J. A. Gaston
190	Giroux, Joseph P. C.
200	Robert, Lionel
212	Beauregard, Hon.
212	Laurin, Zotique
217	Lamoureux, Victoria
220	Forest, Francois X.
225	Comtois, Max.
244	Decary, Paul A.
246	Breton, Joseph N.
249	Turcot, Henri
256	Poitras, Rose
257	Poitras, Anna
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—
190	Taylor, Mary M.
235	Abbott, Jean E.

Standing.	
	Quebec, P.Q.—
35	Tremblay, Andre A. (R.S.)
46	Croteau, Marie Anna E.
71	Bolduc, Jos. L. N.
84	Benoit, Antonio
86	LaBrecque, Jos. A.
97	Béland, Bertha
129	Drolet, J. Alphonse
170	Roy, Jos. A. L.
181	Baillairge, Naomi J.
215	Gagnon, Gerard
215	Gagnon, Louis R.
221	Dupont, Paul Emile
228	Filteau, Joseph L. A.
242	Danglade, Felixine
246	Breton, Jos. N.
250	Tasse, Ladislas
261	Pelletier, Germaine
266	Guay, Marie C. B.
	St. John, N.B.—
91	Emerson, Lillian D.
175	Quinn, Evelyn
	Fredericton, N.B.—
268	Risteen, Fred R.
270	McAdam, K. R.
	Annapolis Royal, N.S.—
4	How, L. M.
	Kentville, N.S.—
8	Estabrooke, Geo. H.
142	Arnel, Frederick J.
182	Messenger, Chas.
	Pictou, N.S.—
61	Godfrey, Arthur
	Meteghan, N.S.—
229	German, Harry L.
	Grand Bay, N.B.—
101	Thompson, Rae C.
	Dartmouth, N.S.—
11	Hill, Chester L. (R.S.)
229	Murray, Kenneth
	Amherst, N.S.—
17	Hogan, John Chas. (R.S.)
	Bedford, P.E.I.—
84	Morris, Loretta M.
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
27	McNeill, John A. (R.S.)
264	MacLeod, Leith S.

Supplementary Lists for the above Examination.

(A)

Standing.	
	Winnipeg, Man.—
13	Frazer, Robert M.
	Toronto, Ont.—
1	Breakell, Henry G. (R.S.)
3	Whitehurst, Squire H. (R.S.)
4	Greenhaigh, Walter (R.S.)
12	Leavitt, Beatrice J.
15	MacAulay, Marguerite I.
	Guelph, Ont.—
7	Lees, John Y. (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
5	Scafe, D. C. (R.S.)
6	Hind, E. Sidney (R.S.)
9	Horton, Fred W. (R.S.)
10	Beaudry, Yvonne.
11	Kearns, Elizabeth E.
14	Hanes, Elizabeth A.
16	Roodman, Jack.
	Montreal, P.Q.—
8	Jackson, John (R.S.)
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
2	Ritchie, Geo. E. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade C), December, 1918—*Continued.*

(B)

Standing.	
	Edmonton, Alta.—
	Wampler, C. (R.S.)
	Moosejaw, Alta.—
	Webb, A. E.
	Winnipeg, Man.—
	Reid, John R. (R.S.)
	Lubotta, Joe.
	Toronto, Ont.—
	Donn, Max.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
	Laflamme, Leda
	Roy, J. Amedee
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
	Dea, Margaret
	Caplin, Emanuel
	Kelly, Hugh John
	Horne, Mina
	Graham, Eula L.
	Howe, Martin
	McLaughlin, Charles W.
	Montreal, P.Q.—
	Simard, Ernest (R.S.)
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—
	Cunningham, A. Gray (R.S.)
	Quebec, P.Q.—
	Laliberte, Louis N.

V. General Competitive Examination for Positions as Stenographers (Grade B) held throughout the Dominion on the 13th December, 1918.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
1	Merriman, Frederick J. (R.S.)
7	Olding, Agnes M.
	Esquimalt, B.C.—
4	Parkinson, Hilda G.
	Calgary, Alta.—
22	Dowsett, Ethel
	Toronto, Ont.—
25	Chivrell, Irene Elizabeth
	Ottawa, Ont.—
2	Taylor, Jessie Elizabeth
5	Marks, Gladys Elizabeth
5	Vallillee, Mary B.
8	Carter, Mary Christine
9	McKibbon, Helen Langwill
10	Eades, Pearl
11	Fitzgerald, Gladys W.
12	Thorburn, Gladys Octavia
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
13	Gregoire, Anna
14	Gillespie, Muriel
15	Bennie, Edith Lillian
16	Campbell, Hazel Dorothy
17	Balmer, Marion
18	Siddall, Jetta J. E.
19	Davis, Lena May
20	Dixon, Genevieve Mary
21	Murphy, Theresa B.
23	Taber, Grace W.
24	Wright, Doronthy L.
	Peterborough, Ont.—
26	Anderson, Mabel Gladys
	Hull, Que.—
27	Lecourt, Mary B. T.
	Halifax, N.S.—
3	Linton, Dorothy Claire

VI. General Competitive Examination for Positions as Clerks (Grade B) held throughout the Dominion on the 13th December, 1918.

Standing.	
	Frank, Alta.—
23	MacDonald, Wm. W. (R.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
17	Scammell, E. J. (R.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
10	McMahon, Wm. Henry (R.S.)
19	Hamilton, Walter Herbert (R.S.)
	London, Ont.—
2	Paddell, Harry W. (R.S.)
9	Kippen, John M. (R.S.)
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—
16	Waddle, Hodgson (R.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—
12	Mason, Arthur (R.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
1	Kerfoot, Richard R. (R.S.)
15	Dickson, Benjamin H. (R.S.)
63	Robertson, Ruth
	Ottawa, Ont.—
3	Lanceley, Wm. H. (R.S.)
4	Dayboll, Edgar (R.S.)
5	Garrett, Chas. Ed. C. (R.S.)
6	Hardy, Francis A. (R.S.)
7	Baxter, Allan C. (R.S.)
8	Ward, Stanley Wm. (R.S.)
11	McGannon, Chas. Wm. (R.S.)
14	Potter, Guy R. L. (R.S.)
20	Nichol, Harold W. (R.S.)
26	Porter, Harriet M.
29	MacKay, Nellie K.
30	Marier, Marie A.
31	Gibson, Edwin
31	McCaugherty, Pearl
33	Orr, Trelford E.
34	Byers, May
35	Allan, Lilian K.
36	Davis, Wm. L.
37	Green, Annie
38	Aronson, Bernard M.
39	McGuire, Allan C.

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade B), December, 1918—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
41	Coxon, Thomas I.
42	Telford, Jessie M.
43	Phelan, Vincent C.
43	Rock, Gregory Jos.
45	Ambridge, Wm. George.
46	Mann, Jean.
48	Bogie, Gladys A.
48	O'Shaughnessy, Margaret
50	Perrin, Ernest H.
50	Gillis, Katherine C.
52	DeLisle, Nora A.
53	Dart, Robert Harry.
54	Orr, Lillian Dorris
54	Bourdeau, Conrad
56	Fraleigh, Emma M.
57	Hopkins, Garnett R.
58	Watts, Luella M.
59	Crosier, Ida Maude
59	McCleskey. Kathleen
61	Gauvin, Gilles E.
61	Nelson, Margaret
64	Glosson, Emile.
65	O'Connor, John Luke.

Standing.	
	Chatham, Ont.—
13	Batchelor, Walter John (R.S.)
	Guelph, Ont.—
40	Hamilton, Alice L.
	Windsor, Ont.—
21	Raper, Victor S. (R.S.)
	Hull, P.Q.—
27	Munro, Margaret A.
	Montreal, P.Q.—
18	Hurteau, Oscar (R.S.)
24	Brown, Godfrey S. K. (R.S.)
25	Ironside, Wemyss (R.S.)
47	Mercier, Joseph H.
	Quebec, P.Q.—
28	Hardy, J. Alexander.
	St. John, N.B.—
22	Groves, Frank Ernest (R.S.)

Supplementary Lists for the above Examination.

Standing.

Windsor, Ont.—
Johnston, Hugh Roger (R.S.)

Ottawa, Ont.—
Boucher, Michael Jos.

Standing.

Edmonton, Alta.—
Wortman, S. E.
Scanlon, Mary Rose.

Ottawa, Ont.—
Bannan, Helena.

VII. Competitive Examination for Positions in the Lower Grades, held throughout the Dominion on the 19th February, 1919.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
7	Buss, Arthur (R.S.)
75	Ree, George (R.S.)
	Vancouver, B.C.—
1	Kendall, Ed. Elliott (R.S.)
4	Ellis, Frank (R.S.)
66	Grove, David Wilson (R.S.)
75	Frost, William (R.S.)
106	West, Donald (R.S.)
111	Grace, William (R.S.)
128	Biss, Lewis Edwin (R.S.)
139	Hemming, Leonard (R.S.)
167	Robertson, Archibald (R.S.)
	Edmonton, Alta.—
12	Punt, Henry Wesley (R.S.)
29	Mason, Walter (R.S.)
38	Gross, Samuel (R.S.)
40	McLay, Roy John (R.S.)
53	Henry, Halley (R.S.)
63	O'Donnell, William (R.S.)
71	McKenzie, Andrew (R.S.)
106	Cook, George (R.S.)
147	Rodda, Richard E. (R.S.)
152	Hobden, John, (R.S.)
183	Harvey, Ernest J. A. (R.S.)
185	Molyneux, William (R.S.)
226	Bell, George T.
	Lethbridge, Alta.—
187	Pettley, Edgar John (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Calgary, Alta.—
24	Brown, Harry (R.S.)
48	O'Hara, John (R.S.)
53	Sexton, Jos. (R.S.)
56	Talbot, George F. (R.S.)
71	Cheney, Ernest (R.S.)
90	Higginson, Geo. E. (R.S.)
125	Robinson, John (R.S.)
125	Wilson, John (R.S.)
133	Jones, Edward (R.S.)
151	McPhee, Donald (R.S.)
176	Bailey, James (R.S.)
	Moosejaw, Sask.—
71	Delamont, Edward F. (R.S.)
955	Smith, John (R.S.)
228	Shields, William.
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
233	Depper, Joseph (R.S.)
83	Dagg, Walter H. (R.S.)
97	Scott, Sparling H. (R.S.)
123	Walker. A. J. (R.S.)
143	Hull, John (R.S.)
151	Ross, Samuel (R.S.)
176	Sim, Robert (R.S.)
212	Jankelson, Bernard.
	Regina, Sask.—
32	Copley, Richard D. (R.S.)
66	Gilbert, Percy C. (R.S.)

Table No 10.—Lower Grades, February, 1919.—*Continued.*

STANDING.	
	Brandon, Man.—
106	Williams, Thos. A. Ed. (R.S.)
146	Hunt, Archibald J. (R.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
136	Langstaff, Henry Ed. (R.S.)
224	Armishaw, Mac.
236	Montgomery, E. O.
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—
111	Cheer, William H. (R.S.)
	London, Ont.—
31	Davis, Fred. Chas. (R.S.)
40	Hole, Albert Ernest (R.S.)
40	Kolb, Jacob Herbert (R.S.)
61	Brabyn, Frank (R.S.)
93	Dale, George Albert (R.S.)
99	Kelland, Robert George (R.S.)
106	Bapty, Cecil William (R.S.)
175	Cranney, Earl (R.S.)
	Woodstock, Ont.—
266	Cardock, George Edward (R.S.)
78	Parker, Robert Norman (R.S.)
110	Seagrove, Alfred George (R.S.)
	Kitchener, Ont.—
26	Kneebone, Edward V. (R.S.)
35	Pollard, Harry William (R.S.)
165	Armitage, Louis Ed. (R.S.)
194	Schreiber, Alfred Geo.
	Guelph, Ont.—
86	Titt, Alfred John (R.S.)
117	Calver, James Percy (R.S.)
170	Walton, Benjamin Lewis (R.S.)
	Niagara Falls, Ont.—
117	Gamble, Robbie B. (R.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—
15	Mills, Herbert Alfred (R.S.)
18	Fenton, Robert (R.S.)
60	Goss, Arthur (R.S.)
83	Thomson, Raymond (R.S.)
90	Hannah, Albert (R.S.)
97	Bull, Harry Cecil (R.S.)
117	Blathwayt, George (R.S.)
160	Cardwell, Gordon V. (R.S.)
171	Burns, Edward Jos. (R.S.)
249	Daniels, William
	Toronto, Ont.—
2	Silman, P. W. (R.S.)
3	Keenan, William (R.S.)
6	Williams, John Henry (R.S.)
11	Coull, John (R.S.)
11	Woollard, William John (R.S.)
12	Whitehead, Jas. B. (R.S.)
16	LeBas, Edwin (R.S.)
18	McComb, Howard Robt. (R.S.)
18	Talbot, Fred. C. (R.S.)
24	Overy, James A. (R.S.)
29	Cawood, Jas. Wm. (R.S.)
34	Caulcott, Herbert Wm. (R.S.)
35	Morris, George (R.S.)
35	Raggett, William (R.S.)
38	Wiltshire, George (R.S.)
40	Hurley, John Herbert (R.S.)
46	Thompson, Samuel (R.S.)
48	Anderson, William (R.S.)
48	Montgomery, Roderick (R.S.)
56	Woodbury, Albert (R.S.)
63	Davis, Albert F. Wm. (R.S.)

STANDING.	
	Toronto, Ont.—Con.
66	Melvanin, D. (R.S.)
66	Sellen, Wm. T. (R.S.)
71	Chedzoy, William Jas. (R.S.)
75	Punnett, John B. (R.S.)
78	Graham, Thos. (R.S.)
81	Carr, Thos. W. (R.S.)
81	Tuckwell, Jos. (R.S.)
83	Stafford, John Jas. (R.S.)
88	McDonald, Robert H. (R.S.)
90	Bastin, Louis Lewis (R.S.)
93	Sheppard, Chas. A. (R.S.)
99	Quick, William (R.S.)
103	Davies, Zeph. (R.S.)
103	Jones, William (R.S.)
103	O'Connor, Edward (R.S.)
114	Harris, Albert Ed. (R.S.)
114	Spear, Harold A. (R.S.)
117	Armstrong, Chas. Wm. (R.S.)
117	Daugherty, John H. (R.S.)
117	Smith, Angus Chas. (R.S.)
123	Yexley, Louis L. (R.S.)
128	Wilkinson, Garfield E. (R.S.)
133	Cann, George E. (R.S.)
133	Colhoun, David (R.S.)
136	Corneil, Sydney J. W. (R.S.)
139	Davis, Frank J. (R.S.)
139	Harper, Thomas (R.S.)
147	Pugh, William J. (R.S.)
151	Porter, CSlaude Wm. (R.S.)
157	Menzies, Alexander (R.S.)
160	Cooper, Fred. (R.S.)
160	McGowan, Matthew (R.S.)
169	Collins, Clarence P. (R.S.)
173	Clark, Charles (R.S.)
179	Brown, Isaiah Albert (R.S.)
181	Bishop, Albert (R.S.)
181	Smith, William Roy (R.S.)
184	Saville, Sidney (R.S.)
195	Walden, Albert Ernest
202	Radbourne, John Russell
206	Barger, DuBois C.
208	Plank, Stuart W.
208	Culver, George
208	Jenkins, James
214	Harvey, Thomas
215	Tranter, Walter C.
218	Burgess, Alfred Chas.
220	Downing, Fred. H. A.
220	South, George Richard
223	Rogers, Frank M.
230	Stuart, George MacI.
235	Tyrrell, Wm. Edwin
240	Fugard, Robert Douglas
241	Field, Chas. George.
247	Singer, Albert.
252	Harrington, F. Daniel.
	Whitby, Ont.—
8	McCoy, Edwin John (R.S.)
26	Crossman, Thos. Henry (R.S.)
99	Gale, Chas. John (R.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—
136	Rollings, Alfred (R.S.)
151	North, Manford V. (R.S.)
247	Stone, Arthur Roy.
	Brockville, Ont.—
48	Whiting, Ernest F. (R.S.)
56	MacKenzie, John (R.S.)

Table No 10.—Lower Grades, February, 1919.—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
18	Laliberte, Oscar (R.S.)
32	Henshall, Frederick B. (R.S.)
44	Babbage, A. E. (R.S.)
44	Ennismore, Roy Herbert (R.S.)
46	Lindsay, George Arthur (R.S.)
66	Hummel, Percy E. (R.S.)
78	Newman, Arthur William (R.S.)
95	Offer, William George (R.S.)
127	Highlay, Clarence A. (R.S.)
128	Higgins, Hugh (R.S.)
147	Cousineau, Francis Leo (R.S.)
155	Fraser, Alexander (R.S.)
169	Fowler, Frederick (R.S.)
190	Ouellette, J. Arcidas.
198	Bruce, George.
207	Dumoulin, Anasse.
224	Marier, Chas. A.
227	Lacroix, Rene.
232	Manion, Daniel Jos. B.
233	Couroux, Aldoria.
	Montreal, P.Q.—
5	Goldie, Robert (R.S.)
12	Walsh, Cyrus (R.S.)
16	Monahan, James Jos. (R.S.)
18	Mason, Edward (R.S.)
38	Waters, Alfred (R.S.)
61	Stansfield, Jos. P. (R.S.)
61	Cumming, George W. (R.S.)
86	Senecal, Alphonse (R.S.)
88	King, Fred. J. (R.S.)
113	Cowan, Ernest (R.S.)
128	Rozon, Jos. M. (R.S.)
139	Giggey, Jas. W. (R.S.)
143	Gleave, George (R.S.)
157	Hotte, Zotique (R.S.)
163	Godard, Benjamin (R.S.)
165	Rochon, Jos. W. (R.S.)
172	Eagle, Edward (R.S.)
174	Slater, Jos. Richard (R.S.)
185	Ritch, Paul (R.S.)
188	Blouin, Eugene.
189	Mathieu, Jos. A. H.
190	Belanger, Regis.
192	Fournier, Gilbert.
193	Renaud, George.
196	Ouimet, Adonias.
199	Valiquette, Jos. L.

Standing.	
	Montreal, Que.—Con.
204	Ledoux, Emile.
205	Richer, Arthur.
211	Dumontier, Andre.
213	Robert, Francois
215	Tatarinsky, Max.
219	Ledoux, Eugene.
220	Prudhomme, Louis
231	Marcotte, Armand.
236	Gauthier, Nazaire.
236	Robert, Romeo.
242	Saucier, Jos. A.
244	Lavallee, Armand
244	Senecal, Roger
246	Loranger, Philippe.
249	Bourgeois, Claude Roger.
252	Beauchemin, Jos. A.
252	Vezina, Maurice
	Quebec, P.Q.—
200	Martel, Chas. A.
215	Drolet, Raoul.
229	Parent, Omer.
233	Amyot, Eugene.
243	Boucher, L. Philippe.
251	Bégin, Elphege.
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—
196	Sansoucy, Alfred.
236	Michaud, Achille S.
252	Levesque, Jos. W.
	Fredericton, N.B.—
8	Walsh, Francis A. (R.S.)
48	Haley, James (R.S.)
66	Eldridge, Roy Chipman (R.S.)
99	Wills, Charles (R.S.)
147	Pickett, Lewis Eugene (R.S.)
155	Henderson, Frank Edgar (R.S.)
164	Barton, Frank H. R.S.)
167	Knight, Wilfred A. (R.S.)
179	Thompson, Wm. R. (R.S.)
201	Fleet, Charlie A.
	St. John, N.B.—
55	Kee, Chas. S. (R.S.)
114	Lawson, Gordon S. (R.S.)
143	Bryant, Frederick N. (R.S.)
	Halifax, N.S.—
128	Wilson, Percival S. (R.S.)

VIII.—General Competitive Examination for Positions as Typists (Grade C) held throughout the Dominion on the 20th and 21st February, 1919.

Standing.	
	Quebec, P.Q.—
15	Blanchet, Wilfrid.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
2	Deschambrault, Cordelia.
3	Theberge, Ludivine.
4	Parent, Marie A.
5	McCrea, B.
6	Warner, Arla B.
7	Gadbois, Maria V.
8	Maloughney, Agnes Lillian
8	Valles, Yvonne
10	Potvin, Regina.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
11	Foley, Hazel B.
12	Calcutt, Kathleen
12	Lachaine, Emeralda
14	Yettes, Dorothy A.
16	Galipeau, Irenee.
17	Coffey, Beatrice M.
18	Lacourciere, Nancy.
19	Lacourciere, Germaine.
20	Foran, Viola.
	Brockville, Ont.—
1	Traill, Gordon A., R.S.

Tabl N 10.—Typists (Grade C), February, 1919—*Continued.*

Supplementary Lists for the above Examinations.

Standing.	
	(A)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
6	Nash, Fannie H.
	Toronto, Ont.—
14	Riddell, Reta Isabell.
	Brockville, Ont.—
10	Quigley, Anna Pearl.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Faulkner, Gilberte.
2	McRitchie, Jean Olive.
3	Gorman, Pearl Alice.
4	Brule, Lena
4	Cram, Laura E.
8	Burne, Mary Gertrude.
9	Racette, Eliza.
11	Munro, Agnes.
12	Quinn, Alice A.
15	Lafleur, Laurenza.
16	Palen, Elsie Gertrude.
18	Dowling, M. Hattie.
	Montreal, P.Q.—
6	Racine, Laura.
	Quebec, Que.—
13	Cimon, Marie Alma.
	Victoria, B.C.—
17	McBride, Donalda Mary.
	(B)
	Calgary, Alta.—
2	Hulbert, Genevieve D.
	Regina, Sask.—
5	Ballagh, Linda Mae
5	Childs, Beatrice May
	London, Ont.—
10	Beckett, Margaret
11	MacArthur, Ada Irene
	Brantford, Ont.—
4	Slaght, Wilton Roy Allan
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Bradley, Florence
5	Paul, Mildred Irene
9	Murphy, Alice
	Quebec, Que.—
8	Pelletier, Arselia
	Halifax, N.S.—
3	Strachan, Florence Isabel
	(C)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Alexander, Bessie E.
	Casey, (Mrs.) Cora M. C.
3	Douglas, Agnes M.
4	Hill, Gladys Mabel
5	Craig, Mary Alice Jean
6	Hawkins, Bertha May
8	Byers, Evelyn
8	Gerow, Iva May
10	Hurlbert, Phyllis M.
11	Hetherington, Irene R.
12	Bannan, Helena
13	Decesse, Irene
	Halifax, N.S.—
7	Hardy, Edith Helena
	(D)
	Edmonton, Alta.—
1	Cronk, William Ernest (R.S.)
2	Deacon, Reginald (R.S.)
44	Craig, Leah

Standing.	
	Lethbridge, Alta.—
19	Hallworth, Edna
22	Boulton, Emily Vyvian
	London, Ont.—
3	Clark, Harry William James (R.S.)
	Brockville, Ont.—
26	Hollister, Aileen Edith
33	Gray, Helen Marjorie
35	Reid, Rhoda Mary.
53	McIntomney, Mary Alice
60	Johnston, Elizabeth
	Chatham, Ont.—
10	Fitzgerald, Margaret.
11	Perley, M. K. Florence.
23	Dionne, Germaine Cecilia.
37	Donovan, Elizabeth A.
48	Henderson, Bessie Frances.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
5	Ingall, Gertrude L.
9	Clark, Helen Anne
12	Robertson, Meda
14	Stephens, Florence
15	Fitzimmons, Nellie Isabel
20	Croshaw, Helen Emily
20	Sheman, Anna
25	Journeaux, Elizabeth Mary
27	Bell, Vera A.
27	Goldsmith, Rae
29	Guibord, Marie-Blanche
31	Walker, Lydia Annie
32	Wackid, Ida
36	Hart, Reginald F. C.
40	Alexander, Maymie Ethel
40	Geroux, Marie A.
45	Smallwood, Gladys
46	Keays, Ethel Evelyn
47	Chivers, Lillian W.
48	Cavin, Alma Helen
50	Foster, Carson B.
50	Walters, Lillian
55	LeCappelain, Julia Regina
56	Wright, Rhea Bessie
58	Goth, Ethel Ida
58	O'Keefe, Carrie Gertrude
61	Blythe, Ruth G.
62	Fortier, Irene
	Montreal, Que.—
16	Jacob, Martin Octave
18	Casavant, Gladys
	Quebec, Que.—
6	Gauvin, Isabelle
50	Belanger, Marie A. Eva
	St. Stephen, Que.—
7	Stuart, Margaret E.
12	Hyslop, Lena Florence
	Halifax, N.S.—
8	Henderson, Josephine.
17	Hawes, Rita Agnes.
24	Chambers, Doris Woodman.
29	Glassey, Marion Adele.
33	Muir, Elizabeth Irene.
37	Brown, Katherine M.
39	Van Buskirk, Jean.
42	Colwell, Evelyn Marie.
43	MacDonald, Eva.
53	Phelan, Alice Mary.
57	Crosby, Eva Noreen.

Table No. 10.—Stenographers (Grade C), February, 1919.

IX. General Competitive Examination for Positions as Stenographers (Grade C) held throughout the Dominion on the 20th and 21st of February, 1919.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Mason, F. Norma
2	O'Connor, Annie Louise.
4	Murphy, Greta M.
5	Dooley, Thomas P.
6	Broom, Tessie H.
7	McKenna, Elizabeth.
8	Maxwell, Vida.
9	O'Brien, Anna.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
13	Enright, Florence
13	Wilson, Florence F.
15	Landry, Nelida.
	Montreal, P.Q.—
3	Marmen, M. Margaret A.
10	Seguin, Antoinette.
11	Dulong, Claudia
11	Richardson, Anna M.

Supplementary Lists for the above Examination.

(A)

Standing.	
	Edmonton, Alta.—
4	Wortman, Sarah Elise.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Reid, Harold Eldon (R.S.)
2	Farley, Mary Blanche.
5	Kelly, Helena Kathleen
5	Liston, Mary Catherine

Standing.	
	Halifax, N.S.—
3	Fry, Ella May.

(B)

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Thompson, Mary Beatrice.
2	Gillespie, James Coleman.
3	Eastman, Anna Alma.

X. General Competitive Examination for Clerks (Grade C) held throughout the Dominion on the 20th and 21st days of February, 1919.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—
1	Allen, Henry George (R.S.)
5	Grove, D. W. (R.S.)
6	Carrigan, John T. (R.S.)
17	Harper, Reginald (R.S.)
34	Ellis, Frank (R.S.)
35	Somers, Hornsby (R.S.)
38	Gardiner, Frederick (R.S.)
92	Hindmarsh, Albert N. Thos.
	Medicine Hat, Alta.—
81	Coursey, Harold William.
93	McBain, Harold H.
	Calgary, Alta.—
12	Whittaker, William (R.S.)
13	Scarisbrick, Walter (R.S.)
40	Clowes, Henry (R.S.)
45	Brough, Robt. (R.S.)
	Moosejaw, Sask.—
2	Parks, Robert (R.S.)
39	Corkish, John (R.S.)
79	Gibson, Gertrude Agnes.
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
49	Carmichael, John.
79	St. Jacques, Adhemar
	Regina, Sask.—
22	Murchison, Gordon (R.S.)
26	Glass, David (R.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
74	Jones, Thomas John
89	Crowther, Alfred
90	Fielder, George
	Port Arthur, Ont.—
60	Northan, Richard L.
	North Bay, Ont.—
61	Hamilton, J. Victor

Standing.	
	Windsor, Ont.—
7	Pettypiece, Lloyd Jos. (R.S.)
20	Moody, John Walter (R.S.)
	Sarnia, Ont.—
96	Currie, John Smith
	London, Ont.—
14	Edmonds, Frederick A. (R.S.)
94	Flaherty, Joseph A.
	Woodstock, Ont.—
99	Hollister, Dorothy
	Kitchener, Ont.—
27	Axt, Irvin G. (R.S.)
62	Strub, Albert Peter
76	Uttley, James T.
	Guelph, Ont.—
23	Steels, Alvie (R.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—
3	Catherwood, Clarence R. (R.S.
8	Fielding, Charles H. (R.S.)
28	Jempson, Percy (R.S.)
29	Clarkson, Frank (R.S.)
50	Fagan, Beatrice.
	Toronto, Ont.—
9	Talbot, Fred. Cecil (R.S.)
10	Hutt, Fred., R.S.
18	Willoughby, William John (R.S.)
19	Whitehead, John (R.S.)
25	Butt, E. William F. (R.S.)
31	King, Joseph (R.S.)
37	Purvis, Herbert W. (R.S.)
43	Davies, Arthur (R.S.)
44	Melvanin, Daniel (R.S.)
46	Gibson, William Ed. (R.S.)
47	Parrett, Alfred Henry (R.S.)
51	McCormick, Barbara.
69	Cameron, Lillian Margaret.

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade C), February, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Whitby, Ont.—
16	Ross, Glenn H. (R.S.)
32	Brooks, Edward G. (R.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—
4	Stayner, Frank H. (R.S.)
24	Stevenson, Alex. J. (R.S.)
73	Dawson, Edna
	Ottawa, Ont.—
11	Hackett, Fred. Arthur (R.S.)
30	Clendinnen, Ivan Carman (R.S.)
31	Routhier, Cora
53	MacMillan, Henry L.
56	Gouin, Eva
58	Colbert, Edgar R.
63	Giroux, O. Raoul
65	Falkner, Mildred B.
66	Delaney, Margaret
70	Kirby, Donald Smith
71	Empey, Frances E.
72	MacDonald, Annie May
81	Mercier, Leontine
84	Deslauriers, Joseph H.
85	Henderson, Eva A.
87	Day, Doris A.
91	Shuttleworth, Wilbur I.
95	Howe, Martin
97	Tourangeau, Barbara
98	Cameron, J. Leonard
100	McLaughlin, Charles W.
101	Meloughney, John Patrick

Standing.	
	Montreal, Que.—
15	Dubuc, Arthur (R.S.)
54	Belanger, Regis
55	Allard, Adolphe
57	Lanthier, Ernest
75	Brisebois, J. L. Conrad
78	Proulx, Jos. A. H.
86	Ethier, Rodolphe
	Quebec, P.Q.—
59	Savard, Jos. Jean
66	Dubuc, Joseph
66	Turcotte, Aline
81	Hebert, Paul Emile
88	DeVarennes, Andree
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—
41	Cunningham, Alexander G. (R.S.)
48	Cauchon, Alphonse
	Fredericton, N.B.—
21	Cuming, Gordon H. (R.S.)
	St. John, N.B.—
35	Hale, William Ernest (R.S.)
63	Stewart, David L.
102	Murray, James P.
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
33	Bagnall, Manning (R.S.)
	Halifax, N.S.—
76	Hardy, V. Mary
	Kentville, N.S.—
42	Hacking, William (R.S.)

Supplementary Lists for the above Examination.

Standing.	
	(A)
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
17	Johnson, Harold (R.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
7	Schaumloffel, Robert John (R.S.)
	London, Ont.—
3	Kerman, Joseph Bryan (R.S.)
9	Needham, Herbert (R.S.)
25	Wilson, Harry Lawrence (R.S.)
	Brantford, Ont.—
28	Hawley, Thomas Gordon (R.S.)
	Niagara Falls, Ont.—
11	Green, Arthur G. (R.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
5	Bain, John M. (R.S.)
8	Harper, Thomas (R.S.)
14	Lambert, George Edwin T. (R.S.)
18	Frost, William (R.S.)
22	DeLong, James Gardener (R.S.)
25	Cox, Hiram Young (R.S.)
27	Cooper, Robert Easton (R.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
2	Pearson, Sydney John (R.S.)
4	Cooch, Angus Graham (R.S.)
6	Pratt, Clifford Ferguson (R.S.)
10	Stock, Gerald Howard (R.S.)
16	Dove, Charles Henry (R.S.)
19	Handyside, Richard (R.S.)
21	Connelly, Joseph Russell (R.S.)
23	Markell, Ivan Whewall (R.S.)
28	Scobie, Russell George (R.S.)
30	Fetterly, Sidney Thomas Ellis (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
31	Ferguson, Annie
33	Smith, Lavina Margaret
34	Smith, Sidney Anthony
35	Thomas, William John
	Montreal, Que.—
1	Hardy, Graham (R.S.)
15	Despers, Ernest James (R.S.)
20	Blouin, Henri (R.S.)
24	Holliday, Richard (R.S.)
32	Ravenelle, Joseph Ernest
	St. John, N.B.—
12	Bernier, George Mathew (R.S.)
13	McNicholl, Frederick Wm. (R.S.)
	(B)
	Vancouver, B.C.—
1	Soule, Percy Harry (R.S.)
	Edmonton, Alta.—
5	Gross, Samuel J. (R.S.)
10	Harley, John Arthur (R.S.)
12	Hunter, Robert (R.S.)
13	Brown, Earle Wm. A. (R.S.)
17	Wampler, C. (R.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
27	Richardson, John H.
	Moosejaw, Sask.—
16	Bartlam, Edwin J. (R.S.)
30	Jackson, John H.
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
18	Kinnear, Robert (R.S.)
	Guelph, Ont.—
11	Colhoun, Jas. W. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade C), February, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Hamilton, Ont.—
8	Sharpe, Jas. W. (R.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
3	Gilpin, Wm. John (R.S.)
4	Miller, Gordon G. (R.S.)
6	Smith, Sidney Horace (R.S.)
8	Jones, Robert E. (R.S.)
15	Fenton, Fred B. (R.S.)
19	McGregor, John P. (R.S.)
24	Shaw, Chas. V. (R.S.)
	Whitby, Ont.—
20	Taggart, Allan B. (R.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—
22	Latimer, Wm. K. (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
7	Brown, Gerald W. (R.S.)
21	Scobie, Arnold A. (R.S.)
23	Connelly, Jos. R. (R.S.)
26	Dufour, Geo. A.,
28	Dea, Margaret G.
29	Leggett, Wm. Edgar.
31	Miskell, C. S.
32	Palmer, Ernest.
	Montreal, Que.—
25	Kelly, Arthur (R.S.)
	Chatham, N.B.—
13	Sweeney, Harry M.
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
2	Hogan, Jos. H. (R.S.)

XI. General Competitive Examination for Positions as Stenographers (Grade B) held throughout the Dominion on the 20th and 21st of February, 1919.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Boulger, Anna R.
2	Reid, Eleanor
3	Girandin, Blanche B.
4	Siddall, Vessie A.
5	Horne, Nellie
7	Sibley, Ethel W.
8	Johnson, Jessie
11	Godfrey, Cara Lee.
12	Merrifield, Ethel B.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
13	Burgess, Stella J. G.
14	Ferguson, Hazel
15	Karr, Christine E.
16	Drouin, Gilberte
	Montreal, Que.—
6	Gravel, Bernadette
9	Saint Arnaud, Yvonne
10	Varin, Clementine

XII. General Competitive Examination for Positions as Clerks (Grade B) held throughout the Dominion on the 20th and 21st days of February, 1919.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—
2	Wood, Lewis Richard (R.S.)
3	Hilton, Wm. W. (R.S.)
18	Campbell, Darrell B. (R.S.)
35	Salter, Frank (R.S.)
44	Wright, David I. (R.S.)
74	Phillippe, George J.
	Edmonton, Alta.—
1	Curtis, Charles (R.S.)
28	Beaton, George M. (R.S.)
65	Jones, L. Lloyd
	Calgary, Alta.—
4	Fraser, Donald (R.S.)
12	Burgoin, Victor G. (R.S.)
13	Bengay, R. H. (R.S.)
	Moosejaw, Sask.—
76	Weedon, Wm. D.
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
42	Currie, Guy F. (R.S.)
	Brandon, Man.—
5	Erickson, erbert C. (R.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
17	Blyth, Egbert Percy (R.S.)
33	Stone, Robert Redford (R.S.)
	Windsor, Ont.—
21	Neven, Peter J. (R.S.)
	London, Ont.—
8	Ward, L. Osmer (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Guelph, Ont.—
11	Clarke, James F. (R.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—
6	Horne, Henry G. (R.S.)
10	Greenhalgh, Walter (R.S.)
24	Shoebridge, Frank T (R.S.)
48	Shutt, Thomas (R.S.)
60	Eaton, Gordon L.
	Toronto, Ont.—
16	Vallin, George E. (R.S.)
26	Moore, James Alexander (R.S.)
36	Spence, Melville A. (R.S.)
37	Savage, Albert S. (R.S.)
40	Sloan, Archie McNeil (R.S.)
43	Wilson, Charles Edwin (R.S.)
73	Glennie, Erle Wm.
77	Lovis, S. Vera H.
	Whitby, Ont.—
9	Vinton, Newton R. (R.S.)
14	Irwin, Alan M. (R.S.)
29	Burmester, ubert L. (R.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—
18	Browne, Hugh Edwin (R.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
7	Hale, Edward R. (R.S.)
15	Dean, Roy Harris (R.S.)
20	McCullough, Wm. W. (R.S.)
22	Watt, Richard P. (R.S.)
23	Beardsley, George F. (R.S.)
25	Marsh, Edward A. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade B), February, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
26	O'Neill, James C. (R.S.)
30	Brown, Hubert Jas. (R.S.)
34	Scafe, Dana C. (R.S.)
38	O'Regan, Gerald (R.S.)
39	Connelly, Percy A. (R.S.)
45	Strutt, Albert F. (R.S.)
46	McCracken, Frederick W. (R.S.)
47	Robertson, Wm. D. (R.S.)
50	Blondin, Laura
52	Reid, Jean Gibbons
53	Smith, Sara W.
54	McGregor, Bessie E.
55	Thibault, Phileas
56	Bourbeau, Marie F.
57	Martin, Jean D.
58	Johnson, Erma R.
59	Ross, C. Jean.
61	Turriff, C.
62	Montgomery, Harvey S.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
62	MacArthur, Christine L.
64	Cummings, Mable M.
66	Lewitt, T. Elizabeth
67	Johnstone, Iva C.
68	McCord, Evelyn M.
69	Moore, Walter P.
70	Calloghan, Mary
71	Frewin, Leonard Chas.
72	McCarthy, Kathleen Mary
75	Lecovin, Harry.
78	Carnochan, Gordon A.
	Montreal, Que.—
31	Stokes, Lewis B. (R.S.)
41	Boothby, John Norman (R.S.)
49	Beattie, Leonard McD (R.S.)
51	Laporte, Jos. A.
	St. Agathe, Que.—
32	Whitaker, Frank, R.S.

XIII. General Competitive Examination for Positions in the Lower Grades held throughout the Dominion on the 24th June, 1919.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
36	John William (R.S.)
88	Hewlett, William Walter (R.S.)
121	Cannon, Thomas (R.S.)
138	Newman, William Joseph B. (R.S.)
147	Rourke, William Charles (R.S.)
156	Barton, Herbert (R.S.)
183	Sedgwick, Charles (R.S.)
190	Hedley, John Herbert (R.S.)
	Vancouver, B.C.—
29	Currie, Allan (R.S.)
56	Robins, Herbert (R.S.)
71	Garrett, George Francis (R.S.)
74	Goseltine, Albert Percy (R.S.)
84	Medley, Robert (R.S.)
90	Pearce, George Charles (R.S.)
106	Waldener, George William (R.S.)
111	West, William Alfred (R.S.)
127	Roots, John (R.S.)
132	Barrington, James Alfred (R.S.)
155	Rumsby, Albert (R.S.)
159	Birch, Elmo Gordon (R.S.)
246	Gibson, George Henderson (R.S.)
293	Crierie, Athol F.
321	Sully, Frank
	Edmonton, Ont.—
15	Burns, Magnus, R.S.
17	Martindale, Victor H. H. (R.S.)
36	McEachran, John Duncan (R.S.)
46	Rickards, Herbert D. B. (R.S.)
46	Tyacke, William John (R.S.)
59	Rawlins, Ernest William (R.S.)
62	Pratley, Percy Walter (R.S.)
71	Windsor, Thomas Henry (R.S.)
84	Billingsley, James Handley (R.S.)
121	Silversides, Guy (R.S.)
127	Rosser, David William (R.S.)
138	Mason, Adam (R.S.)
203	Robertson, John McIntosh (R.S.)
205	Faulkner, Reginald John (R.S.)
205	Low, James D.
	Calgary, Alta.—
3	Brown, William Lewis (R.S.)
165	Milton, Frederick (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Lethbridge, Alta.—
220	Linning, William (R.S.)
232	Steele, James (R.S.)
	Medicine Hat, Alta.—
250	McLaren, William (R.S.)
301	Shannon, John Robert
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
18	Bush, Edward Joseph (R.S.)
53	Fraser, Ferguson (R.S.)
214	Wortley, Jim (R.S.)
	Regina, Sask.—
263	Lavers, Edward George
	Winnipeg, Man.—
8	Stevenson, Alex. (R.S.)
33	Coleman, Stanley (R.S.)
39	Schaumloffel, Robert John (R.S.)
59	Graham, William Norman (R.S.)
62	Scavington, Frederick (R.S.)
79	Smart, Robert Bremner (R.S.)
79	Keith, Peter (R.S.)
103	Campbell, Thomas (R.S.)
127	Hodgson, Charles (R.S.)
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—
196	McSorley, Walter F. (R.S.)
304	Ross, William Herbert
307	Collett, Thomas Redvers
	Windsor, Ont.—
29	Mullen, David (R.S.)
304	Janisse, Wilfred Jos.
	London, Ont.—
96	Hill, James Carl (R.S.)
106	Flewelling George (R.S.)
111	Worrall, Winnett Irwin (R.S.)
147	Jeffery, Gordon Packham (R.S.)
152	Sage, Russell (R.S.)
174	Atwood, William Arthur (R.S.)
179	Wright, William (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Lower Grades, June, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Brantford, Ont.—
55	McCartney, Robert Henry (R.S.)
196	Hart, Arthur Charles (R.S.)
212	Hawke, Clarence John (R.S.)
230	Mathews, Edwin Herbert E. (R.S.)
	Woodstock, Ont.—
79	Pearson, Stephen George (R.S.)
121	Baldwin, Arthur (R.S.)
127	Purchase, John (R.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—
7	Flewitt, Arthur (R.S.)
10	Meadows, John Edward (R.S.)
39	Gresley, William Harold (R.S.)
39	Pearce, Alfred (R.S.)
43	Brackenbury, Horace W. (R.S.)
52	Shea, John Joseph (R.S.)
67	Clegg, John Joseph (R.S.)
93	Brooks, John (R.S.)
101	Geddes, John (R.S.)
111	Hogan, William Lyman (R.S.)
111	Prove, Arthur (R.S.)
132	Hamilton, John Ernest (R.S.)
142	Cropper, Alfred Frank (R.S.)
156	Taylor, Alfred Ernest (R.S.)
209	Hannah, Alex. (R.S.)
214	Ward, Harry George (R.S.)
223	Berg, Norman (R.S.)
239	Jukes, Charles Henry (R.S.)
252	Von Nubronn, Louis Frederick
294	Fairbairn, Charles Russel
	Guelph, Ont.—
18	Foxall, Francis James (R.S.)
43	Philps, Norman L. (R.S.)
59	Godfrey, Arthur Frederick (R.S)
121	Dougherty, Charles A. (R.S.)
188	Harris, Richard William (R.S.)
196	Humphreys, Ernest Edwin (R.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
5	Ottley, Edward John (R.S.)
10	Cassidy, Harold Edwin (R.S.)
15	Spring, Joseph Augustus (R.S.)
23	Jowett, Lewis (R.S.)
24	Raggett, William (R.S.)
27	Turnock, Thomas Hugh Gilbert (R.S.)
29	Nesbit, Leo Denis (R.S.)
33	Hartley, Robert (R.S.)
38	Kellythorne, Jack Arthur (R.S.)
39	Cockfield, Arthur J. (R.S.)
43	Stone, Harry Louis Scott (R.S.)
49	Hillis, James (R.S.)
49	Porter, George (R.S.)
53	Holand, John (R.S.)
56	Webb, David (R.S.)
62	Ploss, Herman William (R.S.)
62	Smith, Henry (R.S.)
67	Surtees, William Ernest (R.S.)
74	Beare, Percy Daniel (R.S.)
74	O'Connor, Joseph (R.S.)
90	McLeod, Charles Joseph (R.S.)
93	Barras, Joseph (R.S.)
93	Woodrow, William (R.S.)
96	Magee, Harry (R.S.)
96	Russell, Abraham William (R.S.)
106	Clegg, Joseph (R.S.)
106	Yates, Joseph Francis (R.S.)
111	Sharp, Stephen (R.S.)
117	Murray, Thomas William (R.S.)
117	Beeby, George Robert (R.S.)
120	McGilvery, John V. (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Toronto, Ont.—Con.
121	Mallyen, Richard (R.S.)
121	Waller, Charles Frederick (R.S.)
127	Bach, Richard Edwin (R.S.)
132	Chapman, Daniel (R.S.)
132	Wickenden, Charles William (R.S.)
138	Greenwood, Lawrence Herbert (R.S.)
138	Beadle, Frank Reginald (R.S.)
142	McDonald, Walter James (R.S.)
142	Roberts, Joseph (R.S.)
142	Wilson, Joseph Leonard (R.S.)
147	Filkin, Carl William (R.S.)
147	Gristwood, Robert William (R.S.)
147	Shields, Hugh Waterson (R.S.)
152	Barron, William Davey (R.S.)
159	Fanton, Frederick William (R.S.)
159	Trotter, William Robert (R.S.)
159	Turner, Bertram Haslan (R.S.)
165	Bannister, James Barnes (R.S.)
165	Barnes, John Hubert (R.S.)
165	Webber, William Victor (R.S.)
172	Crawford, William (R.S.)
174	MacDowell, Andrew (R.S.)
174	Myers, Frank Charles (R.S.)
179	Burgis, Ernest Albert (R.S.)
179	Cross, Herbert Vincent (R.S.)
183	Lambie, Guy (R.S.)
183	Latimer, John Matthew (R.S.)
183	McLennan, Robert Innes (R.S.)
183	Rogers, George Henry (R.S.)
190	Davis, Robert (R.S.)
190	Smith, Edwin (R.S.)
190	Young, Joseph (R.S.)
196	McDowell, Thomas James (R.S.)
196	Smith, John James (R.S.)
203	Barrett, Walter George (R.S.)
209	Brown, Robert George (R.S.)
216	Austin, Alex. William (R.S.)
216	Smedley, James (R.S.)
218	Aspinall, Thomas (R.S.)
218	King, Charles Albert (R.S.)
220	Wasson, William (R.S.)
223	Brown, William Alex. (R.S.)
228	Hallobon, Albert Ernest (R.S.)
233	Jamieson, Frank (R.S.)
239	Adams, Joseph Henry (R.S.)
242	Scholes, Frank Edward (R.S.)
244	Lightfoot, Charles William (R.S.)
249	LeBer, Edward Peter, R.S.)
316	Nurse, Clifford Montford
	Peterborough, Ont.—
5	Carpenter, Arthur Reginald (R.S.)
67	Miles, Horace (R.S.)
90	Bate, Gordon Lewis (R.S.)
96	Legros, John (R.S.)
49	Scott, Samuel L (R.S.)
132	Sales, William Henry (R.S.)
174	Raven, Alfred John (R.S.)
196	LeBreton, Edward William (R.S.)
345	Northmore, William Joseph (R.S.)
273	Milburn, Herbert Ashton (R.S.)
	Brockville, Ont.—
202	Chaplin, Charles (R.S.)
238	Fox, Thomas Gilmour (R.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Foulds, Gordon Andrew (R.S.)
18	Michon, Joseph Arthur (R.S.)
24	McPhail, Walter (R.S.)
27	Morris, Edward (R.S.)
46	Rowlands, Robert (R.S.)
79	Atkinson, Robert West (R.S.)
103	McVeigh, John (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Lower Grades, June, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.—
163	Nash, George Albert (R.S.)
165	Laroch, Wilfred John (R.S.)
172	Donaldson, James William Alfred (R.S.)
205	Meagher, William Joseph (R.S.)
220	Lalonde, Joseph Arelard (R.S.)
235	Wilson, David Wallace (R.S.)
237	Folkard, Thomas Henry (R.S.)
248	Kenny, Daw (R.S.)
251	Churchill, William Ormond (R.S.)
258	Anderson, Charles
269	Clark, George J.
271	Bachand, Louis Andre
284	Lynch, J. J.
308	Cafferty, James Joseph
319	Philion, J. Ernest
322	Lafrance, Jean
236	Stubbs, Cecil T.
	Montreal, Que.—
3	Dehan, William (R.S.)
8	Despres, Ernest James (R.S.)
24	Wickham, Jerry P. (R.S.)
29	Dean, Arthur Edward (R.S.)
62	Lynch, Stanley Boyd (R.S.)
67	Joly, Rosaire (R.S.)
74	Gilbert, Sydney Charles (R.S.)
83	Trudeau, Marcel (R.S.)
86	DeVaudreuil, Romeo (R.S.)
86	McDougall, Donald Angus (R.S.)
88	Garner, Harry (R.S.)
96	Ruffet, Telesphore (R.S.)
101	Diamond, Henry (R.S.)
107	Allard, Leopold (R.S.)
117	Robert, Raoul (R.S.)
132	Garstang, Thomas (R.S.)
142	Hargreaves, Joseph (R.S.)
156	Rheaume, Egide (R.S.)
159	Blackwell, George Ernest (R.S.)
165	Pollard, Thomas (R.S.)
190	Blouin, Henri (R.S.)
190	Forster, Joseph Purvis (R.S.)
205	Gauthier, Ferreol (R.S.)
209	Kinch, Leslie (R.S.)
212	Harrison, Jesse (R.S.)
223	Lefebvre, Joseph Edouard (R.S.)
223	Peterson, Morris (R.S.)
228	Glen, Archibald (R.S.)
231	Newton, Thomas (R.S.)
235	Racette, Florendo (R.S.)
246	Fitzgibbon, John Mcêay (R.S.)
253	Levèsque, Paul Emile (R.S.)
254	Desautels, Romulus
255	Pelegrino, Eugene
256	Bourgon, Medard
258	Gourre, Irene Eugene
260	Huet, Henri
261	Migneron, Romeo
262	LeBrun, Lucien
264	Chabot, Octave
265	Briere, Emile
265	Bedard, Paul Emilien
265	Martel, Adrien
268	Baril, Georges
271	Peloquin, Charles Edouard
274	Clermont, Raoul
275	Montplasir, Telesphore Henri
275	Perrier, Wilfrid
278	Deniger, Rene
278	Lajoie, Louis de Gonzague
278	Lavoie, Albert
282	Poirier, J. Edgar
284	Gaudette, Jos. Armand Honore

Standing.	
	Montreal, Que.—Con.
286	Bordua, Conrad
286	Contant, Robert
286	Picard, Emile
290	Lanoie, Albert
290	Gagnon, Alfred
292	Denault, Pacifique
294	Laverdure, Paul Emile
294	Moreau, Paul
297	Allard, Georges, Henri
297	Chretien, Joseph Georges Romeo
297	Deniger, Eugene
302	Pinard, Elphege
302	Poirier, Paul Emile
309	Owens, Escott
312	Carbonneau, Louis Phillippe
312	Cole, Jos. Peter
312	Gaumond, Romulus
312	Lacoste, Napoleon
312	Lecavalier, Romeo
319	Lecompte, Eugene W.
322	Bastien, Gabriel
324	Morin, Armand
324	Morrissette, Arthur
326	Gravel, Denis
328	Fortier, Zephirin
330	Jolicoeur, Leopold Paul
330	St. Marseille dit Summerside, Amedee
330	Turcotte, Sylva
334	Charbonneau, Raoul Alfred
337	Cusson, J. Ubald
337	Lamarche, Jos.
339	Carriere, Georges Edouard
340	Anotil, Henri
	Three Rivers, Que.—
309	Descoteaux, Gilles
	Quebec, Que.—
56	Dauverchain, Auguste (R.S.)
71	Coettlits, Reginald Arthur (R.S.)
152	Gariepy, Edward Ulric (R.S.)
159	Bolduc, Joseph Alfred Victor (R.C.)
174	Baillarge, Charles (R.S.)
223	Fournier, Josephat (R.S.)
239	Gadoury, Emile (R.S.)
256	Moisan, Alex
269	Paquette, Hilaire
277	Moffet, Joseph
278	Brissette, Jos. Alderi
300	Laquerre, Jean Louis
304	Veilleux, J. Adelard
316	Gaudreau, Joseph Odilion
316	Grenier, Georges Albert
328	Noonan, John Henry Jos.
330	Beaumont, Henri
335	Premont, Alfred
340	Auger, Joseph.
343	Moisan, Joseph Octave
344	Villeneuve, Leo
345	Gauvin, Charles Emile
346	Grenier, J. Odilon
	Fredericton, N.B.—
10	Mayo, William John (R.S.)
13	Howard, Charles Grant (R.S.)
18	Hanlon, Walter Edward (R.S.)
22	Stilwell, Walter Amos (R.S.)
74	Lenihan, John Christopher (R.S.)
116	Lyons, Robert Bowman (R.S.)
165	Wilkinson, Kenneth (R.S.)
233	Harquail, Everett Bernard (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Lower Grades, June, 1919—*Continued*

Standing.	
	St. John, N.B.—
13	McMahon, John Howard (R.S.)
188	Chambers, George Hetherington (R.S.)
286	Hannen, Thomas Douglas
	Halifax, N.S.—
242	Colter, George Archibald (R.S.)
282	Evans, William Anthony
	Moncton, N.B.—
179	Amith, Stanley George (R.S.)
	Sydney, N.S.—
33	Fox, George (R.S.)
	Sherbrooke, Que.—
2	Sevigny, Jos. Ludger (R.S.)
326	Boulanger, Donat
340	Bouchard, Henri Maurice

XIV. General Examination for Positions as Typists held throughout the Dominion on the 25th and 26th days of June, 1919.

Standing.	
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
3	Emery, Harold E. (R.S.)
	Owen Sound, Ont.—
39	Cornett, Roberta Marion
	Kingston, Ont.—
31	Stewart, Gladys Annabel
	Brockville, Ont.—
2	Ryan, Thomas Edward (R.S.)
21	Logan, Dorothy Hazel
27	McDaniel, Della Mae
46	Caldwell, Donald Walker
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Fulton, George D. M. (R.S.)
4	Tremblay, Marie A. E .A.
5	Mercier, Arthemise
6	Taillon, Marguerite A.
7	Perrault, Eleanor Burns
9	Laflamme, Corinne
10	White, Alice
11	Coghill, Dorothy D.
12	Leamy, Bertha
12	McLaren, Jean Mary
14	Brennan, Mildred
14	Cloutier, Glenrita
16	Evans, Alice Helena
16	Howe, Edith Audrey
18	McCrea, Gladys Easton
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
19	Rattray, Minnie C.
20	O'Leary, Cecilia
21	Dostaler, Aurea
23	Krock, Ella A. B.
24	Leduc, Marie Alice
25	Genest, Jeanette
26	White, Verna Dell
28	McDonald, Teresa
28	Narlock, Elizabeth
30	Drouin, Marie B. Yvonne
31	Daly, Margaret A.
33	Batterton, Stella
33	Dawson, Hilda
33	Lavigne, D. O.
36	Bellamy, Eva May
36	Gaffney, May Benita
36	Beaulieu, Edna
40	Skuce, Cecil Bicketon
41	Bisson, Melina
43	Davidson, Anna Mae
45	Findlay, Esther Maria
	Montreal, Que.—
7	Routhier, Joseph Alphonse
42	Leduc, Germaine
	Halifax, N.S.—
44	Murphy, Kathleen

Table No. 10.—Junior Stenographers, June, 1919.

XV. General Competitive Examination for Junior Stenographers held on the 25th and 26th days of June, 1919.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
14	Marquart, Agnes Louise
34	Drybrough, Elizabeth A.
	Winnipeg, Man.—
18	Heming, Nellie Margaret
	Brockville, Ont.—
44	McCalpin, Mabel Jane
50	Stewart, Leah Maude
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Skuce, Geo. Orval (R.S.)
2	Parent, Marie Alvine
3	Macdonald, Catherine
4	Gibson, Martha
5	Hetherington, Doris Evelyn
6	O'Connor, Margaret
7	Whelan, Marjorie L.
9	Turgeon, Rose Anna
10	Croshaw, Eva Catherine
11	Tunnock, Catherine Grace
12	Sawyer, Gilberta
13	Bearman, Gladys Margaret
15	Fortune, Katherine G.
19	Wright, Grace Gwendolyn
21	McPhee, Margaret
22	Biggs, Vera Gwendolyn
23	Rosborough, Violet M.
23	Warring, Iva
25	Glevey, Mary V. M.
26	Dobson, Mary Rosamond
27	Gamble, Eileen Elizabeth
28	Branback, Zelda M.
30	MacKell, Loyola
31	Comba, Gladys Elizabeth
32	Campbell, Ella
32	Walker, Emily V.
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
35	McCorkell, Margaret Mary
37	Hoe, Lila Maud
39	McCreary, Dorothy M.
40	Byrne, Gertrude M.
41	Boyd, Mary Jane
44	Palen, Elsie Gertrude
46	Stapleton, Mary Margaret
47	Carter, Veronica Mary
47	Plunkett, Rose Mary
52	Murphy, Alice
55	Bennett, Myrtle A.
56	Leach, Ethel Elizabeth
	Montreal, Que.—
29	Brouillard, Marie Corona
53	Perreault, Lucienne
54	Dubeau, Clara
	Sherbrooke, Que.—
38	Aubin, Regina
51	Thibodeau, Gabrielle
	Quebec, Que.—
20	Dionne, Henrietta
51	Theriault, Gabrielle
41	Verreault, Annie
	St. Stephen
41	Webber, Marie Louise
	Waterson, Frances B.
	Chatham, N.B.—
16	McManus, M. Loretta
49	Macdougal, Gertrude Isabel
	Charlottetown.—
8	Moren, Hazel Louise

XVI. General Competitive Examinations for positions as Junior Clerks held throughout the Dominion on the 25th and 26th days of June, 1919.

	Victoria, B.C.—
82	Richmond, John William (R.S.)
	Vancouver, B.C.—
23	Sabourin, Clarence Walker (R.S.)
39	Robertson, Samuel Archibald (R.S.)
70	Fitch, Thomas Francis (R.S.)
124	Hitchcock, Francis William
132	Felix, Charles
143	Berts, Jos. Benjamin
	Edmonton, Alta.—
50	Burns, Magnus (R.S.)
60	King, Oliver Randolph (R.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
12	Brown, Henry (R.S.)
13	Brown, William Lewis (R.S.)
26	Williams, Edwin (R.S.)
35	Markle, John Franklin (R.S.)
49	Doolan, Leslie Charles (R.S.)
77	Gilbert, Albert (R.S.)
85	Cheney, Ernest (R.S.)
	Moosejaw, Sask.—
22	Coggan, Charles Leonard (R.S.)
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
40	Pitts, Frederick David (R.S.)
53	Brown, George Voysey (R.S.)
	Regina, Sask.—
26	Ferguson, Benjamin Earl (R.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
1	Whannan, James Clark (R.S.)
2	Reid, John Russell (R.S.)
74	Graham, William Norman (R.S.)
89	Scavington, Frederick (R.S.)
90	Coleman, Stanley (R.S.)
113	Hackie, Anthony
	North Bay, Ont.—
52	Falby, Bolton R.S.)
55	Connolly, Wilfred A. (R.S.)
80	Johnson, William Thomas (R.S.)
	London, Ont.—
29	Sangster, James Murray (R.S.)
65	Hughes, George (R.S.)
155	Redmond, John Wilbert Abbot
157	Gilbert, Marion
176	Smith, Albert O.
	Brantford, Ont.—
32	Pocock, John Livingstone (R.S.)
	Woodstock, Ont.—
9	Fairs, Frederick Harry (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Junior Clerks, June, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Hamilton, Ont.—
8	Truscott, Garnett Edwin (R.S.)
24	Verner, Norman Wilkie (R.S.)
119	Morrissey, Florence Josephine
151	Byron, Russell Eveson
	Guelph, Ont.—
50	Woolner, John Elmer (R.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
3	Smith, Henry (R.S.)
10	Nighswander, Frederick David (R.S.)
15	Ottley, Edward John (R.S.)
18	Stone, Harry L. S. (R.S.)
19	Groves, Charles W. (R.S.)
20	Panter, George Clifford (R.S.)
25	Kelly, George Bailey (R.S.)
34	McComb, Howard Robert (R.S.)
36	Cockerill, Elton Charles (R.S.)
37	Godfrey, Manly Stuart (R.S.)
42	Williams, John Frederick (R.S.)
44	Witheridge, Walter Henry (R.S.)
46	Ryan, Percy (R.S.)
53	Gulston, Frederick Howard (R.S.)
57	Wales, George Bertram (R.S.)
61	Spring, Joseph G. (R.S.)
64	Campbell, P. R.S.)
65	Raggett, William (R.S.)
72	Chapman, Daniel (R.S.)
73	Hannon, James Joseph (R.S.)
81	Hartley, Robert (R.S.)
83	McFadyen, G. Murray (R.S.)
87	Hurley, John Herbert (R.S.)
97	McDowell, Nelson
143	Griffiths, William Eric.
147	Francis, John Thomas
150	McDevitt, James Morris
165	Sprunt, Omer George Charles
	Peterborough, Ont.—
68	Wason, Cecil Robinson (R.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—
30	Dixon, James Ford (R.S.)
31	Hubbard, William Frederick (R.S.)
79	Gilchrist, Earl Clark (R.S.)
83	Bryan, Frederick James (R.S.)
91	Freeman, Harold Harry (R.S.)
94	Summerville, Richard J. (R.S.)
117	Johnson, Maud
122	Turkington, Vera Pearl
154	McNally, Earl V.
157	Bell, Francis Victor
	Brockville, Ont.—
37	Page, Alexander Longley (R.S.)
46	Moore, Walsie (R.S.)
130	Poore, Harry
133	Latimer, Everetts Hugh
161	Lillie, John Bell
163	Fraser, Edward Henry
174	White, Lawrence Alvin
	Ottawa, Ont.—
5	McClennan, Maxwell Theodore (R.S.)
44	Glancey, Thomas (R.S.)
59	Giroy, William George (R.S.)
61	MacDonald, Lyndon Elwood (R.S.)
67	McPhail, Walter (R.S.)
95	Daoust, Irene
96	York. Elsie Elizabeth
97	McMaster, Anna Luella

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
101	Cummings, Bertha Elizabeth
101	Curry, A. Louise
101	Ruddy, Alice
104	Poitevin, Alexina
105	Scott, Isabel Jane
106	Marston, Inez Hannah
107	Cross, Lorena
108	Charbonneau, Mary
109	Dunn, Mildred Grace
110	Moulds, Jessie H.
114	Frost, Marjorie Cole
116	McDonald, Jessie Caroline
117	Cowan, Ruby
119	Smirle, Jessie
121	Grimes, Dora Eleanor
123	Fitzsimmons, Mary Frances
125	Elford, Marion Ferne
126	Mousseau, Albertine
127	Chilcott, Annie Alexandria
133	Chambers, Willie Andrew
136	Lovell, George Maynard
137	Dinwoodie, Alice Mary
133	St. Jacques, Stella
139	Richardson, May Aileen
140	Sweeney, Elsie Marion
142	Campbell, Margaret Anne
145	Carmody, Katherine R.
145	Connolly, Ann Gladys
149	Kirk, Irene
152	Earls, Robert Keith
152	Monette, Thomas
155	Robinson, Ethel
160	Riddell, Ethel May
162	Rae, Douglas
164	Moreton, Ella
166	Saunders, Allan J.
168	Hogan, Helen Gladys
169	Nolan, Ella
170	McCann, Mary Lenore
172	Lemieux, Lucille
173	Higgerty, Margaret
175	Gosson, Mary Loretta
	Montreal, Que.—
3	Beaumont, Joseph Michel (R.S.)
7	Murray, Stanley Michael (R.S.)
21	Martineau, Edouard (R.S.)
57	Gareau, Romeo (R.S.)
74	Kinch, Leslie (R.S.)
99	Prevost, Edouard
111	Landry, Bertrand Andre.
114	Trudeau, Euclide
128	Brunelle, Wilfrid
129	Beaulieu, Joseph Hyacinthe
130	Coupal, Joseph G. Narcisse
141	DuBerger, Roland
147	Tasse, Maurice
157	Moreau, Paul
171	Riquier, Arthur
	Sherbrooke, Que.—
6	Sevigny, Joseph L. (R.S.)
	Quebec, Que.—
99	Berreault, Pauline
	Fredericton, N.B.—
40	Howard, Charles Grant (R.S.)
42	Mayo, William John (R.S.)
56	Hanlon, Walter Edward (R.S.)
76	Hanson, Frederick (R.S.)
112	Murray, Marjorie
133	Lister, Phyllis Mary
167	McCormack, Ernest Frank

Table No. 10.—Junior Clerks, June, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	St. John, N.B.—
13	Crowley, Byron Hilton (R.S.)
17	Smith, Edward Hermiston (R.S.)
33	Manning, Harold Bruce (R.S.)
63	Ketchum, Francis Edwin (R.S.)
69	Bennett, Cecil Montgomery (R.S.)
71	Willis, Curtis Percy (R.S.)
78	McCarthy, Bernard Aloysius (R.S.)
86	Logan, Herbert Lemuel (R.S.)
93	Clark, James Murray (R.S.)
	Moncton, N.B.—
28	Foster, Archibald Walter (R.S.)

Standing.	
	St. Stephen, N.B.—
48	Gitchell, Douglas Thompson (R.S.)
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
16	Currie, Hector Talmadge (R.S.)
	Yarmouth, N.S.—
10	Crocker, Clifford Emerson (R.S.)
88	Horton, Wentworth Murray (R.S.)
	Halifax, N.S.—
92	MacKenzie, Joseph (R.S.)

XVII. General Competitive Examination for Positions as Senior Clerk-Stenographers, held throughout the Dominion on the 25th and 26th days of June, 1919.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
1	Hunt, Herbert Garvin (R.S.)
4	Tully, Janet May
7	Davy, Ada Frances T.
	Vancouver, B.C.—
6	Watt, Florence Fraser
23	Tooke, Alfred Isaac
	Toronto, Ont.—
3	White, McDonald (R.S.)
34	Siebert, Ada
	Kingston, Ont.—
2	Jones, Willie (R.S.)
35	Johnson, Ada Ferris
	Ottawa, Ont.—
7	Black, Alan Hibbert
7	Mitchell, Amy
10	Zavitske, Lou F.
11	Roy, Jean Livingstone
11	Selfridge, Erica Austin
13	Logan, Louisa Myrl
14	Roe, Nettie Judd
15	Scott, Florence
16	MacLean, Margaret
17	Jamieson, Elizabeth Leighton
18	Meitz, Elizabeth

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
19	Cosgrove, Kathleen Beatrice
21	Boucher, Claude Stephen
24	Otter, Jennie
25	Dawson, Helen Beatrice
25	Popplewell, Edythe
27	Scott, Walter Thomas
28	Anderson, Patricia Myra
29	Stickler, Margaret Wilhelmina
31	Eastman, Annie Alma
31	Kipp, Helen Susie
33	Smith, Levenia Isabel
36	Atkinson, Jennie Eva
37	Amm. Mildred Margaret
	Montreal, Que.—
21	Marier, Olivine
	Quebec, Que.—
37	Gregoire, Marie Beatrice
	Fredericton, N.B.—
20	McCarron, Grace Evelyn
	Moncton, N.B.—
5	O'Neill, Mary
	St. Stephen, N.B.—
30	Sullivan, Amy Edith

XVIII. General Competitive Examination for Senior Clerks held throughout the Dominion on the 25th and 26th days of June, 1919.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—
3	Grove, David Wilson (R.S.)
7	Shannon, Wyndam Earl (R.S.)
11	Malcolm, James Henderson (R.S.)
14	Montgomery, Frederick H. B. (R.S.)
20	Knight, Arthur Ernest (R.S.)
22	Bradwell, Ralph (R.S.)
27	Pells, John Street (R.S.)
80	Gilbert, Daniel Richards (R.S.)
81	Baker, Harold (R.S.)
122	Cox, Arthur E. R. (R.S.)
186	Webster, Herbert H.
	New Westminster, B.C.—
102	Allen, Ernest Fraser (R.S.)
108	Major, Charles Fred. C. (R.S.)
116	Vert, Francis C. D. (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Edmonton, Alta.—
9	Perraton, Percy Richard (R.S.)
28	Tyacke, William John (R.S.)
31	Brown, Earl William Alex. (R.S.)
63	Jarron, Edwin (R.S.)
169	MacMillan, Grace Esther
	Calgary, Alta.—
139	McDowell, Franklin C.
	Medicine Hat, Alta.—
211	Oium, Gilbert Jay
	Moosejaw, Sask.—
52	Short, Reginald Page (R.S.)
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
76	Kinnear, Robert (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Senior Clerks, June, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Regina, Sask.—
66	Folfe, Henry (R.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
34	Rutland, George William (R.S.)
55	Maclean, Robert Burns (R.S.)
106	Lawton, Arthur (R.S.)
	Owen Sound, Ont.—
74	Blackwell, Randolph A. (R.S.)
	London, Ont.—
2	Jaggard, Eric Jesse (R.S.)
15	Smith, William Henry (R.S.)
36	McLarty, James Drennan (R.S.)
45	Gallop, Reginald Harry (R.S.)
60	Ruttle, George Nelson (R.S.)
86	Maxwell, Hugh Ross (R.S.)
90	Whiteworth, Gladstone (R.S.)
135	Bechsler, Jack
200	Bennett, Edwin Dale
	Brantford, Ont.—
159	Cook, George Minto
	Hamilton, Ont.—
13	Athawes, Charles Thomas (R.S.)
32	Woods, Stanley Gordon (R.S.)
35	Noggridge, George Arthur (R.S.)
58	Cookington, John (R.S.)
113	Greenhill, Harry Austin (R.S.)
117	Taylor, Henman (R.S.)
177	Nimmen, Andrew.
	Guelph, Ont.—
12	Charles, Robert (R.S.)
56	Linfoot, Frederick L (R.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
4	Godson, Reginald W. C. (R.S.)
5	Conover, Reginald V. (R.S.)
16	Vesey, Thomas Montague (R.S.)
17	McDonald, Richard (R.S.)
18	Shier, Walter Edward (R.S.)
22	Hutt, Fred. (R.S.)
36	Hoodinott, Arthur J. (R.S.)
36	Woollard, William John (R.S.)
50	Alexander, William A. (R.S.)
56	Robertson, William Duncan (R.S.)
59	Neyd, William Curtin (R.S.)
83	Gilpin, William John (R.S.)
86	Lunham, Ashley Samuel (R.S.)
86	McDonald, Allan (R.S.)
95	Buckland, Ernest Harvey (R.S.)
95	Cooper, Albert Harry (R.S.)
99	McGregor, John Polson (R.S.)
100	Welsh, James Lucas F. (R.S.)
103	Penrose, Richard Maurice (R.S.)
106	Ball, Harold Ferguson (R.S.)
118	Whitehead, John (R.S.)
119	Porter, George (R.S.)
121	Hanson, Reginald (R.S.)
123	Pearson, Leonard (R.S.)
133	Gulston, Charles Samuel (R.S.)
155	Knipe, Emerson Franklin.
193	Devereaux, Kathleen M.
201	Perry, Victor Richard
202	Good, Florence Agnes
216	Cardwell, Harry
	Peterborough, Ont.—
60	Given, Reginald Fyfe (R.S.)
98	Pringle, Charles Alexander (R.S.)
142	Lindsay, Winnifred Hazel Maud.
172	Marshall, Mary Olive
195	Harris, Lillian Margaret

Standing.	
	Kingston, Ont.—
6	Redmond, John Harold (R.S.)
39	Mallory, Dallas Dean (R.S.)
50	Adams, Edward George (R.S.)
89	Clare, Arthur (R.S.)
100	Kelly, Harry A. (R.S.)
136	Lapum, James Victor
	Brockville, Ont.—
67	Cato, Bernard Thomas (R.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
8	Graham, David Gardner (R.S.)
18	Wetmore, Herbert Allan (R.S.)
26	Morton, John Paterson (R.S.)
29	Jeffrey, Daniel Francis (R.S.)
29	Kissick, E. Forest (R.S.)
33	Boyd, Perley Sprague (R.S.)
41	Dalglish, Bruce Melville (R.S.)
42	Finner, Francis Joseph (R.S.)
42	Girrard, Charles (R.S.)
42	Quaglin, Victor (R.S.)
48	Scannell, Charles Lester (R.S.)
48	Walker, Thomas Earle (R.S.)
54	Wilson, George Alex. Walker (R.S.)
60	Moffat, Massey Ralph (R.S.)
64	Byers, William Henry (R.S.)
65	Allery, Charles Henry (R.S.)
67	Michon, Joseph Arthur (R.S.)
70	Mossop, Percy Hall (R.S.)
71	O'Connor, Edward (R.S.)
72	Crowder, Edgar Stanley (R.S.)
75	Ashton, Frederick George (R.S.)
77	MacDonald, Greger (R.S.)
79	Patterson, George William (R.S.)
82	Mash, John James (R.S.)
84	Gogins, James Harold (R.S.)
84	McFadden, James Reuben (R.S.)
92	Whiteacre, Allen S. (R.S.)
94	Straton, Charles Roy (R.S.)
104	Boland, Townley P. (R.S.)
108	Fulford, Joseph (R.S.)
112	Brooks, Ben Lund (R.S.)
111	Wiltshire, Albert Charles (R.S.)
115	Hamilton, Allan Grant (R.S.)
124	McCrae, Genevieve A.
125	Embree, Beatrice Mary.
126	Briggs, Mary Emily.
127	Reynolds, Bernice H.
127	Robillard, Antoine Leon
128	Bates, Anna Elizabeth.
129	Ralph, Margaret Smith.
130	Connelly, William Elliott.
131	Beehler, Leah Jane.
132	Reid, Amy Claire.
134	Heighington, Dorothea,
137	Osler, Phyllis Muriel.
138	Law, Margaret Myrtle.
139	Felly, Sadie A.
141	Meek, Muriel.
142	Flewellyn, Mabel Ella.
144	Dudley, Pauline.
145	Smith, Lena Jane.
146	Carey, Marie Anna
146	Crawley, Norman L.
146	Kearns, Kathleen Gertrude
149	Fee, John James.
150	Ryan, Sadie.
151	MacDougald, Gladys F.
152	Ball, Jennie Lamphire.
153	Whaley, Mary Adelaide
153	Duford, Clotilde Felicite
156	Paquet, Marie R. Albertine.

Table No. 10.—Senior Clerks, June, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
157	Grant, Duncan Harry
158	O'Donnell, Lillian A. Marie
160	McCall, Isabella Dick
161	Keilty, Mary Regina
162	Marchand, Albertine
163	Wilson, Elsie Emily
164	Becker, Agnes Elizabeth
165	Brigginshaw, Mary Helena
166	Motard, Leo
167	Smith, Edward Erskine McC.
168	Schofield, Flora McMillan
170	Troy, Helena Martha
171	Dempsey, Hugh Douglas
173	Farry, Mary Agnes
174	Gibbard, Gladys Ruby
175	Tobin, Arthur Joseph
176	Dillon, Mary Florence K.
178	O'Leary, Susan
179	Thomas, Constance Angela
180	Schumann, Hattie
181	Cherier, Jeanne
181	McClenaghan, Edith Mary
183	Langs, Budd Doble
184	McCabe, Anna Cecilia
187	Heneahan, Loretto
187	Brownrigg, Gertrude
189	Rothwell, Susie
190	Deschamps, Rheona
192	Joyce, Estella
196	Bowland, Beatrice Bernice.
197	McBride, Earl
198	MacEachern, Thomas Robertson
199	McNally, John J.
203	Brady, Hazel
204	Acres, Thomas George
204	Wawanolett, Victor Joseph
206	Toner, Marie Angela
208	Ward, Mary Gertrude

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
209	Montgomery, Ronald Simcoe
210	Tuck, William Earl
212	Tait, John A.
213	O'Bomsawin, George R.
214	Mossop, George Vissar
215	Taylor, John Henry
	Montreal, Que.—
1	Daley, Felix Gerand (R.S.)
26	Martin, William John (R.S.)
72	Lalonde, Henri (R.S.)
90	Anderson, John (R.S.)
105	Davies, Sydney Phillip (R.S.)
114	Ruffet, Telesphore (R.S.)
191	Buckley, Margaret M.
	Sherbrooke, Que.—
53	Harris, Robert G. (R.S.)
	Quebec, Que.—
185	Cloutier, Henri Philippe
207	Dion, Joseph Omer
	St. John, N.B.—
45	Munro, David Archibald (R.S.)
67	Kee, Charles Sinclair (R.S.)
77	Steel, William Arthur (R.S.)
92	Kee, Nat. Arnold (R.S.)
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
20	Tierney, Donald Francis (R.S.)
194	Moran, George John
	Summerside, P.E.I.—
10	McQuarrie, Ernest Neil (R.S.)
24	Crosby, Percy Dodd (R.S.)
95	Whitney, Wm. Joseph (R.S.)
	Halifax, N.S.—
40	Rose, James (R.S.)
119	Donkin, Joseph Elmer (R.S.)

XIX. General Competitive Examination for Lay Inspectors held on the 25th and 26th days of June, 1919.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—
21	Sands, Joshua (R.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
11	Slingsby, William Reginald (R.S.)
20	MacDonald, John (R.S.)
	Moosejaw, Sask.—
1	Richardson, Arthur George (R.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
2	Ainsley, Robert (R.S.)
10	Pengelly, Norman Edward S. (R.S.)
24	Brooker, Harry (R.S.)
28	Callienne, Cyril Adolphe (R.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—
5	Beveridge, David James (R.S.)
9	Brewer, William S. (R.S.)
14	Dufton, Charles H. (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Toronto, Ont.—
3	Pennells, Thomas H. (R.S.)
4	Robertson, Robert W. (R.S.)
6	Wiggins, George W. (R.S.)
7	Perry, Francis J. (R.S.)
8	Wilson, Duncan St. Clair (R.S.)
11	Peters, Nial Dennis (R.S.)
13	Morgan, James (R.S.)
16	Macfarlane, Victor Earl (R.S.)
17	McGuffin, Richard (R.S.)
18	Hanley, Joseph Frederick (R.S.)
19	Quigley, John L. (R.S.)
22	Walker, George (R.S.)
23	Williams, James (R.S.)
25	Hall, William James S. (R.S.)
31	Deadman, George Albert.
32	McLean, Donald S.
	Kingston, Ont.—
14	Evans, Thomas S. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Lay Inspectors, June, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
26	Bedard, W. A. (R.S.)
29	Quail, Edward J.

Standing.	
	Montreal, Que.—
26	Fortier, Louis (R.S.)
30	Walsh, George Stanley.

XX. General Competitive Examination for Account Clerk, Audit Clerk, Clerk Bookkeeper, and positions of a similar nature, held on the 25th and 26th days of June, 1919.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.S.—
1	Hines, Howard Gerald F. (R.S.)
	Edmonton, Alta.—
5	Richards, Henry Arthur (R.S.)
	Regina, Sask.—
12	Garvin, Alfred.
	Hamilton, Ont.—
8	Sullivan, Francis Cyril (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Toronto, Ont.—
2	Hirst, Lawrence (R.S.)
7	Aram, George Frederick (R.S.)
10	Wilson, Harold Edison.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
2	Cunneyworth, William E. (R.S.)
6	Casselman, Robert Lee (R.S.)
9	Somerville, Joseph M.
	Montreal, Que.—
4	Martin, Armand Louis L. (R.S.)
11	Regimbald, Alphonse Wilfrid.

XXI. Examination for Entrance to the Royal Naval College held throughout the Dominion on the 17th of June and the three following days.

Standing.	
1	Jeckell, Allen Wray.
2	Wolfenden, Richard.
3	Brock, Byron B.
4	Roberts, O. W. H.
5	Parker, George A.
6	Adams, Kenneth F.
7	Roper, John D.
8	Hyndman, Louis Davies.
9	Loosemore, John P.
10	Kidston, James B.

Standing.	
11	Moore, John C. G.
12	Price, Frederick A.
13	Mitchell, John R.
14	Parker, Douglas.
15	McConnell, Richard B.
16	Curry, Gerald R.
17	Merry, Robert E.
18	Taylor, Thomas M.
19	Kidston, John Richard.

XXII. General Competitive Examination for Positions in the lower grades held throughout the Dominion in November, 1919.

Standing.	
	Victoria.
6	Cartwright Albert George (R.S.)
14	Georgeson, David Monat (R.S.)
117	Cleator, John Richard (R.S.)
117	Drybrough, Peter (R.S.)
172	Gibson, John (R.S.)
186	Driscoll, John Alexander (R.S.)
186	Hodder, Philip (R.S.)
228	Gillan, Thomas (R.S.)
257	White, Lionel (R.S.)
283	Gent, Harold E. (R.S.)
321	Lewis, Albert John (R.S.)
337	Calderwood, Henry (R.S.)
336	Stark, James Brabner (R.S.)
400	Moody, Albert George (R.S.)
405	Craigmyle, John (R.S.)
424	Millard, William (R.S.)
	Vancouver.
7	O'Neill, Patrick F. (R.S.)
42	Water, Philip H. (R.S.)
51	Baker, Herbert W. (R.S.)
51	Barrington, J. A. (R.S.)
88	Wilson, Andrew S. (R.S.)
95	Goodall, George T. W. (R.S.)
97	Edginton, Alfred John (R.S.)
97	Martindale, John R. (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Vancouver—Con.
117	Jenion, Arthur R. (R.S.)
130	Abbott, William H. (R.S.)
134	Davis, Arthur F. (R.S.)
134	Gilbert, Walter (R.S.)
134	Shone, Percy (R.S.)
151	Chivas, James (R.S.)
151	Matson, Herbert (R.S.)
158	Nicholson, Nathaniel (R.S.)
158	Quinlan, Frederick J. (R.S.)
178	Kiloh, James (R.S.)
186	Davy, Harry N. (R.S.)
186	Smart, John M. (R.S.)
217	Ferrier, Hamish (R.S.)
217	Parsons, George C. (R.S.)
228	Camp, Horace N. (R.S.)
228	Hopper, Arthur William (R.S.)
228	Jeal, Frank (R.S.)
228	Mordue, George William (R.S.)
251	Radford, Frank James (R.S.)
257	Kincair, John (R.S.)
277	Ray, Edwin G. (R.S.)
290	Bowes, Wm. F. (R.S.)
290	Coates, Fred. (R.S.)
290	Fitch, Thomas J. (R.S.)
297	Richardson, Thomas (R.S.)
312	Armes, Wm. G. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Lower Grades, November, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Vancouver—Con.
321	Mackay, George H. (R.S.)
347	Campbell, Andrew (R.S.)
347	Tremlett, Henry (R.S.)
366	Robson, John Wm. (R.S.)
405	Pritchett, Frederick G. (R.S.)
424	Warren, William (R.S.)
436	Barnes, Henry N. (R.S.)
441	Anthony, Arthur (R.S.)
453	Jackson, Fred. N. (R.S.)
494	Reaich, James (R.S.)
503	Glancy, John (R.S.)
	Edmonton.
20	Ryder, Martin (R.S.)
55	Akers, Harry (R.S.)
67	Beckwith, Charles Alan (R.S.)
112	Sparks, William A. (R.S.)
172	Ramshaw, William H. (R.S.)
228	Pennifold, Arthur T. (R.S.)
272	Riley, John (R.S.)
308	Moss, Thomas (R.S.)
312	Johnstone, John T. (R.S.)
330	Miller, William Lawrence (R.S.)
429	Devine, James (R.S.)
448	Barker, John (R.S.)
453	Taylor, Francis (R.S.)
460	Taylor, Donald (R.S.)
510	Mealey, Samuel (R.S.)
514	Hamilton, B. G. (R.S.)
	Calgary.
166	O'Sullivan, John P. (R.S.)
330	Hodges, E. W. (R.S.)
393	Wells, Paul McKinley (R.S.)
465	Dobson, Henry (R.S.)
497	Vavasour, Nigel (R.S.)
	Moosejaw.
453	Anderson, John E. (R.S.)
570	Horton, Horace (R.S.)
503	Stoney, Joseph John (R.S.)
	Saskatoon.
29	Bush, Edward Joseph (R.S.)
75	Scott, James (R.S.)
228	Lewendon, Herbert C. (R.S.)
371	Scott, Edwin J. (R.S.)
	Regina.
33	Carey, Patrick J. (R.S.)
257	Tough, James H. (R.S.)
312	Drew, Albert E. (R.S.)
312	Spickett, Herbert J. (R.S.)
381	Canham, Ralph Stanley (R.S.)
400	Baker, Charles (R.S.)
490	Reid, John (R.S.)
	Brandon.
101	Ling, Samuel M. (R.S.)
257	Barr, Matthew (R.S.)
	Winnipeg.
14	McRitchie, Angus (R.S.)
72	Dickinson, Charles W. (R.S.)
84	McIver, Donald (R.S.)
88	Fergie, Robert (R.S.)
137	Brophy, John (R.S.)
137	Bottle, Jesse (R.S.)
186	McLoughlin, Thomas (R.S.)
251	Polden, Harry (R.S.)
257	Davidson, James A. (R.S.)
297	Jennings, Joseph A. (R.S.)
358	Thompson, John (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Winnipeg—Con.
366	Thomas, James (R.S.)
371	Vernon, Gordon (R.S.)
390	Craig, Robert (R.S.)
405	Liby, Frederick (R.S.)
479	Kirkpatrick, Robert (R.S.)
	Port Arthur.
186	Corless, Harry (R.S.)
	Windsor, Ont.
42	Tiernan, Michael J. (R.S.)
117	Cullen, Bertram H. (R.S.)
475	Huddleston, Fred (R.S.)
490	Haller, Bertram M. (R.S.)
	Chatham, Ont.
75	Taylor, William (R.S.)
257	Dye, Arthur J. (R.S.)
337	Moody, John (R.S.)
	London, Ont.
2	Waugh, Winston M. (R.S.)
55	Brown, Henry M. (R.S.)
55	Sibley, Frederick T. (R.S.)
144	Fones, John T. (R.S.)
158	Smith, Henry E. (R.S.)
217	Arnold, John L. (R.S.)
228	Watts, Harold L. (R.S.)
297	Alway, Frederick J. (R.S.)
312	Jackson, Charles E. (R.S.)
366	Johnson, Ernest (R.S.)
371	Southcott, Gordon W. (R.S.)
479	Iles, Albert M. (R.S.)
509	Smart, Leonard (R.S.)
513	Tait, Nathaniel (R.S.)
	Woodstock.
172	Stephenson, Joseph (R.S.)
257	Dow, Peter S. F. (R.S.)
	Brantford.
29	Coale, Arthur A. (R.S.)
88	Morris, Alexander (R.S.)
117	Cook, John V. (R.S.)
277	Allen, Wm. R. (R.S.)
312	MacDonald, John (R.S.)
353	Knowles, Geo. M. (R.S.)
441	Wright, Arthur, F. (R.S.)
	Guelph.
42	Hannent, Oxley H. (R.S.)
84	Essig, Ernest A. (R.S.)
88	Leach, Albert (R.S.)
186	Jack, Peter (R.S.)
337	Manson, John (R.S.)
405	Fowke, Earl P. (R.S.)
424	Thatcher, Edgar (R.S.)
	Hamilton.
33	Wren, John (R.S.)
36	Deans, Adam Wm. (R.S.)
51	Gaylard, Geo. E. (R.S.)
62	Macdonald, James (R.S.)
75	Lade, John H. (R.S.)
95	Murray, Wm. Campbell (R.S.)
97	Gozzard, Francis F. (R.S.)
97	Pollock, Archibald T. (R.S.)
101	Cropper, John A. (R.S.)
101	Keyte, Harry J. (R.S.)
101	Turner, Frank (R.S.)
112	Culp, Dalpon L. (R.S.)
144	Grant, Noel L. (R.S.)
186	Landsborough, Robert (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Lower Grades, November, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	*Hamilton*—Con.
204	Carr, Joseph (R.S.)
217	Hoggarth, Thomas H. (R.S.)
219	Turner, Frank (R.S.)
228	McCulloch, Herbert G. (R.S.)
228	Makinson, Harold J. (R.S.)
228	Robertson, Robert A. (R.S.)
247	Nicholson, Ernest Wm. (R.S.)
257	Goldie, Samuel (R.S.)
277	Jones, Arthur (R.S.)
283	Conley, Thomas (R.S.)
312	Hayward, Wm. C. (R.S.)
312	McGinn, Joseph (R.S.)
337	Faulkner, Jos. W. (R.S.)
337	Goodwin, Oliver H. (R.S.)
347	Lott, Edgar J. (R.S.)
353	Brisbane, John (R.S.)
371	Myers, John Wm. (R.S.)
381	Long, Wm. Maxwell (R.S.)
405	Wilson, Geo. H. (R.S.)
429	Burkholder, Harry W. (R.S.)
429	Parrish, John Wm. (R.S.)
460	Dearden, James (R.S.)
460	Veale, Charles G. (R.S.)
465	Ellis, John (R.S.)
479	Faithful, Rowland C. (R.S.)
488	Lucas, Stewart R. (R.S.)
492	Macqueen, James (R.S.)
534	Sweeney, Wm. J. M.
557	Agnew, Alexander.

Toronto.

Standing.	*Toronto.*
5	Southern, Fred (R.S.)
7	Mulvenna, Wm. A. (R.S.)
12	McCormick, Hugh (R.S.)
12	Sanderson, Charles (R.S.)
14	Shanahan, Frank J. (R.S.)
14	Spence, Alexander (R.S.)
14	Cameron, Alexander (R.S.)
20	Parsons, Reginald R. (R.S.)
22	Holland, Victor G. (R.S.)
22	Jennings, Herbert (R.S.)
22	Leslie, Harry (R.S.)
22	Yeates, Arthur W. (R.S.)
29	Riddell, Wm. (R.S.)
33	Rawsthorn, Albert P. (R.S.)
36	Kenny, Richard (R.S.)
36	Searle, Maurice A. (R.S.)
36	Taylor, Fred (R.S.)
42	Davies, Jos. H. (R.S.)
42	Dunbar, Wm. I. (R.S.)
42	Harrison, Alfred E. (R.S.)
51	Stewart, Hector (R.S.)
51	Taylor, Russell, A. (R.S.)
55	Beadle, Fred Geo. (R.S.)
55	McIntyre, Jas. H. (R.S.)
62	Friers, Albert E. (R.S.)
62	Gosling, Reginald (R.S.)
62	King, Walter A. L. (R.S.)
67	Campbell, John (R.S.)
67	Ward, Arnold (R.S.)
67	Woods, Arthur E. (R.S.)
72	Logan, David B. (R.S.)
72	Tierney, Charles (R.S.)
75	Henderson, James(R.S.)
75	Kerr, Allan (R.S.)
75	Oldham, Wm. F. (R.S.)
75	Stewart, Colin (R.S.)
84	Ottey, Albert R. G. (R.S.)
84	Shaw, Wm. (R.S.)
88	Izatt, John B. (R.S.)
88	Welling, Cecil W. (R.S.)
88	Fowler, Wm. F. (R.S.)

Standing.	*Toronto*—Con.
101	Hutchinson, Frederick (R.S.)
101	Miller, Raymond (R.S.)
101	Waddell, Peter (R.S.)
112	Harkness, Jas. M. (R.S.)
112	Wright, George (R.S.)
117	Fournier, Jas. A. (R.S.)
117	Lenty, Henry Wm. (R.S.)
117	Shaw, John F. (R.S.)
117	Wheeler, Charles (R.S.)
117	Newsome, Jas. (R.S.)
117	Norris, Frank P. (R.S.)
137	Broughton, Fred. (R.S.)
137	Davis, Forster (R.S.)
137	Duffy, Francis J. (R.S.)
144	Allen, William (R.S.)
144	Cannon, Frederick W. (R.S.)
144	French, Carlisle E. (R.S.)
144	Pretty, Johnathan G. (R.S.)
151	Carlton, John (R.S.)
151	Underhill, Geo. E. (R.S.)
158	Delavigne, Frederick V. D. (R.S.)
158	Mawhinney, Harvey H. (R.S.)
158	Sharkey, Geo. (R.S.)
166	Catling, Harry J. (R.S.)
172	Cross, Herbert V. (R.S.)
172	McKay, William R. B. (R.S.)
178	Brown, Charles J. (R.S.)
178	Burcombe, Frank S. (R.S.)
178	Merrill, Arthur D. (R.S.)
178	Pope, Charles R. (R.S.)
186	Bulley, Albert E. (R.S.)
186	Cullingworth, Geo. R. (R.S.)
186	Hudson, Richard (R.S.)
186	Barley, William (R.S.)
204	Hoffman, Samuel (R.S.)
204	Payne, Urban J. (R.S.)
211	Taylor, Alfred H. (R.S.)
217	Clarke, Frederick W. (R.S.)
217	Johnson, John L. (R.S.)
217	Massey, Robt. (R.S.)
217	Wilson, Wm. H. (R.S.)
228	Hainsworth, John H. (R.S.)
228	Till, Percy E. (R.S.)
247	Campbell, Robt. G. (R.S.)
247	Jenkins, Robt. (R.S.)
251	Dawson, Jas. E. (R.S.)
251	Richardson, Alfred J. (R.S.)
251	Wainwright, Thomas H. (R.S.)
257	McDonald, Thos. A. (R.S.)
257	Patchett, Walter H. (R.S.)
257	Turner, Tom. (R.S.)
272	Farmer, Arnold (R.S.)
277	Clifford, Geo. H. (R.S.)
277	Holland, Reginald F. (R.S.)
283	Donohue, Edward J. (R.S.)
283	McNay, Arthur (R.S.)
283	McLean, Frank P. (R.S.)
290	Boardman, Jeffrey (R.S.)
290	Finlayson, James P. (R.S.)
297	Bedford, Alfred C. (R.S.)
297	McKelvie, Joseph (R.S.)
297	Roberts, Geo. E. (R.S.)
297	McCoskery, Donald (R.S.)
308	Dempster, Samuel L. (R.S.)
308	Clarke, Harry Wm. (R.S.)
321	Caisley, Victor (R.S.)
330	Brown, Wm. Thos. (R.S.)
330	Gordon, Harry (R.S.)
330	Leason, Geo. A. (R.S.)
330	Rastall, Geo. A. (R.S.)
337	Borthwick, Jas. M. (R.S.)
337	Edwards, Harry (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Lower Grades, November, 1919—*Continued.*

Toronto—Con.

Standing.	
337	Glazier, Geo. (R.S.)
337	White, Henry C. (R.S.)
381	Peterbridge, Frederick C. (R.S.)
346	Wilks, Morris (R.S.)
347	Moore, John R. (R.S.)
353	Pattenden. Douglas (R.S.)
358	Kendall, Jas. T. H. (R.S.)
358	McGregor, Howard G. (R.S.)
358	Taylor, Charles (R.S.)
358	Tudor, Geo. (R.S.)
358	Cahill, Felix M. (R.S.)
371	Brennan, John E. (R.S.)
371	Howells, John T. (R.S.)
371	Jackson, Robt. (R.S.)
371	Rule, Albert (R.S.)
381	Danes, Arthur E. (R.S.)
381	Davies, Henry R. (R.S.)
381	Morris, Wm. A. (R.S.)
381	Pattison, Edward W. (R.S.)
390	Eakins, John R. (R.S.)
393	Spaull, Vaughan D. M. (R.S.)
405	Clissold, Harry (R.S.)
405	Hughes, Percy (R.S.)
417	Cainahan, Kenneth E. (R.S.)
417	Gordon, Wm. P. (R.S.)
417	McGregor, Charles F. (R.S.)
424	Pearce, Wm. T. (R.S.)
429	Howard, Harold R. (R.S.)
436	Gailer, Roy J. (R.S.)
436	Kingscote, Alfred A. (R.S.)
436	Steane, Benjamin C. (R.S.)
441	Hall, Edward (R.S.)
441	Seager, Albert E. (R.S.)
446	Green, Richard F. (R.S.)
446	Parkin, James (R.S.)
448	Lucas, Charles F. (R.S.)
448	Sayers, Henry E. (R.S.)
448	North, Albert E. (R.S.)
453	Murphy, William (R.S.)
453	Dowey, Albert (R.S.)
460	Murphy, Wm. H. (R.S.)
465	Burns, Geo. R. (R.S.)
465	Farley, Harold (R.S.)
465	Wilson, Clarence C. (R.S.)
470	Andrews, John H. (R.S.)
473	Laviolette, Thos. H. (R.S.)
475	Beattie, Frank T. W. (R.S.)
479	Jenkins, David (R.S.)
483	Howell, Alfred E. (R.S.)
483	Beck, Charles L. (R.S.)
494	Boult, Robt. S. (R.S.)
501	Kearns, Edward (R.S.)
503	Spector, Abraham (R.S.)
507	Pottle, Charles E. (R.S.)
514	Goodman, Howard (R.S.)
522	Williams, Arthur W. (R.S.)
524	Taylor, Russell A. (R.S.)
533	Taggart, Robt. J. G.
565	Cook, Granville L.
568	Wilson, Wm. S.
574	Gilmour, Alfred L.
186	Riddell, Frederick C. (R.S.)
272	Filce, Frederick C. (R.S.)
483	Ballard, Stanley L. (R.S.)

Kingston.

Standing.	
14	Easey, Alfred A. (R.S.)
22	O'Meara, Jas. Wm. (R.S.)
36	Gray, Frederick Wm. (R.S.)
42	Barnes, Henry Wm. (R.S.)
42	Currie, Dan. (R.S.)
101	McIvor, Henry S. (R.S.)

Kingston—Con.

Standing.	
178	Brady, Wm. (R.S.)
204	Varley, Crabtree (R.S.)
347	Hay, Geo. (R.S.)
366	Aylesworth, Harry (R.S.)
417	Grove, Arthur E. (R.S.)
429	O'Reilly, Arthur H. (R.S.)
508	Considine, Michael F. (R.S.)

Brockville.

Standing.	
166	VanCamp, Wilfred Laurier (R.S.)

Ottawa.

Standing.	
27	Lewis, Jas. M. (R.S.)
27	Rowe, Clinton A. (R.S.)
36	Randall, Geo. J. (R.S.)
67	Pautz, John A. (R.S.)
151	McNamara, Thos. (R.S.)
151	Mercier, Fortunat (R.S.)
166	Daniels, Stanley (R.S.)
217	Webster, Charles (R.S.)
257	Lamoureaux. Ivanhoe (R.S.)
283	Cattral, Wm. F. (R.S.)
297	Norman Bernard J. (R.S.)
321	Bull, Robt. H. (R.S.)
321	Culley, Francis J. (R.S.)
321	Taylor, Frederick D. (R.S.)
353	Williams, Francis A. (R.S.)
400	Howard, John A. (R.S.)
414	Williams, Robert L. (R.S.)
417	Blyth, Robt. G. (R.S.)
417	Savage, Jas. M. (R.S.)
424	Elliott, Reginald (R.S.)
429	Hirons, Geo. A. (R.S.)
429	King, Geo. (R.S.)
441	Dudley, Geo. H. (R.S.)
460	Jennings, Edward J. (R.S.)
472	Whitworth. Richard E. (R.S.)
473	Horton, Edward N. (R.S.)
475	Dunford, Edwin (R.S.)
494	Heyes, Harry (R.S.)
503	Dickson, Whitney E. (R.S.)
512	LePage, Clifford (R.S.)
526	Lajambe, Philias.
577	Lemay, Edward.

Montreal.

Standing.	
1	Ouimet, Jos. Edgar (R.S.)
3	Vanasse, Jos. A. (R.S.)
4	Desroches, Lionel (R.S.)
7	Anthime, Emile (R.S.)
7	Ouellette, Jos. A. (R.S.)
55	Newman, Percival (R.S.)
62	North, Wm. H. (R.S.)
82	May, James (R.S.)
100	Compagna, Eucher (R.S.)
101	Brooks, Thos. (R.S.)
117	Savard, Louis (R.S.)
130	Latham, Charles T. (R.S.)
130	Mackness. W. G. (R.S.)
144	Morris, Chas. H. (R.S.)
151	Gervais, Henri S. (R.S.)
158	Raymond, Eugene (R.S.)
158	Angus, Herbert (R.S.)
166	Napier, Robt. (R.S.)
186	Cote, Emile (R.S.)
186	Desparois, J. Leonidas (R.S.)
186	Serres, Louis Denis (R.S.)
204	Attree, Albert (R.S.)
204	Tessier, Ronald P. (R.S.)
211	Chartrand, Jos. O. (R.S.)
211	Colwill, Alfred Geo. (R.S.)
211	Dufresne, Joseph A. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Lower Grades, November, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Montreal—Con.
211	Trudel, Ovila (R.S.)
217	Ramsdale, Harry (R.S.)
228	Decelles, Christopher L. (R.S.)
228	Dickson, David Stratton (R.S.)
228	Parent, Gerard (R.S.)
257	Gascoyne, Fred (R.S.)
257	Owen, Thos. (R.S.)
272	Cassidy, Philip (R.S.)
272	Gagnon, Francis (R.S.)
277	Lewis, Ernest H. (R.S.)
283	D'Aoust, Joseph O. (R.S.)
290	Rivet, William (R.S.)
297	Rouleau, Georges (R.S.)
297	Davies, Leonard L. (R.S.)
321	King, Christopher J. (R.S.)
321	Kinnear, John Wm. (R.S.)
358	Charbonneau, Elzear (R.S.)
371	Aubin, Alphonse (R.S.)
371	Pippin, Sidney J. (R.S.)
381	Cairns, Geo. Albert (R.S.)
381	Murray, Wm. A. (R.S.)
390	Charlton, Jonathan (R.S.)
393	Desmarchais, Omer (R.S.)
393	Dupont, Jos. W. (R.S.)
393	Latour, Jos. R. (R.S.)
393	Marchand, J. Louis (R.S.)
393	Rouse, Charles (R.S.)
400	Alary, Alderic (R.S.)
405	Dionne, Eudore (R.S.)
414	Wadeson, Fred (R.S.)
417	Maille, Charlemagne W. (R.S.)
448	Asselin, Oscar (R.S.)
475	Machabee, Lucien (R.S.)
483	Provost, Romeo (R.S.)
492	Barry, Philip (R.S.)
498	Lofthouse, Fred. (R.S.)
498	Meilleur, Albert (R.S.)
498	Scott, Robt. Chalmers (R.S.)
510	St. Jacques, Irene (R.S.)
514	Loyer, Gaston (R.S.)
514	Valiquette, Geo. N. (R.S.)
518	DeCarnfel, Paul.
519	Rivers, William.
520	Dupuis, Herve.
521	Mailloux, Laurent.
527	Letourneau, Emile.
529	Daignault, J. Albert.
529	Seguin, Almanzor.
532	Brophy, Joseph F.
534	DeLongchamps, Joseph E. A.
534	Pilon, Emery.
534	Comtois, Joseph.
539	Dussault, Antonio.
542	Carrier, Paul V. R.
549	Deleglise, Irene.
550	Simard, Joseph.
552	Constant, Charles Emile.
553	Duquette, George.
553	St. Cyre, Lucien.
558	Daneau, Joseph Emile.
560	Magnan, Arthur.
564	Lacroix, Jean Marie.
567	Mercier, Pierre A.
568	Clouthier, Ernest.
568	Pepin, Arthur.
571	Briere, Wilfred.
576	Desrosiers, Josaphat.
	Sherbrooke.
166	Gendreau, J. Jean. (R.S.)
545	Goyette, Joseph Claude.

Standing.	
	Three Rivers.
172	Tourigny, Honore B. (R.S.)
178	Desmarais, Gabriel (R.S.)
347	Deslisle, Jean (R.S.)
540	Rompre, Maurice T.
548	Benoit, J. Willie.
574	Rompre, Ovila.
	Quebec.
29	Dussault, Antonio (R.S.)
101	Marineau, Albert (R.S.)
137	Lachance, Roch (R.S.)
186	Rouleau, Emile (R.S.)
211	Coulombe, Jos. Ernest (R.S.)
297	Upton, William F. (R.S.)
308	Arel, M. J. Wilfrid (R.S.)
405	Boutet, Edouard (Quebec) (R.S.)
501	Deslauriers, Alfred (R.S.)
522	Ratte, Joseph Antoine.
525	Gelly, Albert.
527	Dion, Joseph Geo. E.
531	Tremblay, Albert.
541	Lemieux, Joachim G.
542	Moffet, Jules A.
546	Boutet, Edouard (Loretteville.)
546	Cote, Xavier Martin.
551	Guilman, Louis.
556	Frechette, Alfred.
559	Landry, Antonio.
561	Lajeunesse, Joseph.
562	Towner, Claude.
563	Lamontagne, Georges.
573	Boucher, Louis Philippe.
	Sorel, P. Q.
290	Morin, Ovide (R.S.)
	Fredericton, N. B.
7	Lint, Earl Hartley (R.S.)
42	White, Wm. J. (R.S.)
204	Brown, Chas. E. (R.S.)
228	Feare, Jos. R. (R.S.)
228	Young, Peter (R.S.)
247	Wentworth, Arnold G. (R.S.)
257	Mersereau, Wm. L. (R.S.)
321	Pincombe, Jacob Wm. (R.S.)
483	Pond, Dorian St. Elmo (R.S.)
55	McKinney, Millen E (R.S.)
117	O'Brien, Frederick G. (R.S.)
130	Duval, Foster F. (R.S.)
137	Olive, Arthur D. (R.S.)
186	Pile, Thos. W. (R.S.)
228	Murphy, John Jos. (R.S.)
330	Withers, Obediah C. (R.S.)
414	Winchester, Buckett N. (R.S.)
	Moncton, N.B.
312	Colburn, Clarence (R.S.)
453	Moor, Watson M. (R.S.)
553	MacFarlane, Geo. G. (R.S.)
	Summerside, P.E.I.
400	Fanning, Alphonsus P. (R.S.)
	Halifax, N.S.
82	McLaughlin, Jas. Thomas (R.S.)
112	Thompson, Arthur A. (R.S.)
178	Rudland, Robt. (R.S.)
251	Heaver, John Wm. (R.S.)
337	Doucet, Romuald F. (R.S.)
358	Payne, Harry Hastings (R.S.)
453	Taylor, James (R.S.)
571	Houlihan, Wm. P.
	Sydney, N.S.
488	Sparling, Herbert E. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Typists, November, 1919.

XXIII. General Competitive Examination for positions as Typists (Grade "C"), held throughout the Dominion on the 26th and 27th of November, 1919.

Standing.	
	Nanaimo.
61	McArthur, Elizabeth H.
	Vancouver.
73	Blackmor, Elna M.
74	Speck, Eva May.
	Calgary.
3	Goodman, William H. (R.S.)
45	Jephson, Helen Jean.
51	Boyd, Margaret Maye.
	Regina.
55	Milsom, Eileen N.
68	Phillips, Eva Ada.
	Winnipeg.
7	Bray, Harry (R.S.)
58	Gottfred, Lillian B.
	Port Arthur.
85	Dixon, Dorothy M.
	Windsor.
67	Dench, Jessie L. Q.
	Sarnia.
95	Lucas, Jean.
	Hamilton.
2	Burkholder, William (R.S.)
	Toronto.
4	Shepherd, Alexander L. (R.S.)
5	Clow, Irene E. E. (N.S.)
6	Cooke, Hubert (R.S.)
82	Peters, Victoria G.
84	Kirkham, Lillian.
85	Dunlop, Margaret J.
94	Scott, Patricia.
	Kingston.
46	Kiell, Myra B.
49	Bearance, Ila M.
63	Bruton, Mabel E.
69	Bruton, Ruth M.
88	Shepherd, Ida May.
	Brockville.
70	Knill, Alice Louise.
94	Jackson, Bernice.
	Ottawa.
1	Lindsay, Walter S. (R.S.)
8	McGowan, Charlotte.
9	Godbout, Cecile.
10	Godwin, Marion I.
11	Smyth, Marion V. M.
13	Dube, Simonne.
14	Lapointe, Jettie M.
15	Guevremont, Hermence.
16	Tremblay, Noella.
17	Moffatt, Margaret G.
19	Hilton, Kitty H.
20	Bradley, Inez.
20	Scrivens, Ethel P.
22	Sabourin, Cecilia A.
	Ottawa—Con.
23	Chenier, Noella.
26	Mahoney, Irene.
27	Ruddy, Kathleen.
28	Johnson, Agnes H.
29	Tierney, Mary.
30	Galland, Cecile.
31	Browne, Deed C. L.
31	Moore, Eva.
33	Blanchfield, Jean T.
34	Rosborough, Violett M.
35	Robinson, Vera M.
36	Naismith, Annie I.
37	Picken, Florence M.
38	Millar, Sadie.
38	Weegar, Eunice L.
41	Lanthier, Monica.
41	Milne, Marjorie.
43	Laffin, Mae.
44	Lecourt, Mary E.
46	Fleming, Brigid Alice.
48	Blyth, Ruth G.
50	Dignard, Marie Rose D.
51	Wilson, Sarah E.
53	Irvine, Lillian M.
54	Saunders, Mona Irene.
56	St. Germaine, Laurence.
56	Wallace, Sophie.
58	O'Connor, Charles G.
60	Doyle, Vera M.
61	Purcell, Eleanor P.
64	McDonald, Mary Isabelle.
65	Younghusband, Vera T.
66	McElroy, Lettie Martha.
70	Berry, Kathleen E.
72	Bourgault, Joseph Elie.
74	McDonald, Theresa P.
74	Wilson, Annie L.
78	Bourgault, Jeanne.
76	Guenter, Adeline V.
80	Souliere, Ethel T.
81	O'Neill, Mary Elizabeth.
82	James, Beatrice M.
89	Peirce, Jessie M.
90	Hayes, Nellie.
91	Coldrey, Honor E.
92	Topping, Mabel E.
96	Castle, Averilda.
96	Gorman, Ruby M.
	Montreal.
25	Coulombe, Antoinette.
	Quebec.
12	Mathieu, Clemence.
24	Verret, Laurence.
	St. John, N.B.
17	Doherty, Mae Agnes.
	Yarmouth.
40	Churchill, Hilda May.
	Halifax.
74	Martin, Mary Adele.
85	Morrison, Margaret D.

Table No. 10—Stenographers (Grade C), November, 1919.

XXIV. General Competitive Examination for positions as Stenographers (Grade "C"), held throughout the Dominion on the 26th and 27th days of November, 1919.

STANDING.	
	Victoria, B.C.
31	McBride, Mary.
	Vancouver.
32	McLean, Dorothy N.
41	Perkins, Winnifred.
	Edmonton.
1	Evans, W. M. (R.S.)
29	Dalkin, Ruby.
	Moosejaw.
73	Tarleton, Ruby M.
	Saskatoon.
58	Nelson, Elizabeth I.
	Prince Albert.
18	Gow, Elizabeth Ross.
18	Haldenby, Jessie Blanche.
76	Brandon, Mrs. Mary E.
	Winnipeg.
15	Marshall, Nina.
78	Bell, Elgia S.
	Kingston.
70	Babcock, Marion E.
	Brockville.
29	Mullen, Eva Katherine.
	Ottawa.
4	Conn, Kathleen.
6	Flynn, Hilda R.
7	Hickson, Esther L.
8	Kennedy, Marjorie J.
9	Affleck, Marian A.
10	Malone, Isobel M.
11	Laperriere, Marie-Reine.
12	Hill, Lillian O.
13	Church, Jean L.
14	Clement, Violet.
16	Grafton, Beryl N.
17	Cochrane, Loretta.
18	Wilson, Ethel.
21	Larkin, Frances.
22	Hamilton, Katie May.
23	Tremblay, Anne-Marie.
24	Smeeton, Bertha L.
25	O'Brien, Eva.
25	Hudson, Gertrude A.
27	McCallum, Lena.
28	Fulton, Lillian S.
STANDING.	
	Ottawa—Con.
34	Kennedy, Edith M.
35	Kelly, Mary Hilda.
36	MacLean, Mamie.
37	Reynolds, Dorothy.
39	Morgan, Helena O.
43	Barclay, Mary Agnes.
44	Chamney, Bessie.
46	Duff, Margaret E. W.
46	Stinson, Annie.
49	Daoust, Jeanne.
53	Bennett, Annie R.
55	Black, Sarah M.
59	Payton, George Wm.
60	Kingsbury, Mildred A.
60	Shore, Edna May.
62	Steele, Inez Irene.
64	Carley, Violet.
65	deBursey, Ina.
66	Cummings, Zilpha G.
66	Kilgour, Elsie Margaret.
69	Joss, Bessie L.
71	Barrett, M. Lorena G.
72	Oattes, Hazel.
73	Nesbitt, Beulah.
75	Paul, Mildred I.
77	Adair, Bernies B.
79	Blatch, Mary A.
	Montreal.
3	Pilon, Rita.
40	Brais, Marie A.
45	Valois, Elia.
50	Troie, Albertine.
	Quebec.
14A.	Mathieu, Cecile.
5	Rochette, Evangeline.
33	LaFlamme, Felecite.
51	Casault, Yvonne.
63	Demers, Jeannette.
68	Coté, Marguerite.
	St. John, N.B.
37	Robertson, Helen A.
53	Small, Helen B.
56	Morrison, Agnes.
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
42	Arsenault, Irene M.
46	Deegan, Mary Margaret Philippa.
52	Passmore, Ethel Maud.
56	MacDonald, Reta K.

XXV. General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerks (Grade C), held throughout the Dominion on the 26th and 27th of November, 1919.

STANDING.	
	Victoria.
24	Everest, Thos. F. (R.S.)
27	Gent, Harold E. (R.S.)
53	Armstrong, Walter Allan (R.S.)
108	Mutlow, Albert Joshua (R.S.)
	Vancouver.
14	Edwards, Rhys Tudor (R.S.)
68	O'Neil, Patrick F. (R.S.)
STANDING.	
	Vancouver—Con.
80	O'Grady, Frederick (R.S.)
142	Masterton, William (R.S.)
209	Souter, William (R.S.)
210	Caldwell, Charles (R.S.)
233	Harper, John McInnes (R.S.)
236	Martindale, John R. (R.S.)
255	Quinlan, Frederick J. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade C), November, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.

Edmonton.

27	Haazen, A. E. G. (R.S.)
38	Wilson, Alexander A. (R.S.)
52	Herrald, George J. (R.S.)
60	Farthing, Otto Punchard (R.S.)
85	Tomkin, George (R.S.)
90	Cruickshank, Harold F. (R.S.)
111	Binns, Leonard (R.S.)
121	Windsor, Thos. H. (R.S.)
148	Johnstone, John T. (R.S.)
149	Stott, Tom (R.S.)
173	Holmes, Chas. H. (R.S.)
185	Croft, Chas. H. (R.S.)
205	Lister, Thomas (R.S.)
265	Giles, Sydney R.

Calgary.

11	Taylor, Harry (R.S.)
18	McBratney, Frederick Wm. (R.S.)
49	Davies, Bruce (R.S.)
64	Pound, Gilbert H. (R.S.)
90	Johnston, Walter H. (R.S.)
90	Jacobs, Sidney J. (R.S.)
161	Coe, John K. (R.S.)
203	Cook, F. L. (R.S.)

Lethbridge, Alta.

130	Sugden, William (R.S.)

Moosejaw.

228	Jenner, E. E. (R.S.)

Saskatoon.

125	Laing, Frederick S. (R.S.)

Regina.

19	Carey, Patrick J. (R.S.)
55	Donoghue, Humphrey (R.S.)

Brandon.

125	Durban, Cecil George (R.S.)

Winipeg.

23	Haigh, George H. (R.S.)
30	Yeardye, Joseph (R.S.)
43	Erskine, Thomas (R.S.)
50	Linton, H. P. (R.S.)
72	Heming, James H. (R.S.)
85	Gingras, John A. (R.S.)
88	Swinford, Charles (R.S.)
90	Brown, John C. (R.S.)
129	McKinlay, Robert (R.S.)
138	Miller, Thomas (R.S.)
140	Jones, Arthur P. (R.S.)
154	Brown, John A. (R.S.)
161	Jackson, George Henry (R.S.)
166	McIver, Donald (R.S.)
170	Crawford, Roger (R.S.)
173	Newson, Elwood C. (R.S.)
217	McRitchie, Angus (R.S.)
217	Marshall, Hubert A. (R.S.)
221	Reece, John Cleveland (R.S.)
228	Fergie, Robert (R.S.)
233	Eden, Henry (R.S.)
249	Johnston, James R. (R.S.)
250	Brophy, John (R.S.)

Port Arthur.

44	Strang, Robert (R.S.)
64	Crossfield, Francis John (R.S.)
136	Boyd, Ira (R.S.)

Sault Ste. Marie.

178	Crawford, William A. (R.S.)

Standing.

North Bay.

14	Connelly, Trevor Joseph (R.S.)
277	Sherwood, Harold.
279	Brownlee, Clarke Harold.

Sarnia.

272	Heffron, William John.

Chatham.

275	Chalmers, Wilbur Burnnett.

London.

1	Millward, Albert Edward (R.S.)
3	Casson, William (R.S.)
33	Weldon, Andrew (R.S.)
64	Stewart, Kenneth C. (R.S.)
68	Walters, Alexander Arthur (R.S.)
72	McKay, H. Manson (R.S.)
104	Burt, Victor Arthur (R.S.)
166	Gray, Roy Claude (R.S.)
173	Nason, James (R.S.)
185	Bremner, Rae Alexander (R.S.)
213	Chapman, William (R.S.)

Brantford.

99	Diver, Frederick J. (R.S.)
106	Sparling, Percival D. (R.S.)
149	Sayles, Frederick H. (R.S.)
192	Sullivan, Jacob J. (R.S.)

Guelph.

46	Jell, Robert T. (R.S.)
101	Hadden, Robert A. (R.S.)
154	McKinnon, John W. (R.S.)
245	Wunnenderg, Roy M. (R.S.)
273	Cartlidge, George Leo.

Hamilton.

30	Culp, Dalton Lenoir, (R.S.)
60	Logan, Walter McGregor (R.S.)
90	Scanlon, James R. (R.S.)
115	Coombs, Stanley H. (R.S.)
117	Jones, Arthur (R.S.)
124	Dunsmoor, Wallace (R.S.)
158	Sweeney, Wm. J. M. (R.S.)
190	Herron, George (R.S.)

Toronto.

2	Bolton, George S. (R.S.)
5	Cameron, Alexander (R.S.)
7	McDowell, Andrew (R.S.)
7	Leslie, Harry (R.S.)
9	MacKay, John (R.S.)
11	Ahier, Walter (R.S.)
11	Cassidy, Harold E. (R.S.)
17	Mallyon, Richard (R.S.)
19	Duff, James (R.S.)
22	Holland, John (R.S.)
26	Turner, Richard I. (R.S.)
29	Logan, David B. (R.S.)
33	Searle, Morris A. (R.S.)
36	Miller, Gordon G. (R.S.)
37	Ottley, Edward John (R.S.)
39	Diggle, John (R.S.)
39	Wright, George (R.S.)
46	Kennedy, David (R.S.)
51	McGovern, Patrick C. (R.S.)
62	Menzies, Alexander (R.S.)
75	Waddell, Peter (R.S.)
80	Honey, Roy C. (R.S.)
80	Turner, Tom (R.S.)
85	Beadle, Fred. G. (R.S.)
98	Stewart, Colin (R.S.)
100	Dunbar, William I. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade C), November, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Toronto—Ont.
108	DeLong, James G. (R.S.)
108	Jones, Robert E. (R.S.)
111	Hill, Herbert (R.S.)
111	McBride, Gordon A. (R.S.)
111	Webber, William V. (R.S)
117	Kenney, Richard (R.S.)
117	Riddell, William (R.S.)
121	MacArthur, Kenneth D. (R.S.)
127	Sweeney, Peter P. (R.S.)
130	Cameron, Robert Wm. (R.S.)
130	Abrahams, George V. (R.S.)
149	Powell, Richard Wm. (R.S.)
151	Johnson, John L. (R.S.)
154	Harkness, James M. (R.S.)
157	Hall, Ronald H. M. (R.S.)
161	Walton, Arthur (R.S.)
165	Campbell, Peter (R.S.)
176	McIntyre, James H. (R.S.)
178	Ashleigh, Allan A. (R.S.)
182	Heather, Harry G. (R.S.)
182	Marshall, Harold S. (R.S.)
189	Williamson, Leonard (R.S.)
191	Izatt, John B. (R.S.)
195	McFadyen, Gordon Murray (R.S.)
196	Wilson, William H. (R.S.)
197	Spence, Alexander (R.S.)
202	Miller, Raymond (R.S.)
204	Stokes, Robert W. (R.S.)
205	McKay, William R. B. (R.S.)
210	Wainwright, Thos. H. (R.S.)
212	Laviolette, Thos. H. (R.S.)
213	Lewarne, Harold E. (R.S.)
223	Crighton, Harold A. (R.S.)
227	Campbell, Robert G. (R.S.)
228	Mills, Stanley L. (R.S.)
236	Abrahams, Milton C. (R.S.)
247	Moore, John R. (R.S.)
248	Bellamy, Fred. H. (R.S.)
257	Filkin, William C. (R.S.)
260	Taylor, Russell A.
269	Finch, Edwin.
	Peterborough.
275	Little, Vernon J.
	Kingston.
24	Murray, James A. (R.S.)
46	Wright, Stuart Birmingham (R.S.)
75	Butcher, Norman H. (R.S.)
84	Currie, Dan (R.S.)
127	Phillips, Ernest L. (R.S.)
130	Hawley, Wesley W. (R.S.)
182	Hussey, James (R.S.)
252	Pearson, Earl Clifford (R.S.)
255	O'Meara, James Wm. (R.S.)
	Brockville.
136	Brassor, Thos. P. (R.S.)
178	Singleton, Walter Clifton (R.S.)
193	Reynolds, Francis S. (R.S.)
	Ottawa.
4	Davies, David (R.S.)
16	Boreham, Ralph H. (R.S.)
55	Longmore, Alexander S. (R.S.)
58	Doyle, Hugh H. (R.S.)
58	McKay, James A. (R.S.)
62	Lynch, John (R.S.)
90	Martin, Joseph A. (R.S.)
101	Timmis, Brian M. (R.S.)
101	McQuitty, Arklin R. (R.S.)
106	Scrim, William H. (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Ottawa—Con.
115	Summers, Chas. A. (R.S.)
135	Jordan, William Dean (R.S.)
138	McIntosh, James A. (R.S.)
141	Slattery, George E. (R.S.)
142	Yetts, Maynard A. (R.S.)
161	DeWolfe, Chas. R. (R.S.)
166	Adam, William (R.S.)
185	Groves, Arthur T. (R.S.)
188	Jowsey, Stafford B. (R.S.)
194	Smith, Harold (R.S.)
200	Carroll, Harold (R.S.)
207	Hurlbert, Gordon D. (R.S.)
213	Morris, Edward (R.S.)
223	Williams, Edward T. (R.S.)
232	Davis, James W. (R.S.)
233	Beaven, Sherman (R.S.)
236	McVeity, James G. (R.S.)
240	O'Connell, Harry M. (R.S.)
242	Graham, William F. (R.S.)
242	Fagan, John (R.S.)
251	Moorhouse, Stanley (R.S.)
253	Hawkins, John G. (R.S.)
254	Moorhouse, Milton (R.S.)
259	Digby, Alfred J. (R.S.)
264	Gorman, Ernest A.
266	Yandon, John P.
267	Ferguson, D. J. Lavin.
267	Hunter, James A.
270	Spence, George D.
274	Henry, Peter R.
280	Richards, Edward V.
283	Platt, Hugh.
	Montreal.
30	Saunders, Frederick H. G. (R.S.)
42	Sauvage, Albert (R.S.)
44	Berthiaume, Paul (R.S.)
53	North, William H. (R.S.)
67	Phaneuf, Alphonse E. (R.S.)
121	Pepper, Charles Gerald (R.S.)
145	Dohan, William (R.S.)
153	Holliday, Richard (R.S.)
171	Newman, Percival (R.S.)
197	Limoges, Adelard (R.S.)
216	Killick, William A. (R.S.)
217	Brookes, George Wm. (R.S.)
231	King, C. J. (R.S.)
245	Cassidy, Philip (R.S.)
258	Angus, Herbert (R.S.)
261	Forest, Ernest.
262	Latour, Arthur H.
271	Pelletier, Albert.
278	Breault, Oswald.
284	Dumontier, Fortunat.
	Quebec, P.Q.
281	Gagnon, M. J. Moise.
285	O'Hurley, George Philip.
	Sorel, P.Q.
117	Cote, Charles Edouard E. (R.S.)
	Fredericton, N.B.
80	Buxton, Ronald (R.S.)
201	Hatt, Arthur E. (R.S.)
236	Vibert, Wilfred Lloyd (R.S.)
244	McIntyre, George M. (R.S.)
263	Brewer, Elton Oma.
	St. John, N.B.
6	Scott, Frank A. (R.S.)
9	Carvell, Charles W. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade C), November, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	St. John, N.B.—Con.
19	Shannon, William A. (R.S.)
33	Olive, Arthur D. (R.S.)
39	Folkins, Cecil W. (R.S.)
55	Campbell, Walter G. (R.S.)
68	Rainsford, John B. (R.S.)
88	Wright, Charles H. B. (R.S.)
90	Logan, Roy Foster (R.S.)
105	MacDonald, William F. (R.S.)
142	Hanson, Harold A. (R.S.)
145	McCormick, William Paul (R.S.)
147	Markham, Harold William (R.S.)
169	McSherry, George P. (R.S.)
171	Beckwith, Oscar Frederick (R.S.)
177	Yeomans, Harold L. (R.S.)
221	Duval, Foster F. (R.S.)
226	McKinney, Millen Edward (R.S.)
	Moncton, N.B.
75	Smith, Bliss A. (R.S.)
97	Amos, Charles Wm. F. (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
24	Fraser, James Walter (R.S.)
72	Eagnall, Ewart Manning (R.S.)
75	Callaghan, Frank (R.S.)
220	Morrison, A. A. (R.S.)
282	Connolly, John J.
	Halifax, N.S.
68	Morash, Charles Gordon (R.S.)
130	Hanway, Arthur James (R.S.)
158	Hunt, Charles W. (R.S.)
158	Westerby, William (R.S.)
178	Marsden, James William (R.S.)
197	Mulcahy, Arthur Patrick (R.S.)
241	Brannon, William Thomas (R.S.)
	Sydney, C.B.
207	MacDonald, Finlay (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade B), November, 1919.

XXVI. General Competitive Examination for positions as Stenographers (Grade "B"), held throughout the Dominion on the 26th and 27th days of November, 1919.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.
3	Garland, Henry B. (R.S.)
	Moosejaw.
39	Burks, Hildred May.
	Brantford.
40	Slaght, Wilton R. A.
	Ottawa.
1	Wellington, Frank D (R.S.)
2	Whitman, Ralph (R.S.)
4	Moule, Geo. H. (R.S.)
5	Dumont, Marie Louise.
6	Gamble, Eileen S.
6	Morris, Caroline L.
8	Litle, Reby.
9	Walker, Alice.
10	Tierney, Elizabeth.
11	Bowie, Isabel.
12	Scott, Esther.
13	Smith, May.
14	Drew, Dorothy.
15	Ambridge, Euphemia.
15	McDonald, Flora E.
17	Sibley, Gertrude M.

Standing.	
	Ottawa—Con.
18	Costello, Elsie M.
19	Lahey, Laura M.
20	Maloney, Mary C.
22	Gould, Pauline D.
23	Wood, Barbara M.
24	Gillen, Lillian E.
25	Burns, Maude M.
25	Naftel, Amy Irene.
27	Bratton, Ella M.
28	LaChance, Beatrice.
29	Farley, Mary Blanche.
30	Anderson, Jenny W. R.
31	Hodgson, Nita O.
32	Enright, Catherine.
33	Grant, Joseph.
34	Stewart, Irma Claribel.
35	Lefebvre, Lionel.
36	Douglas, Helen.
37	Marsolais, Dorcina.
38	Moreland, Mabel H. F.
42	Nelson, Margaret E.
	Quebec, P.Q.
41	Petrie, Mabel Maude.

XXVII. General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerks (Grade "B"), held throughout the Dominion on the 26th and 27th days of November, 1919.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.
11	Ballard, Harry (R.S.)
58	Gibbson, John (R.S.)
62	Hodder, Philip (R.S.)
115	Pain, Frederick (R.S.)
178	Berryman, Ernest W. (R.S.)
182	Collins, Nathan H. (R.S.)
255	Christie, Alex. Forbes.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.
25	Johnston, Robert V. L. (R.S.)
46	Butcher, Edmund (R.S.)
55	George, Ernest S. (R.S.)
82	Regan, Michael (R.S.)
86	Hope, Andrew (R.S.)
88	Nelson, Malcolm M. (R.S.)
92	Kappel, Ernest S. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade B), November, 1919—*Continued.*

Vancouver, B.C.—Con.

Standing.	
92	Rayment, Victor C. (R.S.)
94	Allison, Robert A. (R.S.)
98	Crawford, James Arthur (R.S.)
105	Ferguson, Herbert S. (R.S.)
111	Grant, Donald H. (R.S.)
132	Cole, Laurence N. (R.S.)
133	Sager, Edward J. (R.S.)
135	Robinson, John Wm. (R.S.)
141	Puttick, Albert W. (R.S.)
143	Vick, Earnest R. (R.S.)
153	Butchart, Frank M. (R.S.)
154	Kerr, John (R.S.)
159	MacAfee, George G. (R.S.)
165	McDaniel, Matthew G. (R.S.)
173	Moulton, Thomas R. (R.S.)
189	Owen, Thomas (R.S.)
196	Languist, Wm. James (R.S.)
202	Drost, Roland G. (R.S.)
210	Smart, John M. (R.S.)
229	Grundy, Alfred (R.S.)
231	Fitch, Thomas F. (R.S.)
254	Linsen, John.

Edmonton.

7	Russell, Alfred C. (R.S.)
128	Akers, Harry (R.S.)

Calgary.

1	Parry, James (R.S.)
137	Lydard, Wm. E. (R.S.)
141	Bannerman, Noble G. (R.S.)
192	Williams, Edwin (R.S.)

Saskatoon.

14	Cumming, Leslie S. (R.S.)
81	MacLeod, Wm. Scott (R.S.)
125	Thornton, Wilfred H. (R.S.)
164	Tyson, J. H. (R.S.)
185	Handegord, N. Oliver (R.S.)

Regina.

175	Young, David L. (R.S.)
213	Tate, Robert Alex. (R.S.)

Brandon.

41	Hansell, Herbert J. (R.S.)
65	Burnett, Guy K. (R.S.)

Winnipeg.

26	Rothery, Joseph H. (R.S.)
35	Maxwell, John C. (R.S.)
53	Shaddock, Thomas L. (R.S.)
111	Gunn, Stanley E. (R.S.)

Windsor.

169	Carter, Edward George (R.S.)

Chatham, Ont.

146	Collop, Clifford (R.S.)

London.

202	Wood, Sydney Ernest (R.S.)

Guelph.

161	Snyder, Roy E. (R.S.)

Hamilton.

22	Sticklas, Orin A. (R.S.)
26	Abrahart, Wm. A. (R.S.)
39	Lumsden, William P. E. (R.S.)
44	Rendall, James Wm. (R.S.)
62	Gresley, Wm. H. (R.S.)

Hamilton, Ont.—Con.

Standing.	
78	Marshall, Malcolm T. (R.S.)
88	Wren, John (R.S.)
96	Fisher, Thomas C. (R.S.)
107	Glendon, Donald E. (R.S.)
107	Macdonald, James (R.S.)
110	Morton, Aubrey G. (R.S.)
120	Smith, William H. (R.S.)
128	Thomas, Arnold E. (R.S.)
133	Wroe, James (R.S.)
150	Huffman, Charles Wm. (R.S.)
163	Highfield, Wm. A. (R.S.)
171	Pickering, Charles (R.S.)
175	Howey, Aleck G. (R.S.)
188	Deans, Adam Wm. (R.S.)
194	Stewart, Robert A. (R.S.)
217	Lyden, Victor A. (R.S.)

Toronto.

10	Peacock, Wilfrid E. (R.S.)
19	Lomax, Frank H. (R.S.)
20	Cox, John R. (R.S.)
48	Lightfoot, Clarence V. (R.S.)
51	Bain, John M. (R.S.)
53	Miller, John R. (R.S.)
58	Callander, Mitchell (R.S.)
67	Ribey, Arthur E. (R.S.)
70	Oliver, Joseph E. (R.S.)
75	Holland, Victor G. (R.S.)
78	Clerk, Thomas F. (R.S.)
82	Hand, William P. (R.S.)
84	Wilson, William E. (R.S.)
95	Mulvenna, Wm. A. (R.S.)
105	Rawsthorn, Albert P. (R.S.)
118	Kenefick, Edgar J. A. (R.S.)
138	Hill, Herbert E. (R.S.)
149	Campbell, John (R.S.)
166	Green, Floyd A. (R.S.)
170	Cullis, John T. (R.S.)
180	Duffy, Francis J. (R.S.)
183	Chapman, Daniel (R.S.)
197	Cullingworth, Geo. R. (R.S.)
200	Hartley, Robert (R.S.)
202	Parsons, Reginald R. (R.S.)
207	Wootton, Richard B. (R.S.)
216	French, Carlisle E. (R.S.)
219	Bond, Charles C. G. (R.S.)
226	Underhill, Geo. E. (R.S.)
243	Schultz, Wilfred B.
253	Knipe, Russel.
257	Bartlett, Leslie T.

Peterborough.

120	Lancaster, Robt. J. (R.S.)

Kingston.

67	Cockrill, Wm. H. (R.S.)
74	Gimblett, Robt. J. (R.S.)
78	Jones, Willie (R.S.)
101	Serson, Anson V. L. (R.S.)
211	Hubbard, Wm. F. (R.S.)

Ottawa.

2	Cole, Arthur Wm. W. (R.S.)
3	Henry, Frances E. (N.S.)
4	Armstrong, Gibson (R.S.)
5	Chatelain, Urgel (R.S.)
6	Turton, Edwin E. (R.S.)
8	West, Gordon O. (R.S.)
9	Morrice, Alexander (R.S.)
12	Dudley, James H. (R.S.)
12	Wylie, Alexander H. (R.S.)
14	Wurtele, Wm. G. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Clerks (Grade B), November, 1919—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa—Con.
16	Berry, Herbert H. F. (R.S.)
18	Lagace, Michel (R.S.)
21	Skuce, Geo. Orval (R.S.)
22	Ashbee, Herbert (R.S.)
22	Scott, Montagu D. (R.S.)
28	Hughes, Frederick W. (R.S.)
29	Hector, James H. (R.S.)
29	Mathewson, Herbert J. (R.S.)
31	Gauthier, Hector D. (R.S.)
31	Hogan, Joseph H. (R.S.)
33	Allan, John Seager (R.S.)
33	Champagne, Elmo E. (R.S.)
35	Cuthbert, Thos. H. (R.S.)
35	Dufault, Auguste (R.S.)
42	Hands, William (R.S.)
43	Macdonald, Ian Somerled (R.S.)
45	Bissell, Lloyd A. (R.S.)
46	Gow, Stanley G. V. (R.S.)
48	Conn, Kenneth B. (R.S.)
48	Edsell, William H. (R.S.)
52	Racette, Jos. L. P. (R.S.)
56	Ostrom, Frank H. (R.S.)
61	Phalen, John M. (R.S.)
62	Morgan, Everett J. (R.S.)
65	Buckingham, Charles O. (R.S.)
67	Reid, Gordon A. (R.S.)
71	Hebert, Alfred (R.S.)
77	DesRosiers, Idelphonse U. (R.S.)
84	Perkins, Sidney John (R.S.)
87	Meredith, Reginald T. (R.S.)
88	Johnston, Charles F. W. (R.S.)
88	McAdam, William A. (R.S.)
99	Bishop, Horace Wm. (R.S.)
99	Buell, Herbert McArthur (R.S.)
101	Leeder, John J. (R.S.)
101	Whitley, Lloyd S. (R.S.)
104	Fraser, William R. (R.S.)
114	Duclos, Theobald (R.S.)
115	Boyd, Hervey M. (R.S.)
115	MacMillan, Alexander F. (R.S.)
118	Plunkett, Samuel (R.S.)
120	Lane, Louis E. (R.S.)
123	Lock, Joseph Wm. K. (R.S.)
125	Morse, Gordon L. (R.S.)
127	Foster, Geo. W. (R.S.)
128	Tyers, Sidney A. (R.S.)
131	Anderson, Robert B. (R.S.)
135	Casselman, Alfred J. (R.S.)
138	Pick, Austin L. D. (R.S.)
143	Casey, Patrick A. (R.S.)
140	Cavey, William H. (R.S.)
147	Aust, George E. (R.S.)
147	McWade, Archibald (R.S.)
150	Webbs, Cecil R. M. (R.S.)
155	Clarke, Bertram (R.S.)
156	Herwig, John C. G. (R.S.)
159	Doody, Leonard (R.S.)
167	Buttery, Geo. E. (R.S.)
167	Kirk, Henry W. (R.S.)
171	Rowe, Clinton A. (R.S.)
173	Aust, Edwin H. (R.S.)
175	Brown, Wm. M. B. (R.S.)
178	Lafleur, Louis A. (R.S.)
180	Burns, Robert (R.S.)
184	Peart, Edgar H. (R.S.)
186	Richards, James P. (R.S.)
190	Laflamme, Walter K. (R.S.)
190	Peaker, Wm. O. M. (R.S.)
194	Cobb, Thomas A. (R.S.)
197	Robillard, Jules M. (R.S.)
199	James, Oswald L. (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Ottawa—Con.
200	Liberty, Frederick B. (R.S.)
205	Patrice, Victor (R.S.)
206	Gourlay, John P. (R.S.)
207	Nash, Fred M. (R.S.)
209	Mortimer, Wm. R. (R.S.)
212	Stapledon, Thomas H. (R.S.)
214	Cummings, Jay Gordon (R.S.)
214	Deitz, Anthony J. (R.S.)
218	Neville, Andrew L. (R.S.)
221	Hobbs, W. Craig (R.S.)
222	MacMillan, Frank R. (R.S.)
222	Thibault, Wallace W. (R.S.)
225	Scott, William J. (R.S.)
226	Farrell, James P. (R.S.)
228	Mattice, Walter (R.S.)
232	Richardson, Garnett W. (R.S.)
233	Schryburt, Joseph A. (R.S.)
234	Thompson, Elwood.
235	McCartin, John J.
236	Hearnden, Arthur.
237	Leggett, Edgar.
238	Hyman, Charles.
239	Tracey, Kenneth L.
240	Westlake, Wilbert E.
241	Foster, Carson B.
242	Boreham, Charles C.
244	Stille, Wilfred.
245	Andrew, Elmer A. G.
247	Dulude, J. A. Pierre.
248	Fahey, J. D. Percy.
249	Wyndham, Harold.
250	Paradis, Joseph Ernest.
251	Crabbe, Roy William.
252	Stinson, William W.
256	Cooke, James William.
	Montreal, P.Q.
17	Lachance, Ernest (R.S.)
38	Lang, Victor Lafayette (R.S.)
56	Vyse, E. T. (R.S.)
71	Frigon, Emery (R.S.)
76	Orr, John (R.S.)
96	Hardy, Graham (R.S.)
109	Walsh, Geo. B. (R.S.)
111	Gaube, E. Otto (R.S.)
143	Beeho, Herbert A. (R.S.)
150	Moffatt, Jos. E. A. (R.S.)
161	Russell, Raymond (R.S.)
192	Benoit, Pierre G. (R.S.)
229	Greenleese, Elwood S. (R.S.)
246	Vertefeuille, J. A. Alcide.
	Quebec, P.Q.
222	Hudon, George (R.S.)
	Charlottetown.
39	Mellish, James Edward (R.S.)
58	Goodwin, Leonard W. (R.S.)
	Kentville.
71	Giffen, Perry Judson (R.S.)
156	Hamm, Maurice B. (R.S.)
	Yarmouth.
124	Hood, Samuel C. (R.S.)
	Halifax.
158	MacFarlane, James (R.S.)
219	McKenzie, Joseph (R.S.)
	Sydney.
186	Chisholm, Gregory B. (R.S.)

Table No. 10.—Clerk-Bookeepers (Grade B), November, 1919.

XXVIII. General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerk-Bookeepers (Grade "B"), throughout the Dominion on the 26th November, 1919.

Standing.	
	Victoria.
13	Greenwood, Ernest A. (R.S.)
30	Henderson, Hugh McColl (R.S.)
30	Sprinkling, Percival D. (R.S.)
	Vancouver.
3	Pollok, Gerald L. H. (R.S.)
6	Hamilton, Harold Wm. R.S.)
8	Belding, Harry (R.S.)
19	Tripp, Leighton E. (R.S.)
22	Rogers, John S.(R.S.)
27	Shreve, George F. (R.S.)
35	McMillan, David (R.S.)
	Edmonton.
11	Hearn, Henry G. (R.S.)
	Calgary.
14	Hervey, Vyvyan H. (R.S.)
14	McMillan, Anthony (R.S.)
16	Hughson, Frederick .(R.S.)
18	Wilson, Herbert T. (R.S.)
25	Haigh, R. H. (R.S.)
28	Salter, Charles E. (R.S.)
	Moosejaw.
20	McEwen, Roy Stewart (R.S.)

Standing.	
	Winnipeg.
24	Spawls, James F. (R.S.)
26	Nixon, Frederick Wm. (R.S.)
32	Macdonald, Donald (R.S.)
34	Sutherland, James Wm. (R.S.)
	Toronto.
1	Howell, Henry P. (R.S.)
2	Stewart, Cameron A. (R.S.)
5	Lyons, Frederick (R.S.)
10	Greenhalgh, Walter (R.S.)
12	Goodall, Arthur C. (R.S.)
17	Seddon, Francis L. (R.S.)
21	Perry, Edwin T. J. (R.S.)
23	Garton, Frederick T. (R.S.)
29	Jamieson, Alexander (R.S.)
33	Banks, Ferdinand E. (R.S.)
	Ottawa.
4	Vogan, Robt. J. (R.S.)
9	Noonan, John V. (R.S.)
36	Caulfield, Charles W.
36	Cohen, Abraham.
	Montreal.
7	Lomer, J. M. (R.S.)

Table No. 11 (*a*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the General Examinations, December, 1918.

Centre.	Lower Grade.		Typists.			Junior Stenographers.			Junior Clerks.			Senior Stenographers.			Senior Clerks..			Total.		
	R.S.	Male Civilians.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Prince Rupert, B.C		1							1	1								1	2	
Victoria, B.C	3	1			1				5	1	1			4		1	1	8	3	7
Vancouver, B.C	15	5						1	16	4	1				3	1		34	10	2
Nelson, B.C										1									1	
Edmonton, Alta	20	1							4		2			3		1	2	24	2	7
Calgary, Alta	13	2			2			3	7	10					2	1		22	13	5
Frank, Alta		1													5			5	1	
Saskatoon, Sask	13	2						1	4	6								17	8	1
Regina, Sask	1								3	5	1				1			5	5	1
Moosejaw, Sask					1				4	6	2				1	1		5	7	3
Brandon, Man										2				1					2	1
Winnipeg, Man	5				1			1	16	7					9	2		30	9	2
Port Arthur, Ont	1									1	1							1	1	1
Sault Ste, Marie, Ont		3							1	1	1				1			2	4	1
North Bay, Ont		1							3	8	3							3	9	3
Windsor, Ont	1	1						3	4	1				1	4	2		9	4	4
Sarnia, Ont	3	1							1	4								4	5	
London, Ont	13	6			2			1	14	9					2	2		26	17	3
Woodstock, Ont	5	1						1	3		2					1		8	2	3
Guelph, Ont	8								1						2			11		
Kitchener, Ont	3	3							2	1								5	4	
Toronto, Ont	41	31			2			2	38	13	16			1	16	4	2	95	48	23
Kingston, Ont	7	1			2				10	5	3				4			21	6	5
Peterborough, Ont								1	2	1	3			2			1	2	1	7
Brockville, Ont	1	1	1		4			1		1	1				1			3	2	6
Ottawa, Ont	19	72		3	113		1	114	9	62	179		1	53	23	26	33	51	165	492
Montreal, Que	33	346		9	74			26	13	86	60			3	30	22	3	76	463	166
Ste. Agathe, Que	5														3			8		
Sorel, Que										4	1			2		2			6	3
Sherbrooke, Que	1	10			3		2	15	1	3	3			1	1			3	15	22
Quebec, Que	4	106		3	2				1	63	23			1	4	6		9	178	26
La Tuque, Que								1	1	2								1	2	1
Fredericton, N.B		1							1	6	2							1	7	2
Chatham, N.B								1								1			1	1
St. John, N.B	5	3			1				8	7	2			1	3			16	10	4
Moncton, N.B											1						1			2
Charlottetown, P.E.I	1	1			1			2	4	2	3				1			6	3	6
Kentville, N.S	1								7	3								8	3	
Halifax, N.S		3			4	1		2	4	6	3			4	1			6	9	13
Sydney, N.S		1								2	2								3	2
Yarmouth, N.S					1					3				1	1		1	1	3	3

Table No. 11 (*b*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the General Examinations, February, 1919.

Centre.	Lower Grade.		Typists.			Junior Stenographers.			Junior Clerks.			Senior Stenographers.			Senior Clerks.			Total.		
	R.S.	Male Civilians.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Prince Rupert, B.C.	1																	1		
Victoria, B.C.	3				1			1										3		2
Vancouver, B.C.	16								10	2					10			36	2	
Lethbridge, Alta.	2	1																2	1	
Edmonton, Alta.	18	3				1			1	1					8	1		28	5	
Calgary, Alta.	23								8	1					10	1		41	2	
Frank, Alta.									1									1		
Medicine Hat, Alta.										5									5	
Saskatoon, Sask.	8	1							1	2					6			15	3	
Regina, Sask.	4								10	4								14	4	
Moosejaw, Sask.	4	1							7	1	1				1	2		12	4	1
Brandon, Man.	3														1	1		4	1	
Winnipeg, Man.	5	3			1			1	7	4					8	1		20	8	2
Port Arthur, Ont.									2	1								2	1	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1																	1		
North Bay, Ont.									3	2					1			4	2	
Windsor, Ont.	2								2						2			6		
Sarnia, Ont.									1	2								1	2	
London, Ont.	14	1							6	2					1			21	3	
Woodstock, Ont.	3								2		1				1			6		1
Guelph, Ont.	3	1							4						2			9	1	
Kitchener, Ont.	3	1							1	2								4	3	
Toronto, Ont.	129	30			2	1		1	46	4	4	1		1	23	3	2	200	37	10
Kingston, Ont.	5	1				1			8	1	1				2	1		16	3	1
Peterborough, Ont.									1	1								1	1	
Niagara Falls, Ont.	7																	7		
Brockville, Ont.	4		1		2			2	1									6		4
Ottawa, Ont.	30	19		1	77		1	29	7	21	34		1	41	49	19	18	86	62	199
Whitby, Ont.	4	1							6						5			15	1	
Hamilton, Ont.	22								13	3	3			2	23	3	2	58	6	7
Montreal, Que.	52	74			3			6	8	16	4			3	27	3		87	93	16
Ste. Agathe, Que.															1			1		
Arthabaska, Que.				1															1	
Sorel Que.																				
Sherbrooke, Que.	1	4							2	3								3	7	
Quebec, Que.	7	29			1			3	1	15	5				3	1		11	45	9
Three Rivers, Que.	1									1				1				1	1	1
Fredericton, N.B.	10	1							3	2	1							13	3	1
Chatham, N.B.									1						1			2		
St. John, N.B.	5								2	4								7	4	
Moncton, N.B.																				
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		1							4	1					1			5	2	
Kentville, N.S.		1							4									4	1	
Halifax, N.S.	1				2	1			3	4	1			1	1	2		6	6	4
Sydney, N.S.											1				1			1		1
Yarmouth, N.S.														1	1	1		1	1	1

Table No. 11 (*c*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the General Examinations, June, 1919.

Centre.	Lower Grade.		Typists.			Junior Stenographers.			Junior Clerks.			Senior Clerk-Stenographers.			Senior Clerks.			Clerk-Book-keepers.			Total.		
	R.S.	Male Civilians.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Prince Rupert, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B.C.	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	4
Vancouver, B.C.	34	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	.....	1	1	1	29	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	78	9	1
New Westminster, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Nanaimo, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Edmonton, Alta.	20	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	1	2	.....	.....	47	.....	5
Calgary, Alta.	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	17	1	2
Frank, Alta.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Lethbridge, Alta.	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4
Medicine Hat, Alta.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Moosejaw, Sask.	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1
Saskatoon, Sask.	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....
Regina, Sask.	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	2	6
Brandon, Man.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man.	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2	1
Owen Sound, Ont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5	.....	4	5	1
Port Arthur, Ont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Niagara Falls, Ont.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....
North Bay, Ont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1
Windsor, Ont.	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....
Sarnia, Ont.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....
London, Ont.	14	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	10	3	1	.....	.....	2	14	1	.....	1	.....	.....	41	6	5
Brantford, Ont.	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	18	5	.....
Woodstock, Ont.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Hamilton, Ont.	39	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	1	1	.....	.....	15	1	.....	1	.....	.....	68	6	1
Guelph, Ont.	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	1	.....
Toronto, Ont.	180	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	99	11	3	1	.....	1	67	5	3	10	1	.....	357	24	9
Peterborough, Ont.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	4
Kingston, Ont.	18	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	15	3	1	1	.....	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	6	6
Brockville, Ont.	4	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	8	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	12
Ottawa, Ont.	67	16	2	7	66	1	4	83	27	20	64	1	5	30	94	27	75	9	5	1	201	84	319
Montreal, Que.	116	126	.....	1	6	.....	2	14	38	51	10	.....	.....	4	38	10	1	.....	.....	.....	192	190	35
Sherbrooke, Que.	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	2
Three Rivers, Que.	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	7	.....
Quebec, Que.	26	62	.....	1	5	.....	.....	8	13	20	5	.....	.....	2	4	5	.....	2	.....	.....	45	88	20
Chatham, N.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12
Fredericton, N.B.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	3
St. John, N.B.	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	66	2	1
St. Stephen, N.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	8
Moncton, N.B.	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	2
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1
Summerside, P.E.I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Halifax, N.S.	15	5	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	12	5	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	10	31
Sydney, N.S.	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	1

Table No. 11 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the General Examinations, November, 1919.

Centre.	Lower Grade.		Typists.			Junior Clerk-Stenographers.			Junior Clerks.			Senior Clerk-Stenographers.			Senior Clerks.			Clerk Book-keepers.			Total.		
	R.S.	Male Civilians.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.		R.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	R.S.	Male Civilians.		R.S.	Male Civilians.		R.S.C	Male Civilians.	Women.
Prince Rupert, B.C.															1	2					1	2	
Victoria, B.C.	28							1	6						16			6			56		1
Vancouver, B.C.	84	1						3	21	3		2		1	55	1		19			181	5	4
New Westminster, B.C.																							
Nanaimo, B.C.	3							1							1						4		1
Edmonton, Alta.	23					1		1	26	2		1			8			3			62	2	1
Calgary, Alta.	7					1		2	14	1		1		1	9			9			41	1	3
Frank, Alta.										1												1	
Lethbridge, Alta.	1	1							4												5	1	
Medicine Hat, Alta.																							
Moosejaw, Sask.	5	1						3	10	3					1			1			17	4	3
Saskatoon, Sask.	9							1	3	2					14			4			30	2	1
Regina, Sask.	14							2	7	1					3			1			25	1	2
Prince Albert, Sask.								3															3
Brandon, Man.	4									1			1		3						7	2	
Winnipeg, Man.	35	2	1			1		2	64	1				1	18	2		18	7		137	12	3
Port Arthur, Ont.	1							2	3						2						6		2
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	2								1	1											3	1	
North Bay, Ont.	1							1	4	3											5	3	1
Windsor, Ont.	5							1							4						9		1
Sarnia, Ont.	3							1		1											3	1	1
London, Ont.	19	1							21						9			2			51	1	
Brantford, Ont.	15								17	1					3						35	1	
Woodstock, Ont.	4																				4		
Hamilton, Ont.	89	2			1				20	1		1			42			3			155	3	1
Guelph, Ont.	11	2													1						12	2	
Toronto, Ont.	295	14			2	4		2	171	7		5		2	113	6		26			614	27	6
Peterborough, Ont.	12								3	1					4			2			21	1	
Kingston, Ont.	24	1			2			4	17	2				1	11			6			58	3	7
Brockville, Ont.	2							6	4												6		6
Ottawa, Ont.	110	7	1		89	2	7	94	36	13		8	5	57	203	28		16	4		376	64	240
Chatham, Ont.	3								3	1					2						8	1	
Niagara Falls, Ont.	3								2						1						6		
Montreal, Que.	202	62			6	6	2	9	80	32		1	1	2	86	4		13	2		388	103	17
Sherbrooke, Que.	7	3																			7	3	
Three Rivers, Que.	6	5								1											6	6	
Quebec, Que.	29	40		1	6		1	10						1	5	1					34	43	17
Sorel, Que.	2														1						3		
Chatham, N.B.	1														1						2		
Fredericton, N.B.		16				1									1						2	16	
St. Stephen, N.B.																							
Moncton, N.B.	5	2													2						7	2	
St. John, N.B.	19	2			2			5							10	1		2			31	3	7
Charlottetown, P. E.I.		1						7							3						3	1	7
Summerside, P.E.I.	1														2			3			6		
Amherst, N.S.		1														1						2	
Yarmouth, N.S.								1							2						2		1
Halifax, N.S.	14	1	1					4							10			1			27	1	4
Sydney, N.S.																							
Kentville, N.S.															4						4		
Sydney, C.B.	3														3						6		

Table No. 12.—Candidate who was successful as the result of an appeal against the valuation of his papers.

Examination for Clerks, Grade B, December, 1918.

At Ottawa—
Scape, Dana C., (R.S.)

Table No. 13.—Examiners at Civil Service Examinations.

(*a*).—*Examiners at the General Examinations.*

I. T. Norris, Ottawa.
A. E. Meldrum, Ottawa.
J. E. Jones, Ottawa.
Rev. J. A. Lajeunesse, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
J. E. Miller, Ottawa.
F. A. Jones, Ottawa.
J. C. Spence, Ottawa.
W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
Geo. Simpson, Ottawa.
R. S. Simpson, Ottawa.
G. L. Blatch, Ottawa.
F. Hood, Ottawa.
Rev. J. Boyon, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

(*b*) *Examiners at the Special Examinations.*

O. D. Skelton, Professor at Queen's University.
H. Laureys, Directeur, Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, P.Q.
Major G. U. Stiff, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. Dilworth, Toronto, Ont.
O. Higman, M.I.E.E., C.E., Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.
Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Vice Rector, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.
L. Morin, M.A., McGill University.
W. J, Sykes, M.A., Carnegie Library, Ottawa, Ont.
J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture.
J. M. Roberts, Ottawa.
David Loughnan, Editor of "The Veteran."
C. B. Larry, Instructor in Dairying, Macdonald College.
H. H. Dean, Professor of Dairying, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M. I., M.A., Ottawa University.
E. Brown, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering and Applied Mechanics, McGill University.
Thos. P. Owens, Editor of Debates, House of Commons.
A. E. Horton, Editor of Debates, Senate.
R. MacIvor, Professor at Toronto University.
P. W. Hodgetts, Director of Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ontario.
A. Letourneau, B.Sc.A., Editor of Journal of Agriculture, Quebec.
Thos. Cox, Director of S.A. and A.P. Branch, Department of Militia and Defence.

(*c*) *Examiners who served on Boards of Appeal.*

Lower Grades—
W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
Rev. J. Boyon, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
J. E. Miller, Ottawa.
F. A. Jones, Ottawa.

Higher Grades—
I. T. Norris, Ottawa.
A. E. Meldrum, Otttawa.
W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
Rev. J. A. Lajeunesse, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
Rev. J. Boyon, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
F. A. Jones, Ottawa.
Thos. Bengough, Toronto, Ont.
G. L. Blatch, Ottawa.
Jas. F. Cunningham, Ottawa.

Table No. 14.—Supervisors at Civil Service Examinations.

CENTRE.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Prince Rupert, B.C.	J. C. Brady	High School, Prince Rupert, B.C.
Victoria, B.C.	Capt. Rev. Dr. Campbell	1185 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.	Wm. Burns	Normal School, Vancouver, B.C.
Kamloops, B.C.	T. R. Hall	Principal, High School, Kamloops, B.C.
Nanaimo, B.C.	Rev. S. Ryall	Nanaimo, B.C.
Nelson, B.C	B. P. Steeves	High School, Nelson, B.C.
Edmonton, Alta	Rev. D. E. Thomas	Alberta College, Edmonton, Alta.
Calgary, Alta	E. W. Coffin	Normal School, Calgary, Alta.
Lethbridge, Alta	R. H. Dobson	Principal, High School, Lethbridge, Alta.
Medicine Hat, Alta	Hector Lang	c/o Lang Bros., Medicine Hat, Alta.
Frank, Alta	Rev. W. T. Young	Blairmore, Alta.
Moose Jaw, Sask	J. W. Sifton	Supt. of Schools, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask	Walter C. Murray	University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.
Saskatoon Vocational School	G. Glover	Presbyterian College, Saskatoon, Sask.
Regina, Sask	Col. T. E. Perrett	Normal School, Regina.
Prince Albert, Sask	J. W. McIntosh	Prince Albert, Sask.
Brandon, Man	S. J. McKee	Brandon College, Brandon, Man.
Winnipeg, Man	W. J. Spence	University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.
Port Arthur, Ont	W. B. L. Howell	Collegiate Institute, Port Arthur, Ont.
Sault St. Marie, Ont	Geo. W Rudlen	639 Wellington St., Sault St. Marie, Ont.
Windsor, Ont	Robt. Meade	Public School Inspector, Windsor, Ont.
Sarnia, Ont	Henry Conn, B.A.	Inspector of Schools, Sarnia, Ont.
Owen Sound, Ont	R. N. Merritt.	444 2nd Ave. E., Owen Sound.
London, Ont.	H. B. Beal	Technical & Art School, London, Ont.
Chatham, Ont	Harry Collings	Headmaster, Central School, Chatham, Ont.
Woodstock, Ont	W. J. Salter	Collegiate Institute, Woodstock, Ont.
Kitchener, Ont	W. H. Nixon	Principal, Euler Business College, Kitchener, Ont.
Guelph, Ont	R. R. Graham	Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont	J. D. Dickson	Collegiate Institute, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Brantford, Ont	A. W. Burt	Collegiate Institute, Brantford, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont	J. B. Turner	Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ont.
Toronto, Ont	James Brebner	University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
North Bay, Ont	P. W. Brown	Collegiate Institute, North Bay, Ont.
Peterborough, Ont	F. M. Delafosse	Public Librarian, Peterborough, Ont.
Kingston, Ont	Prof. J. F. MacDonald	Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
Brockville, Ont.	Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones	The Rectory, Brockville, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont	S. J. Daley	Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.
Montreal, P.Q	Prof. N. E. Wheeler	McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
	Prof. A. Dollo	Ecole Polytechnique, 228 rue St-Denis, Montreal.
Sorel, P.Q	Rev. Fr. Ignace	Mont St. Bernard, Sorel, P.Q.
Three Rivers, P.Q	Rev. L. Chartier	Séminaires des Trois-Rivières, P.Q.
Sherbrooke, P.Q	Rev. A. O. Gagnon	Séminaire St-Charles Borromée, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Quebec, P.Q	Rev. B. P. Garneau	Laval University, Quebec.
Rimouski, P.Q	Chanoine Charron	Séminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski, P.Q.
Amherst, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.	Joseph Gallant	L'Académie Saint-Pierre La Vernière, Iles de la Madeleine, Que.
Frelighsburg, P.Q	Geo. W- Holden	Frelighsburg, P.Q.
Fredericton, N.B.	Dr. C. S. McGinnis	University of New Brunswick, N.B.
St. John, N.B	W. M. McLean	Inspector of Schools, St. John, N.B.
Chatham, N.B	G. H. Harrison	Principal, High School, Chatham, N.B.
Moncton, N.B	G. J. Oulton	Moncton, N.B.
Sackville, N.B	W. M. Tweedie	Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.
Edmundston, N.B	T. D. Herbert	Edmundston, N.B.
Summerside, P.E.I	C. Braden Jelly	Principal, High School, Summerside, P.E.I.
Charlottetown, P.E.I	S. N. Robertson	Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Yarmouth, N.S	Capt. A. W. Horner	Yarmouth Academy, Yarmouth, N.S.
Kentville, N.S	F. H. Patterson	Vocational Supervisor, N.S. Sanatorium, Kentville, N.S.
Truro, N.S	David Soloan	Provincial Normal School, Truro, N.S.
Halifax, N.S	Prof. Howard Murray.	15 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S.
Sydney, N.S	A. W. Woodill	Supervisor of Schools, Sydney, N.S.
Port Hood, N.S.	Angus R. McDougal	Stipendiary Magistrate, Port Hood, N.S.
Glace Bay, N.S	James Bingay	Supervisor of Schools, Glace Bay, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S	B. McKittrick	27 Lincoln St., Lunenburg, N.S.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PART III

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1918-19

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REGULAR EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1918.

LOWER GRADE POSITIONS.

SPELLING AND WRITING.

Time: 20 minutes.

Note.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 6 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy. Writing will be judged from this paper.

Their has been no war like this in rekorded histery. The sufring has been on an unprecedented skale, but the war has been unprecedented in anothur way than that. It has shown the present generashun, not merly what war means today, but what war will meen twenty years hence. Our wole case is that the world, with the expereince of this wor, with the revalashuns of what futur wars will be, wil be convinsed that anothur war is a krime and a disastur to be avoidud at all costs. From this arose the idea of a leegue of nachuns, bound togethur to preserve the piece of the world, and this projekt has met with sinceer aproval from all nations except those who are responsable for the present struggel.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1 hour.

Note.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

25 1. Add: 345698; 749678; 589654; 698769; 368547; 865469; 689754; 786325; 965467; 876543.

15 2. Find the average of: $576.25; $86.29; $427.65; $37.66; $728.35; $23.84; $562.40.

15 3. Multiply 46508706 by 86054.

20 4. Divide 68759398566 by 86754.

25 5. The sum of two numbers is 10490353; twice the less number is 5678954. Find the greater number, and find the difference between the two numbers.

100

CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS.—GRADE B AND C.

SPELLING.

Time: 20 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 8 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

100

The boys—with the exception of Master Squeers, who, comming to his father's assistants, harrassed the enemy in the reer—moved not hand or foot; but Mrs. Squeers, with many shreeks for ade, hung on to the tale of her partnur's coat, and endevored to drag him from his infureated adversairy; while Miss Squeers, who had been peaping threw the keewhole in the expecktation of a very diferent seen, darted in at the very begining of the atack, and, after lawnching a showre of inckstands at the ushur's head, beat him to her hart's content; annimateing herself, at every blow, with the reckolection of his haveing reffused her profered love, and thus imparting aditional strength to an arm which (as she took after her mother in this respecked) was, at no time of the weekest. Nicholas, in the full strength of his violents, felt the blowes no more than if they had been delt with fethers.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Five questions make a full paper. Candidates will do the first *two* questions and any other *three*.

1. (*a*) Find the L.C.M. of 432, 840, 693, and 660.
   (*b*) Reduce the following vulgar fractions to decimals: $\frac{571}{625}$; $3\frac{19}{250}$; $8\frac{19}{25}$.

2. If 6 per cent is gained by selling a horse for $265, how much per cent would be lost by selling him for $230?

3. Sixty hens are fed daily $4\frac{1}{5}$ lb. of wheat worth $2 per bushel (60 pounds). If the hens average 75 eggs a year each and eggs sell at an average of 45 cents a doz., what is the profit for one year?

4. Find the value of the following note when it became *legally* due:—

WINNIPEG, May 3, 1918.

$2,400.00.

Five months after date, I promise to pay to Thomas Cowan, or order, the sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

JAMES BLACK.

5. If 12 pounds of coffee cost as much as 9 pounds of tea, and 6 pounds of tea as much as 48 pounds of sugar, find the cost of 30 pounds of sugar when coffee is worth 66 cents a pound.

6. A paper-hanger determines the number of rolls of paper required for the walls of a room by finding the total area of the walls in square feet, deducting 19 square feet for each door or window, and dividing the number of square feet in the remainder by 33.

Find the cost of papering the walls of a room 21 ft. 6 in. long, 15 ft. 8 in. wide, and 12 ft. high with paper costing 75c. a roll, if there are 4 windows and 3 doors and it costs 15s. a roll for hanging the paper.

7. A landlord builds a house at a cost of $6,000. He insures it at ⅕% on ¾ of its value, pays water rates at ¼ % of the value of the house, and his taxes are 25 mills on the dollar on an assessment of ⅘ of the value of the house. He rents the house for $35 a month.

Find his net annual income from the house.

8. Make out in proper form a bill for the following:—

1225	feet of	spruce	@ $23.50	per thousand.
1250	"	pine	@ $40.00	"
1890	"	maple	@ $48.00	"
1530	"	oak	@ $75.00	"

GEOGRAPHY.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Any four questions constitute a full paper.

1. Give a list of the coast waters (oceans, gulfs, bays and straits) of North America. Name *ten* of the leading seaports on the east coast, and *six* on the west coast. Account for the absence of cities on the north coast.

2. Compare the climate of Manitoba with that of France, and the climate of Vancouver Island with that of Newfoundland. In each case tell what natural conditions cause a difference.

3. Name *four* of the chief cities in each of the following countries, and tell for what each city is noted: England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Italy.

4. Write a note on Australia telling about its position and size, its chief products, its cable connection with Canada, trade routes to Liverpool.

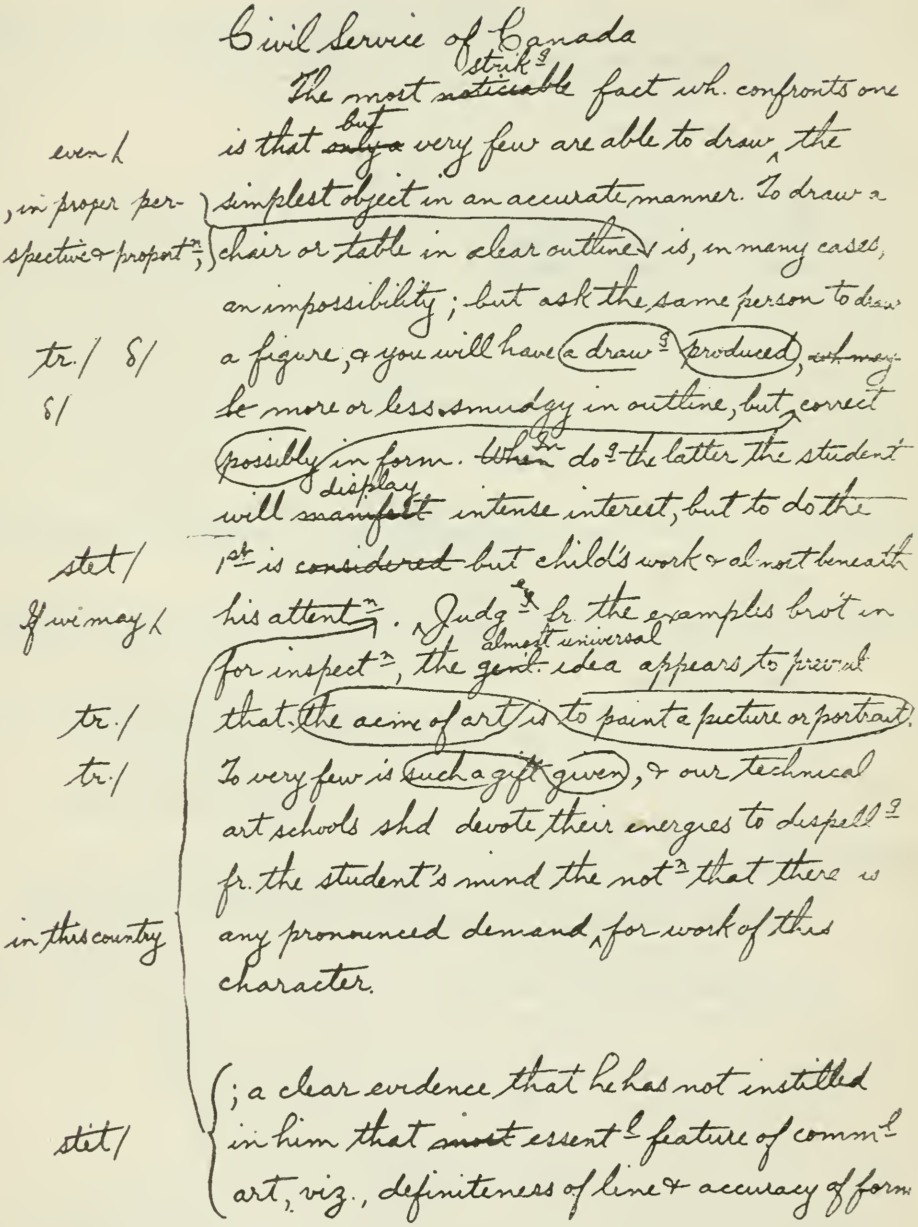
5. Explain what is meant by each of the following terms, and tell where an example of each may be found in Canada: Alluvial Plain, Watershed, Glacier, Irrigated Land, Archipelago, Chain of Lakes, National Park, Elevated Tableland.

6. Locate definitedy each of the following Canadian cities or towns, and tell in what way each is important commercially: Port Arthur, Lachine, Amherst, Ingersoll, Calgary, New Glasgow, Thetford, Rossland, Sherbrooke, Weyburn.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.

Time: 20 minutes.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.



Civil Service of Canada

The most ~~noticeable~~ strik^{g} fact wh. confronts one
even ⅄ is that ~~only a~~ but very few are able to draw ^ the
, in proper per- simplest object in an accurate, manner. To draw a
spective & propor^{tn}; chair or table in clear outline is, in many cases,
an impossibility; but ask the same person to draw
tr./ δ/ a figure, & you will have a draw^{g} produced, ~~wh. may~~
δ/ be more or less smudgy in outline, but ^ correct
possibly in form. ~~When~~ In do^{g} the latter the student
will ~~manifest~~ display intense interest, but to do the
stet/ 1st is ~~considered~~ but child's work & almost beneath
If we may ⅄ his attent^{n}. Judg^{g} fr. the examples brot in
for inspect^{n}, the ~~genl.~~ almost universal idea appears to prevail
tr./ that the aim of art is to paint a picture or portrait.
tr./ To very few is such a gift given, & our technical
art schools shd devote their energies to dispell^{g}
fr. the student's mind the not^{n} that there is
in this country any pronounced demand ^ for work of this
character.

; a clear evidence that he has not instilled
stet/ in him that ~~most~~ essent^{l} feature of comm^{l}
art, viz., definiteness of line & accuracy of form.

LETTER-WRITING.

Time: 45 minutes.

NOTE.—Three letters only are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters.

1. A vacancy as clerk in the office of the John Smith Co., Toronto, has been advertised. Write a suitable application for this position.

2. Write a letter to your lawyer, asking him to take action against William Jones for an outstanding debt.

3. One of your employees has resigned to take up a new position and has asked you for a letter of recommendation. Write this letter.

4. You have received a letter from Mr. William Thomas, in which he states that he is enclosing two certificates. You find, however, that only one certificate has been enclosed. Write a letter to him, pointing out this fact and asking him to rectify this omission.

5. You are Secretary of a Company. Write a letter calling a meeting of the shareholders, mentioning several items of business to be considered.

CLERICAL WORK.—GRADE B.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Describe the filing system with which you are most familiar, and give its advantages.

2. Arrange these names in alphabetical order:

   B. H. Villeneuve, James Copeland, Thomas Bennett, L. X. Melanson, Jacob Munday, A. J. Wright, H. G. Clark, Henri Benoit, Frank Copleston, Wm. J. Lovell, H. N. Desjardins, John J. Wreford, Wm. Munson, John Devoe, Hubert Beauchamp.

3. What is the purpose of sending a letter special delivery?

4. Discuss the advantages of loose-leaf books over bound books.

5. If you were opening and assorting letters, a fourth of which contained paper money, what precautions would you take to prevent mistakes and losses?

6. Name eight labour-saving or time-saving office appliances and tell briefly the use of each.

7. Suppose you are given a package containing fifteen bills and told to check them. Tell exactly the steps you would take in doing the work.

EXPERIENCE—CLERKS, GRADES C AND B.

Time: 30 minutes.

Give in a clear and concise manner, paying attention to the grammar and style of your answer, the information asked for below.

What is your age? Give full details of your education, with the names of the schools attended and the dates.

What business experience have you had? Give the name of your employer or employers, the duration of your service, the nature of your duties, whether you worked under supervision or exercised supervision over others, etc.

Have you had any experience in filing, record-keeping or book-keeping? Any experience in any other clerical work? In stenography or typewriting?

STENOGRAPHY, GRADE B.

Note.—Both the following letters (addresses and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

One Hundred Words per Minute.

Wellington St.,
Montreal,
October 26th, 1918.

Messrs. Brown, Miller & Co.,
West St.,
Toronto.

Gentlemen,

We have received your letter of the 24th enclosing | invoice of goods shipped on the 3rd inst., but the packages have not yet reached us. Our stock in this line is running low, and | the demand for the goods, at this season of the year, is very heavy. Thus, if they do not arrive shortly, we shall be unable | to supply our customers, and so sustain a large loss of profits.

We would ask you, therefore, to take up the matter with the railway | company over whose lines you shipped the goods, and ascertain the reason for the delay. You will probably find that the heavy traffic at this | season is causing the trouble, and if you can succeed in having the general or local freight agent attempt to trace the goods immediately, please | do so.

If the delay rests with the transportation company, this will, no doubt, produce prompt results, and we would be grateful if you will | advise us by wire of the probable date of delivery, so far as you are able to do so.

Yours truly,

John Smith & Co. |

One Hundred and Twenty Words per Minute.

OTTAWA,
October 26th, 1918.

MR. J. MACDONALD,
Smith's Falls,
Ont.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 22nd instant making enquiries concerning the new Victory | Loan.

The bonds are now on sale at the issue price of 100 and accrued interest, bearing interest from November 1st. They are offered in two maturities, namely five | and fifteen years. As in last year's issue, they are free of all taxes, yield 5½ per cent interest, and may be registered either as to principal only or as to | both principal and interest.

You should note that there is a distinct difference in the issue price of these bonds as compared with last year's issue. Last year, a | discount was allowed for payment in full. This year, no discount is allowed, and if it is desired to effect the payment by monthly instalments, the accrued interest to the | time of payment in full must also be paid.

From an investment point of view, Victory Bonds are all that could possibly be desired. The rate of interest is | high for this class of bond, and the security is the best obtainable, being, in fact, Canada itself. I would certainly advise you to invest all you | can in these bonds, first, because it is the duty of all of us who remain at home, and, secondly, because it is a good investment.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM JOHNSON. |

TYPEWRITING, GRADE B.

Time: 15 minutes.

Imperial sentiment has been diffused among the people of the Mother Country during the past quarter of a century to a remarkable degree. Wherever the Union Jack floats, security and justice prevail. Peace, order, security and liberty are safe as long as love of country burns in the hearts of the people. A great statesman once said that liberty is responsibility, and responsibility is duty, and that duty is to preserve the exceptional liberty we enjoy with the law, for the law, and by the law. India has made wonderful progress under British rule, and order, peace, and progress have been firmly established in that country. There is, thank God, no servitude under the Flag, and the native of Africa is guaranteed justice and security for his own person and for everything that he may have in his possession. Pillars of strength are Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and in this crisis during the past five months our far-flung Empire has been welded together with bands of steel as never before.

When the call came, the nation rose as one man. What mattered it whether differences of opinion, about other issues existed? They realized that this was a battle of right against might, and all other questions of minor importance were laid aside, and perfect unity and harmony prevailed from one end of the Empire to the other.

Can the unity of the British Empire be better described than by the spectacle that is presented to us in South Africa to-day; only a few years ago our bitterest enemies, to-day joining hands with all the other parts of the Empire in maintaining that freedom under British institutions which they have been privileged to enjoy? General Botha is honoured to-day by all men who love to pay tribute to greatness, and his name will be recorded in history along with the many other illustrious names that have added to the Empire's prestige.

Sir, what would be our fate had France been beaten, Belgium put out of existence, and perhaps Holland and Denmark erased from the map? What stirred England to action? It was the moral issue that appealed to the British people, and they would not go back on their word to defend the neutrality of Belgium. As the late Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, stated: "It was only when we were confronted with the choice between keeping and breaking solemn obligations—the discharging of a binding trust—that we threw away the scabbard; bound were we by obligations that we could not decline." The preservation of Belgium's national life was the object for which we strove; and how nobly the little kingdom acquitted herself will never be forgotten by the Allies, who owe a debt of gratitude to the heroic nation which can never be repaid in its entirety.

Liberties that we have prized, and that have been handed down from generation to generation, would have had to give way to a new doctrine that might is right, had the power of Germany prevailed; the very existence of the democratic institutions which we have learned to revere and love would be threatened. Mr. Bonar Law spoke true words when he said: "We are fighting for our nation's existence—for everything which nations have always held dear. But we are fighting for something more: we are fighting for the moral forces of humanity; we are fighting for the respect of public law and the right of public justice; we are fighting for right against might."

The task, however, which we are called upon to perform is great and noble, and is intimately connected with the progress, prosperity and morality of mankind. One thing we are certain of: that the guilt for this war does not lie at England's door. She stands to-day for freedom, for the rights of small States, and for the sanctity of treaties. Yet I realize that in the distant future a great change will come over the nations of the world, when the great principles for which we are fighting, liberty and true democracy, will emerge victorious.

Month.	1913.	1914.
January	$34,350,000	$26,230,000
February	35,110,000	25,510,000
March	45,630,000	34,940,000
April	32,430,000	23,940,000
May	40,120,000	28,340,000
June	37,830,000	27,790,000

STENOGRAPHY, GRADE C.

Note.—Both the following letters (addresses and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

Seventy-five Words per Minute.

Halifax, N.S.,
November 18th, 1918.

Mr. James Murray,
Sydney, N.S.

Dear Sir,

We take pleasure in announcing that | we are now in a position to quote you very satisfactory prices on all goods of our own manufacture, as | you will note from lists enclosed, and you may rest assured that the quality of our goods will | measure up to our representations in every respect.

All our goods are inspected and packed under our personal supervision, | and the utmost care is taken in the selection of each article.

If you will furnish us with | the usual references, we shall be pleased to fill your orders at the prices quoted and extend sixty days' credit | from date of shipment, with a provision in our invoice for a discount of 3 per cent for | cash.

We hope that you will see fit to give us your patronage.

Yours truly,

Smith & Co. |

Ninety Words per Minute.

Toronto,
November 16th, 1918.

Messrs. Graham & Co.,
Montreal.

Gentlemen,

We have received to-day goods ordered from you on the 25th | ultimo and invoiced to us on the 12th inst. After a thorough examination of the goods, we regret to have to advise | you that they are by no means satisfactory, and that the prices are not at all proportionate to the quality of the | goods.

As our order called for goods of the highest quality, we cannot account for this shipment unless some mistake has occurred in | your packing room. We would ask you, therefore, to investigate this matter and advise us by return mail. In the meantime, we | will hold the goods subject to your order.

As the return of the goods to you will entail extra expense in freight rates, | it may be to your advantage for us to dispose of them here. Though we do not handle this cheaper class of | goods, we may be able to make the sale if you will mark the goods down in price.

Yours truly,

Williamson & Co. |

TYPEWRITING, GRADE C.

Time: 15 minutes.

Ruthlessly awakened from our long slumber of false security, we are called upon to-day to desert, for a time at least, the doctrine of peace that has taken firm root amongst all peace-loving people throughout the world, and to devote our energies towards the adoption of measures to tide us over the present existing crisis—one that not only affects our own Dominion of Canada, but will have a tendency to cement the bonds of imperial unity throughout the whole Empire. Certain measures to meet the existing situation will be introduced in this House by the Government this session. We are confronted with a situation that demands the co-operation of every member occupying a seat in this Chamber, that demands courage of a high order, a courage born of conviction that we are in the right, and that to falter and hesitate would be fatal to the country's and the Empire's best interests. All eyes to-day are focussed on Europe. As the awful drama of war unfolds itself from day to day, bringing us tidings of the terrible conflict that is being waged by the contending forces in the field, of the destruction, the havoc, and the suffering that are caused by this Armageddon of the nations, we can scarcely believe it possible that we are living in the twentieth century, a century that was ushered in under the most auspicious circumstances, and that gave promise of being an era of peace on earth, and good will towards men.

This is a war that was not desired by Great Britain. The causes that brought it about are familiar to you and need not be discussed to-day. But from the evidence produced we are assured that the statesmen of England tried by every means in their power to avoid an armed conflict.

Provinces.	Production.
Alberta	$ 500,000
British Columbia	432,000
Manitoba	425,000
Ontario	300,000
Saskatchewan	527,200
Quebec	297,000
Maritime Provinces	372,000
	$2,853,200

REGULAR EXAMINATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1919.

LOWER GRADE POSITIONS.

SPELLING—Part I.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

Everyone nows how useful the pine tree has been to Canada. It has formmed neerly all our kountry howses. In fackt we may say that we have livd in the pine. Its vast trunk has formmed the masts of shipps. Its plancks have paved our citys, wile its barke has tanned the lether of our bootes. But the pine forrests are gonne. Their logs have been carryed down streems and lakes in milyuns, to be brot to the grate markits of the world. The pine trees are stil to be fownd in moar remote parts. But their is anuther tree which is quite plentyful in Canada and very usefull. It is the birch. It has a grate many humble uses and can be turned to moar akkount than any other tree. It seams to be made especially for the wouldman and the camper. Its barke seems rapped about it layer upon layer and kums off with grate ease. Our guide decklared that he could boile potatos in a bark kettul, and I did not dout him.

SPELLING—Part II.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

They lived by farming the Treasure Valley, and very good farmers they were. They killed everything that did not pay for its keep. They worked their servants without any wages till they would not work any more, and then quarrelled with them and turned them out-of-doors without paying them. It would have been very odd, with such a farm and such a system of farming, if they had not got very rich. They generally managed to keep their grain till it was very dear and then sell it for twice its value. They had heaps of gold lying about on their floors, and yet it was never known that they had given as much as a penny in charity. They were, in a word, of so cruel a temper as to receive from all those with whom they had any dealings, the name of the Black Brothers. The youngest brother, however, was as different in both appearance and character to his seniors as could possibly be desired. He did not, of course, agree very well with them.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1½ hours.

Note.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

10 1. Write in words: 9700008; 98502060; 109050209; 1000100101.

10 2. Add: $3879.; $172.56; $8.94; $476.28; $5523.; $2630.06; $2643.10; $539.; $105092.25; $17.; $10192.17.

15 3. Multiply 427964 by 582978.

15 4. Divide 58376823669 by 642867.

17 5. A farmer sowed 20 acres of oats, 2¼ bushels to the acre. His seed grain cost $1.20 a bushel, and his other expenses were $4.75 per acre. What was his profit if the yield was 35 bushels per acre and he sold the oats at $1 a bushel.

16 6. A drover bought 20 cattle for $1700, and after keeping them five weeks at an average cost of $2 each per week he sold them at $100 each. How much did he gain or lose by the transaction?

17 7. Mrs. Wood bought of J. A. Blank:

34 lb. lamb @ 35c. a lb.
19 lb. mutton @ 29c. a lb.
27 lb. pork @ 34c. a lb.
36 lb. beef @ 28c. a lb.
45 lb. lard @ 37c. a lb.

Find what Mrs. Wood owes J. A. Blank.

100

WRITING.

Time: 30 minutes.

Copy the following extract:—

The slash was piled in larger piles, as far as possible out of range of the standing timber, so as not to injure it. All tops were lopped, and the limbs and debris piled. Butt logs and large tops were not burned, as the disposal of only the highly inflammable material was considered necessary. These piles were made six to eight feet high, and ten to twelve in diameter. Two men tended from eight to ten piles, gathering and throwing the slash continually on the burning piles. The force of ten men averaged about fifteen acres per day in this way. A little over twelve days was required to clean up the whole area. The total cost of cleaning up the slashings along twenty-seven miles of roads and fifteen miles of right-of-way across the Hydraulic summit was approximately $1,200. In this instance it was shown that such work can be handled at a cost which is in fair proportion to the benefits derived in the form of reduced fire hazard.

CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS. GRADES B AND C.

SPELLING—Part I.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

The twighlite had given place to moonshine when the partie haulted upon the brinck of a presipitus glenn, which as partlie enlitened by the moonbeems, seamed full of trees and tangeled brushwould. Too of the Highlanders dyved into a small foot-path, as if to exploar its resesses, and one of them reterning in a few minutes, said sumthing to his companyons, who instently raysed their burdin, and boar him, with grate atention and care, down the narow and abbrupt desent. Nothwithstanding there precawshuns, however, Waverley's persun came more than once into contacked, rewdly enough, with the projeckting stumps and brantches which overhung the pathweigh.

At the botom of the desent, and, as it seamed, by the sighed of the broock, (for, Waverly herd the rushing of a considderabel body of water, allthough its streem was invisable in the darkness,) the partie again stoped befour a small and rewdly-constructed hovvel. The dore was open, and the insighed of the premises apeared as uncomfortabel and rewd as its sityouation and eksteeryor fourboaded. Their was know apearants of a flore of enny kined; the rufe seamed wrent in sevverel plaises: the walls were kompoased of luce stoans and terf, and the thach of brantches of trees.

SPELLING—Part II.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

But we have no fair ground for entertaining unfavourable auguries concerning Arthur, who this morning proves himself capable of a prudent resolution founded on conscience. One thing is clear: Nature has taken care that he shall never go far astray with perfect comfort and satisfaction to himself; he will never get beyond that borderland of sin where he will be perpetually harrassed by assaults from the other side of the boundary. He will never be a courtier of Vice, and wear her orders in his buttonhole.

It was about ten o'clock, and the sun was shining brilliantly; everything was looking lovelier for yesterday's rain. It is a pleasant thing on such a morning to walk along the well-rolled gravel on one's way to the stables, meditating an excursion. But the scent of the stables, which, in a natural state of things, ought to be among the soothing influences of a man's life, always brought with it some irritation to Arthur. There was no having his own way in the stable; everything was managed in the stingiest fashion. His grandfather persisted in retaining as head groom an old dolt whom no sort of lever could move out of his old habits, and who was allowed to hire a succession of raw lads as his subordinates, one of whom had lately tested a new pair of shears by clipping an oblong patch on Arthur's bay mare.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions will constitute a full paper. Candidates will take the first *two* and any *five* from the remaining seven.

Values.

9 1. (*a*) Simplify $\dfrac{(3/7 \times 15\frac{3}{4}) - 5\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 7\,3/7 - (5\frac{3}{5} \div 3\,4/15)}$

6 (*b*) Multiply 643·27 by 29·64, and subtract the product from 20000.

9 2. (*a*) Reduce to their lowest terms: $630/936$; $25194/88179$; $3556/5588$.

3 (*b*) Reduce $\frac{5}{16}$ to a decimal.

3 (*c*) Divide ·68921 by ·0041.

14 3. One loom makes 12 yards of cloth in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, another makes $15\frac{3}{4}$ yards in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Which is the faster, and in how many hours will one make $2\frac{2}{5}$ yards more than the other?

14 4. A man paid an income tax of $56.25. Find his salary, if he paid a tax of $2\frac{1}{4}$% on all over $1,500.

14 5. For what amount should a 70-day note be drawn, in order that when discounted at a bank at 7% per annum, the proceeds may be $542.30? (Take days of grace.)

14 6. Find the proceeds of the following note, which was discounted at Toronto on the 7th of April at 7% per annum.

$\$584\,^{00}/_{100}$. TORONTO, Feb. 7th, 1918.

Six months after date I promise to pay to M. R. Doble, or order, at the Bank of Ottawa here, the sum of five hundred and eighty-four dollars. Value received.

J. S. ROWE.

14 7. To what sum will $8,600 amount in five years at 6% compound interest?

14 8. A store and contents are worth $28,665. For what sum should they be insured at 2%, the policy to cover $\frac{2}{3}$ of their value and also the premium of insurance?

14. 9. A boy was hired for 25 days on condition that for each day he worked he should get $1.50, and for each day he did not work he should forfeit 60 cents. At the end of the 25 days he received $29.10. How many days did he work?

GEOGRAPHY.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer Question 1 and any other *five*.

1. Draw a map of the Maritime Provinces, locating and naming *four* rivers, *five* coast waters, and *six* of the most important cities and towns.
2. Name *five* rivers of North America on each of the following slopes: Pacific, Hudson Bay, Atlantic, and Southern.

3. State what waters are connected by each of the following canals, and tell why each was constructed: Suez, Panama, Kiel, Lachine, Sault Ste. Marie, Chambly, Rideau, Cornwall, Welland, and Soulanges.

4. Explain the following, giving an example of each in Canada: Delta, Estuary, Harbour, Hot Spring, Mountain Pass, Salt Well, Oil Well, and Waterfall.

5. Where and for what noted are any *ten* of the following: Aleppo, Baku, Cologne, Kiev, Zeebrugge, Helsingfors, Versailles, Gibraltar, Falkland, Key West, Riga, Malta, Singapore, and Archangel?

6. Name, and locate in each case, *two* cities in the British Isles that lead in the production of woollens, cottons, linens, carpets, pottery, coal, steel rails and ships, respectively.

7. State *four* things that are necessary in a locality to make it most suitable for agriculture. Name the *six* best farming provinces of Canada, stating, where possible, the particular part of the province that is most suitable for this purpose.

8. Compare India and Egypt with regard to size, soil, rainfall, prevailing winds, and products.

LETTER-WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Three letters only are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters.

1. The firm of O'Brien & Young, 27 Wellington St. East, Toronto, is dissolving partnership, as James Young is retiring from the business. William Gallagher becomes a member of the firm on October 1st, after which date the firm will be known as O'Brien & Gallagher.

Write a letter for O'Brien & Young to a customer notifying him of the change, asking that an outstanding account be settled before that date, and stating any additional information that would be to the advantage of the new firm.

2. WANTED—A bright young lady or gentleman for office work. Must be a first-class stenographer and typist. Good salary to a suitable person. Apply, giving particulars, to Box 100, Post Office, Ottawa.

Write an application for the position mentioned in the foregoing advertisement.

3. J. Smith, Ottawa, is a real estate agent. You wish to rent or purchase a residence from him.

Write him a letter describing fully the kind of house that you require.

4. J. Brown is a dry goods merchant in Winnipeg. At the end of the year he sends his customers a circular letter thanking them for their patronage during the year, and also announcing the arrival of his new spring goods.

Write the letter, and mention any line of new goods that he recommends specially.

5. T. Thomas, Kingston, is retiring from business. He advertises his store and stock for sale. W. White, Toronto, wishes to purchase the property, and asks Thomas to state particulars regarding the building, goods, price, and terms of sale.

Write the letter from Mr. Thomas to Mr. White giving the required information.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.

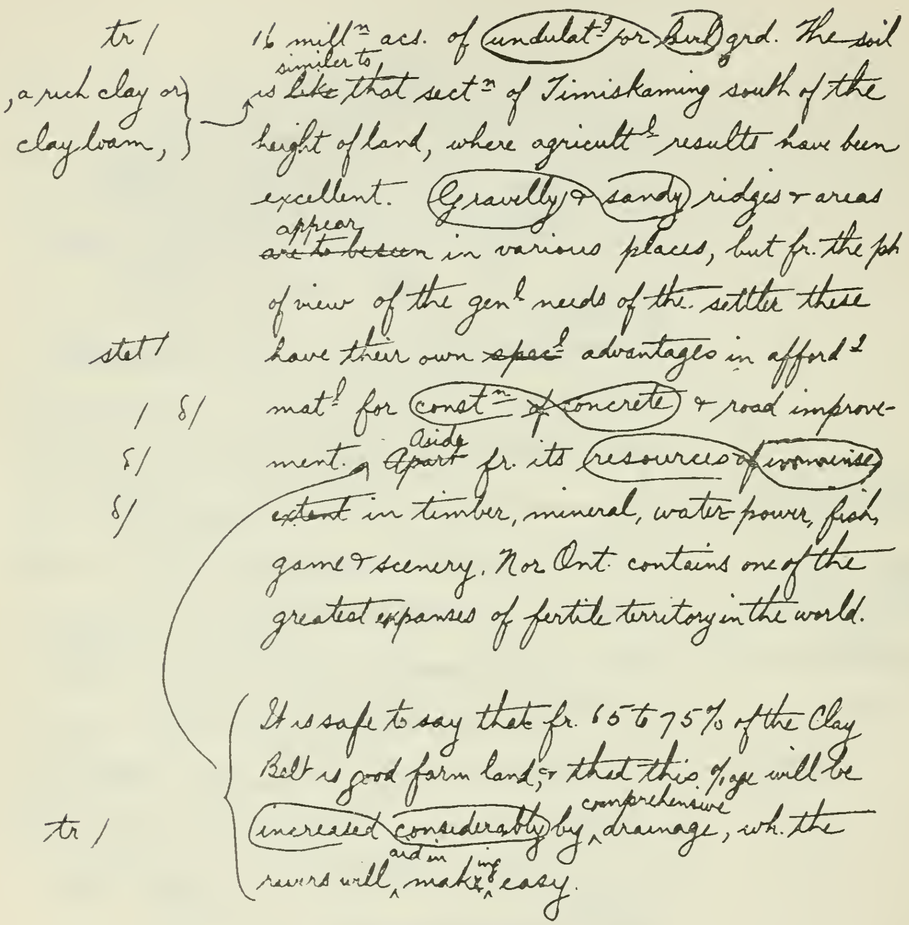
Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Civil Service of Canada—Second Division Examination
Northern Ontario— The people of Ont. posess a new
land ~~inside~~ within its boundaries that is ~~more than~~ fully 4
times ~~as large as~~ the size of old Ont. & ~~much~~ far larger than
Gr. Br., or Fr., or Ger^{y}. That new land—new
~~because~~ in hav^{g} been recently known & begun to be settled—
tr./ is known as Nor. Ont. now, & is divided into
8 grt. districts. In extent it is 330,000 sq. mls.,
121,000 sq. mls. δ/ & is ~~much~~ larger than the largest of the 3 old
δ/ countries named. ~~Because it was~~ later than the
prairie in advertisement, this fact has carried
the vis^{n} of homeseekers more toward the treeless West
than the tree-covered North. Yet both are grt.
stet/ in rich ~~extensive~~ land. & the intend^{g} settler shd.
δ/ not take a ½ view, but ~~he shd~~ consider whether
tr./ or not it is worth while to investigate the
δ/ ~~claims~~ merits of territory ~~wh. is~~ nearer hand.

But so near to us, It is not prized ~~accord^{g} to~~ as its worth demands.

a grt./ It shd. not be surpris~~^{g}~~e that
,say,/ out of so ~~large~~ vast an area there are 20 mill^{n} acs.
of agricult^{l} land, ~~the~~ most of wh. is good.
There is what ~~we call~~ is called a Clay Belt, ~~& this~~ wh. extends
westerly fr. the interprov^{l} bound^{y} bet^{n} Que &
,north & south,/ Ont. for over 400 mls. & ~~this~~ wh. varies in depth
stet/ fr. 25 to 100 mls. & more. The Clay Belt ~~proper~~
an area of/ lies north of the height of land, & is at least



tr / 1½ mill^n acs. of undulat^g or level grd. ~~The soil~~
, a rich clay or clay loam, is ~~like~~ similar to that sect^n of Timiskaming south of the
height of land, where agricult^l results have been
excellent. Gravelly & sandy ridges & areas
~~are to be seen~~ appear in various places, but fr. the pt
of view of the gen^l needs of the settler these
stet / have their own ~~spec^l~~ advantages in afford^g
/ δ/ mat^l for const^n ~~of~~ concrete & road improve-
δ/ ment. ~~Apart~~ Aside fr. its resources ~~of~~ immense
δ/ ~~extent~~ in timber, mineral, water-power, fish,
game & scenery. Nor. Ont. contains one of the
greatest expanses of fertile territory in the world.

It is safe to say that fr. 65 to 75% of the Clay
Belt is good farm land, & ~~that~~ this %age will be
tr / increased considerably by comprehensive drainage, wh. the
rivers will aid in mak~~e~~ing easy.

CLERICAL WORK, GRADE B.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. State the advantages of loose-leaf systems, making special reference to one which you have used.

2. Describe minutely any *two* of the following methods of indexing: Alphabetical, Subject, Geographical, Numerical.

3. Arrange these names as you would find them in a telephone directory:

   N. Y. Reynolds, Roland Rhéaume, S. J. Astrof, R. B. Blythe, F. B. Stamberg, G. H. Esdres, M. N. Deville, P. S. Lepine, R. J. Everest, T. S. Neilson, A. K. Leonard, Wm. Deymond, Henry Yelland, Mary Blyth, Chas. Théberge, R. A. Aruberg, W. Y. Vermette, N. Boileau, C. Asseltine, D. E. Ewanovitch.

4. Describe three different methods of making and keeping copies of out-going letters? Which do you think is the best method? Why?

5. Compare the advantages of sending a message by special delivery letter, by registered letter, and by night lettergram.

   Say when you could use each method to best advantage.

6. Tell how a clerk in an office should proceed when making a deposit in a Bank—the deposit to include some specie, some paper money, some cheques, and some drafts for discount.

7. Say how you would handle an incoming mail of forty letters—some containing cheques to pay accounts, some registered and containing paper money, the remainder miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCE.

This paper is the same as that set for the December examinations, and will be found on page 8.

STENOGRAPHY, GRADE B.

NOTE.—Both the following letters (addresses and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

One Hundred Words per Minute.

TORONTO,
March 30, 1916.

DEAR SIR,

You were good enough to ask me, when I was in Ottawa last week, if I would put into | shape my views as to a pension scale. I am sending you some blue prints showing the figures, as well as two or three sheets | showing how the same scale works out graphically. The figures and notes thereon will, I think, with a little study, make everything clear. |

I have thought a good deal of the whole question, since I had the advantage of hearing the evidence and discussion on the matter at the | meetings of your committee, and am more than ever convinced that the only possible method of deciding on the degrees of inefficiency caused by injuries | is on the basis of impaired earning power. It has to come to that in the end, no matter what principle is followed. |

I am also firmly of the opinion that the American plan of a specific amount for a specific injury is wrong. Cases of specific injury would | vary enormously with different men, and it is this variation that is to be considered. One might as well have a specified amount given for | a specified illness.

You will notice that I have left a very considerable gap between grade 1 and grade 2. Grade 1 is for total permanent | disability, no difference being made for single or married men, though in the case of the latter any children he might have would be granted | the full rates.

The comparatively larger drop between grades 1 and 2 is made because men in grade 2, though very severely injured, are still | capable of filling some kind of position, and probably could earn enough money to bring them very closely up to grade 1.

Yours faithfully,

F. D. |

One Hundred and Twenty Words per Minute.

Canadian Patriotic Fund,
Ottawa, April 5, 1916.

Dear Sir,

I did not accompany Sir Herbert Ames this morning when he appeared before the Pensions Committee as I concluded he would | embody in his statement any suggestions that I might have been prepared to make.

I am not sure, however, that the attention of the Committee has been directed to the | possibility of many pensioners, including widows, going to Great Britain. As Secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, I can state authoritatively that very many soldiers' families have already returned to | their old homes across the Atlantic, while scarcely a day passes on which I do not receive one or several applications from families who wish assisted transportation. The latter, I | may say, is granted now in very exceptional cases only, but the number of applications convinces me that once it is financially possible, many more families will leave Canada of | their own accord.

Doubtless, this will apply also to totally or partially disabled men. Most of them came to Canada in the first place because of the greater opportunities of | employment. When employment ceases to be a vital factor in their lives, there will be an inducement to return to their own homes.

Whether such men should be discouraged from | leaving Canada, I do not feel that I am qualified to state. I am inclined to be rather more positive in so far as men with young families are concerned, | as I feel Canada does not wish to lose the asset that such families represent. It might, therefore, be fitting for the Pensions Committee to consider whether they should recommend | a reduction in pension in the event of a pensioner's departure from Canada, or from the North American continent. I need scarcely say that the pension proposed by Mr. Darling | and others would be unnecessarily large in Great Britain.

I would add that I am entirely in favour of treating disabled soldiers and their families as generously as may be | considered just, but it is a fair presumption that the children of a volunteer soldier are of value to Canada and should be discouraged from leaving.

Yours truly,

Philip H. Morris. |

TYPEWRITING, GRADE B.

Time: 15 minutes.

Fur and Game.

The history of the fur trade of Manitoba is so closely associated with the history of the Hudson's Bay Company that it naturally forms an essential part of the latter. Especially has this been true since the boundaries of the province were extended in

1912 to the shores of Hudson bay, to include a great stretch of foreshore of this vast inland ocean. On these shores the earliest trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company were established, and within the enlarged boundaries of Manitoba two of the principal of these are now embraced, namely, Churchill and Nelson. For some 250 odd years the fur trade has flourished on these shores, and it still remains an important industry.

The discovery of Hudson bay in 1610 by the great English navigator whose name it bears antedated by over half a century the first steps in establishing any actual trade, but opened the way for navigation, which has been carried on in this bay for over three hundred years. The tragedy and mystery connected with this discovery make it doubly impressive. Sailing in search of a "northwest passage" by which it was hoped to find a short-cut to China, Henry Hudson, with his small ship the "Discovery", entered the straits in 1610, and steering southerly found himself winter bound at the extremity of the bay. He passed the winter of 1610-11 probably near the south shores of James bay, where hunger, cold and sickness played havoc with his crew. The following summer mutiny broke out among the survivors, who cast Hudson adrift in a small boat with his little son, a faithful servant and a number of sick shipmates, and sailed back to England in his vessel. After many hardships and losses the survivors of the mutinous crew reached home. The story of the voyage was extracted from them, and punishment was meted out to the guilty. Steps were taken to rescue their victims, but no trace or word of the unfortunate outcasts was ever obtained, and their fate has remained a mystery to this day.

The first expedition to search for the gallant Hudson was commanded by Admiral Sir Thomas Button, who sailed into the bay in 1612 and spent the winter of 1612-13 with his ship moored at the mouth of a large river which he had discovered. His crew also suffered great hardships and losses from the severities of the climate. Among others, his mate, named Nelson, died, and Button named the river in honour of him Nelson river.

Earliest records of Churchill appear to date back to 1619-20, when a Danish navigator, Jens Munck, with two small ships and thirty-five men, in search still of a "northwest passage", found themselves winter bound on the west shore of Hudson bay in a harbour they called "Munck's Cove", which has since been shown to be identical with Churchill. Here they suffered most distressing hardships from the rigours of the winter, for which they were unprepared. Only three men survived and with great difficulty reached home the following summer with the smaller of the two ships.

For fifty years following these events there appears no record of any activity on the bay. The next news, however, is from an overland source, when in 1663 a French-Canadian adventurer, Radisson, arrived in Quebec from Hudson bay, by way of Lake Superior, with a cargo of 60,000 beaver skins, worth then half a million dollars.

Falling into disfavour with the French officials, his wealth was confiscated, but he carried his reports to England, where he was financed by a number of nobles, including Prince Rupert, in making a trial voyage by sea to Hudson bay in quest of additional fur. This voyage was made in 1668 and the return in 1669 with such success that it led to the formation of "The Company of Gentlemen Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay", to whom a royal charter of incorporation was granted in 1670 by King Charles II.

Inland rival companies were capturing the trade in spite of the claims of the company to a monopoly under their charter. A trading post was established by French traders at The Pas as early as 1750, and to offset this, in 1773, the Hudson's Bay Company established the post "Cumberland House" on Cumberland lake, within the present boundaries of the province of Saskatchewan.

STENOGRAPHY, GRADE C.

Note.—Both the following letters (addresses and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

Seventy-five Words per Minute.

John Brown & Company, Montreal, January 6, 1919.
Windsor, Ont.

Gentlemen,

We take pleasure in advising you that our | traveller will call upon you in a few days with a large assortment of worsteds and tweeds.

Notwithstanding the | limitations of the market consequent upon war conditions, we have this year been able to secure an unusually fine | stock in the new weaves and patterns. We would especially call your attention to the samples of goods of | domestic production which our representative will be glad to show you, and which we recommend to your favourable consideration. |

By taking advantage of a favourable opportunity we were able to secure a considerable stock of Canadian tweeds at | a very low figure, and, as we are anxious that our patrons shall share the benefit, we have priced this | line very moderately. We feel sure that these goods will make a strong appeal to your customers and | that you will make no mistake if you include them in your order.

We would also remind you that | our lines of staples, though not complete, affords many opportunities for advantageous buying, and we would be pleased to | fill orders on short notice. We regard the business outlook as very promising, and in our opinion the | retail trade would be justified in laying in substantial stocks in all lines.

Yours truly,

Smith & Conway. |

Ninety Words per Minute.

William J. Harrison, Esq., Montreal, January 14, 1919.
St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

We have just been advised that our tender | for the Steel Structure of the Power Plant on the St. Maurice River has been accepted, and we expect to sign the contract | immediately.

As this work must conform to a high specification, we are anxious that its execution shall be under the supervision of | an engineer with special qualifications and experience. We would be glad if you would take direct charge of the erection. If you are | not free to undertake it personally, could you act in an advisory capacity, with the assurance that your wishes shall be consulted | in the selection of those who will be entrusted with carrying out your directions?

We are not able, in the absence of our | Vice-President, to discuss terms, but we can assure you that they will be made in every way satisfactory to you, having regard | to the character of the work and also to the fact that your present professional engagements will be more or less interfered with. |

We realize that the power development work upon which you are now engaged has not been completed, and that this may influence | your decision in regard to the proposal we make.

We expect operations to begin early in the Spring, and we would like | to complete the preliminary arrangements as soon as possible. Kindly advise us whether you are free to consider the proposal, and, if so, | when it would be convenient to meet Mr. Johnston and myself to talk the matter over.

Yours very truly,

James Hutchinson,
Manager. |

TYPEWRITING, GRADE C.

Time: 15 minutes.

Climate.

The climate of the Peace River District is excellent, and remarkably moderate considering the latitude. The air is pure and bracing: in winter clear and crisp, and in summer dry and balmy. Extremes of temperature, sudden changes and severe storms are very rare. The winters are by no means mild, but are very dry, with clear skies, little snowfall and few winds. Blizzards are unknown, but the mild Chinook winds occasionally sweep through the mountain passes from the warm Pacific, giving pleasing respites of balmy days to break the monotony of a steady cold. Spring comes early and quickly; the snow soon disappears, and the ground is dry in a few days. Ice on the lakes and rivers breaks up during the latter part of April or early in May. Seeding usually begins early in April, sometimes in March, and at Fort Vermilion about the first of May. Most of the rainfall occurs in June and July. The average precipitation for the full year is about twelve or thirteen inches.

The summers are remarkable for their long days and short nights. For three months there is almost continual light, the nights being merely a couple of hours of semi-darkness, except when the sky is overcast. The days are warm, but the heat is not sultry or murky. The nights are cool and conducive to rest. Summer frosts, hailstorms or fierce winds are very rare. These are the growing days when vegetation makes its remarkable progress to compensate for a short season. The long, cool evenings are especialy pleasing after the day's heat.

Harvest commences about the middle of August. September is an especially pleasant month. The days are still warm, but the nights grow colder and the flies disappear. Life in the woods is at its best during this month. October brings heavier frosts, and the ice forms late in this month or early in November. Winter can usually be expected early in November, though mild weather until Christmas is not uncommon.

	Acres.
British Columbia.	50,000,000
Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba. . . .	11,000,000
Ontario.	70,000,000
Quebec.	100,000,000
New Brunswick.	9,000,000
Nova Scotia.	5,090,000

REGULAR EXAMINATIONS, JUNE, 1919.

LOWER GRADE POSITIONS.

SPELLING—Part I.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.
50

As we wandur on through the dark gallerys, we ar astonishd at the quantity of lumbur used to suport the walls and roof. In sum places they ar completly covered with plank, upheld by strong beems, so that know black wall can be seen. Evry little wile we come too large doors wich bar our way, and in many cases boys who are sitting beside them open them for us. What a dreery life this must bee, to sit in the dark all day and open these doors for the mules and cars to pass through. The doors help to ventulate the mine, for they direct currants of fresh air into pasages where otherwise the miners wood not be abel to work. The machinary wich pumps out the fowl air and allows the fresh air to rush in, is the most importent of all that is used in mines, for without air no minar could live long in these underground pasages. The air seams to us to be quite pure.

SPELLING—Part II.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Trees not only give moisture to the air through their leaves, but they help to keep it in the ground. The long roots penetrate the soil and make it soft and loose, and the covering of leaves acts as a thick, soft cushion. When the rains come, much of the water sinks into the soil and is held there, instead of running off as it falls. The deep shade of the forest trees protects the soil from the sun, and it does not become dry so rapidly. The moisture is, therefore, left to sink into the ground, instead of being quickly taken up into the air again. If the forests are removed, the soil becomes hard and compact; there is no cushion of leaves to hold the moisture, and it flows off, filling the brook and rivers to overflowing, and causing damage by floods. When the dry season comes, there is no reserve water left in the soil to fill the streams, and they dry up, and the whole region suffers as a result.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

12 1. Add: $4679.20; $638.38; $15; $29678.15; $425; $62.75; $3765; $576,25; $7634.23.

12 2. Multiply 3567895 by 68547.

12 3. Divide 675439606662 by 86547.

8 4. Subtract 567895432 from 864500711.

14 5. A person bought paper at 85c., 95c., $1.05, and $1.25 a ream—the same number of reams at each price. How many reams did he buy altogether, if the total cost was $65.60?

14 6. Calculate the amount of the following bill:—

36 yards of blue cloth @ $4.25 a yard.
12 " silk @ $2.60 "
25 " muslin @ 24c. "
16 " flannel @ $1.25 "

14 7. A train travelled the distance between two stations in 4½ hours at the rate of 32 miles an hour. Find the rate of a train which would go the same distance in 4 hours.

14 8. If the long ton (2240 lbs.) of coal sells at $12, find the selling price of the ordinary ton (2000 lbs.).

100

WRITING.

Time: 30 minutes.

Copy the following extract:—

The manufacture of cotton cloth is a long, intricate process, and the only way really to understand it is to visit a factory and see the work done. There are more than forty processes before the fibre is transformed into cloth. First, the cotton is cleaned and carded, then placed in machines where all the fibres which we saw so tangled in the boll, are laid nearly parallel. Similar processes are repeated several times until the fibres are laid straight and smooth. In the spinning process the fibres are drawn out into finer threads and twisted evenly and tightly. The thread is then wound smoothly on spindles. One spinning machine holds several hundred spindles, yet so smoothly does it work that it is tended by only one girl. After being dyed, the thread is ready for weaving. Take a piece of cloth and unravel it. You can see the long warp threads running lengthwise of the cloth.

CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.

SPELLING—Part I.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

Canada is the land of the mapel, and the Easturn Tounships its most favered home. While in many other parts of the Dominnion this magnifisent tree flurishes, clymattic condishuns do not everywhare combyne to make it usefull as well as ornimentle. The latter qwality it everywhare possesses, tawl, usually strait and of splended foleage. Speshul wether condishuns dureing the months of Martch and Aperil, however, are rekwired for the produckshun of the mapel sap which by the boyilng prosess is convurted into the far faimed mapel shugar. A frost at nite and riseing temperature of from fourty to fiftie degreeze during the day is the maple sap rekwirement. This is the wether feeture of the Easturn Tounships and adjoyning countyes dureing the lattir part of Martch and the first weak or too of Aperil. The mapel sugar industrie has thus become an importent fays of Easturn Tounships farming. The average farm has from six hundered to one thousend mapel trees avaleabel for shugar makeing, though their are sum farms whear three or fore thousend trees are brought into use as mapel shugar prodeucers.

SPELLING—Part II.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

A warder attended to do the honours of the table, and made a sign to the disguised female to rise and assist him in his functions. But he, declaring that he knew the youth's parents, interfered, and caused his companion to eat along with him. She consented with a sort of embarrassment, which rendered her pretty features yet more interesting. Yet she maintained with a natural grace that sort of good-breeding which belongs to the table; and it seemed to him, whether already prejudiced in her favour by the extraordinary circumstances of their meeting, or whether really judging from what was actually the fact, that he had seldom seen a young person comport herself with more decorous propriety, mixed with ingenuous simplicity; while the consciousness of the peculiarity of her situation threw a singular colouring over her whole demeanour, which could be neither said to be formal, nor easy, nor embarrassed, but was compounded of, and shaded with, an interchange of all these three characteristics. Wine was placed on the table, of which she could not be prevailed on to taste a glass. Their conversation was, of course, limited by the presence of the warder to the business of the table.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions will constitute a full paper. Candidates will take the first *two* and any *five* from the remaining seven.

Values.

9 1. (*a*) Simplify $\dfrac{(3\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{11}) \text{ of } 6\frac{5}{12}}{1\frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{11} \text{ of } 12\frac{5}{6}} \div (6\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{1}{7})$.

6 (*b*) Divide the product of ·037 and ·0025 by the sum of ·9, ·02, and ·005.

7 2. (*a*) Reduce $\frac{9534}{15663}$ to its lowest terms.

8 (*b*) Find the L.C.M. of 11, 14, 28, 7, 56, 42, and 81.

14 3. A merchant bought 1000 yards of carpet at $1.50 a yard, and sold $\frac{2}{5}$ of it at a profit of 30%, $\frac{1}{2}$ of it at a profit of 20%, and the remainder at cost. Find his gain.

14 4. A house was insured for 80% of its value at $\frac{3}{8}$%. If the premium paid was $22.50, find the value of the house.

14 5. A man had 160 acres of land, which he laid out into 600 city lots of equal size. If $\frac{1}{8}$ of all the land was taken up with streets, how much less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre was there in each lot?

14 6. Find the amount of $6400 in five years at 7% compound interest.

14 7. A house rents for $45 per month, and the expenses for taxes, insurance, etc., are $150 a year. What price can a man afford to pay for it so that he may have a $6\frac{1}{2}$% investment?

14 8. A note for $365, payable in 4 months with interest at 6% per annum, was given on March 1st, 1919. On 22nd April, 1919, it was discounted at the bank at 8%. Find the proceeds. (Take days of grace.)

14 9. A field containing 10 acres is 20 rods wide. Find the cost of the posts to fence it at 20 cents per post, if the posts are 11 feet apart.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer Question 1 and any other *five*.

Values.

20 1. Sketch a large map (full size of answer-book page) which will show clearly:
- (*a*) The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River;
- (*b*) *Twelve* Canadian fresh water ports;
- (*c*) *Six* fresh water ports in the United States;
- (*d*) Thames, Grand, Trent, Ottawa, and St. Maurice rivers, and *one* city on each;
- (*e*) Manitoulin Island, Wolfe Island, Michipicoten Island, and Island of Orleans.

16 2. Mention *four* of the strongest inducements that Canada, South Africa, Australia, and Argentina each can offer to British emigrants.

16 3. From what *two* countries does Great Britain obtain her chief supplies of each of the following: rubber, wheat, wool, sugar, cotton, copper, petroleum, meat?

16 4. Describe the course of each of the following rivers, telling in what direction it flows, through what province or state it passes and into what body of water it empties, also giving the name of a city on its banks: Red River of the North, Potomac, Fraser, Yukon, Ohio, Saskatchewan, Petitcodiac, Richelieu.

16 5. Where is each and of what use is it to the British Empire: British Guiana, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Island of Jersey, British Honduras, Orkney Islands, Fanning Island?

16 6. What are the *two* most important industries of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Maine, Pennsylvania, California?

16 7. Name the several bodies of water that touch the British Isles. Name *eight* important cities on the east coast of Great Britain, *six* on the south coast, *four* on the west coast, and *three* coast cities in Ireland.

16 8. What advantages, natural or artificial, have assisted in the growth of the following centres of trade: Calgary, Trail, St. Louis, St. John, N.B., North Bay, Sherbrooke, Sydney, N.S., Seattle?

LETTER WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

Note.—Only three letters are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing letters.

1. T. Thomas is manager of a branch store in Kingston for W. White, Toronto, Thomas advertises for an office clerk, requiring personal applications. He accepts the application of Miss J. Brown.

Write a letter for Thomas to White, stating the successful applicant's various qualifications for the position.

2. J. Nelson, residing in Calgary, wishes you to enter into partnership with him in the dry goods business in that city.

Write him a letter stating the conditions on which you will form the partnership, the amount of capital you can invest, location and kind of building, and any other information that you think necessary for the completion of the agreement.

3. W. Young has been employed as clerk in the boot and shoe store of J. Smith & Co., Toronto, for the past three years. He is applying for the position of manager in the firm of J. Brown & Co., Winnipeg.

Write the recommendation that J. Smith & Co. would give him.

4. You are employed in the office of Jones & Co., Montreal. The firm is moving the business to more commodious quarters.

Write a circular letter for Jones & Co. to their customers, announcing the change, giving reasons therefor, and soliciting their continued patronage.

5. You are the Montreal agent for the firm of Duncan & Hardy, grain dealers, Kingston.

Write them a letter, acknowledging the receipt of a shipment of wheat from them, and telling the condition in which it was, the state of the market, and your opinion as to the best time to make an advantageous sale.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.

Time: 1 hour.

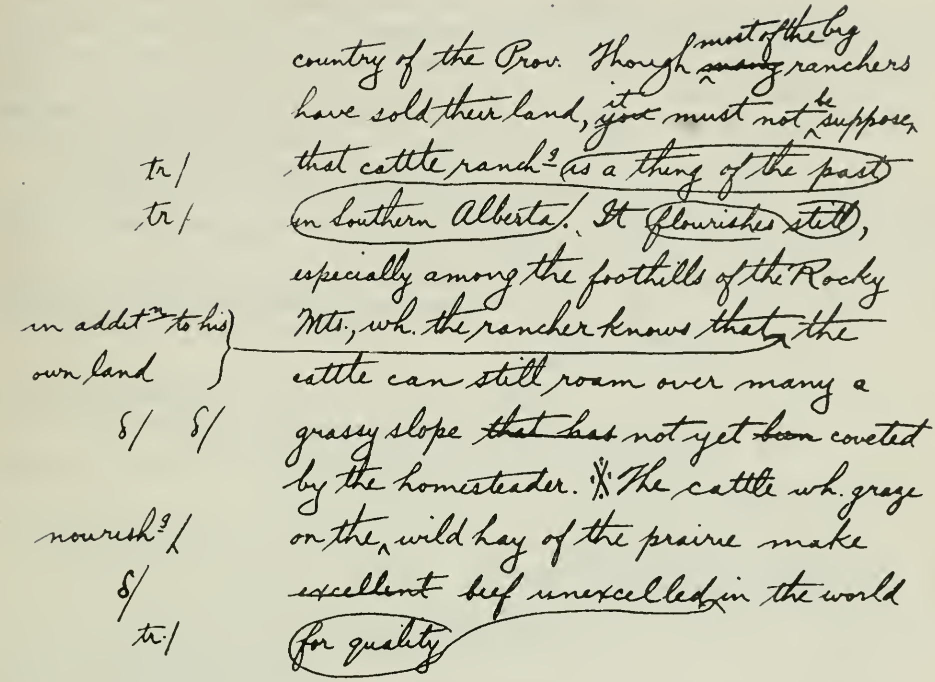
The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Civil Service of Canada—Second Division Examination.

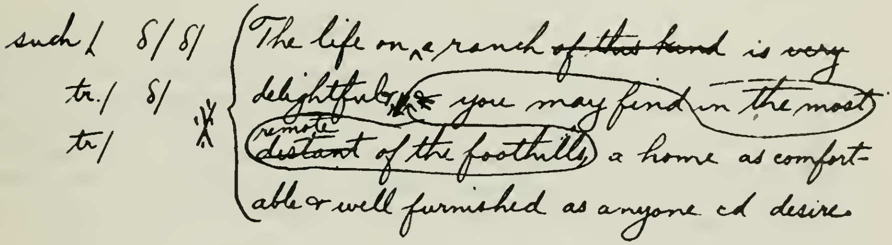
Alberta— Alberta is the most westerly of the
3 Prairie Prov.^{s}; & is hugged so tight by B.C. that
δ/ its regular outline is ~~to some extent~~ destroyed in
the s.w. by the encroachment of the Coast Prov.
δ/ ~~It~~ Alberta is a grt. slop^{g} plateau ~~wh.~~ cover~~s~~ing an area
δ/ of 255,285 sq. mls., ~~&~~ and ~~wh.~~ reach~~es~~ing to the foothills
of the Rocky Mts. It is a land of farms, forests,
mines/ & fisheries—the old home of the bison, & the
present roam^{g} grd of the mt. lion, the musk-ox,
the various members of the deer family, & the
fur-bear^{g}/ ~~grt~~ wide range of other fur-bear^{g} animals.

stet/ The Rocky Mts, that ~~magnificent~~ range
whose scenery is ~~not~~ unsurpassed in any part
δ/ of the ~~world~~ globe, ~~constitutes~~ forms more than half ~~of~~
the divid^{g} line between Alberta & B.C. The
length of the Prov. is 750 mls fr. n. to s., &
the width varies fr. 400 mls. to ~~about~~ less than half
stet/ that distance. The Prov. ~~has~~ contains 3 ~~distinct~~
territorial belts—southern, central, & northern.

tr./ ① Roll^{g} (prairie lands ~~devoid of~~ tree~~s~~less)
extend fr. the internat^{l} boundary to 100 mls.
δ/ north of Calgary. ~~All~~ throughout this southern
δ/ area the altitude is high, & the rainfall ~~is~~
tr./ very light This (still is) the grt. ranch^{g}



country of the Prov. Though ~~many~~ most of the big ranchers
have sold their land, ~~you~~ it must not ⁁be suppose⁁
tr/ ⁁that cattle ranch^{g} is a thing of the past
⁁tr/ in Southern Alberta/. It flourishes still,
especially among the foothills of the Rocky
in addit^{n} to his own land — Mts., wh. the rancher knows that ⁁ the
cattle can still roam over many a
δ/ δ/ grassy slope ~~that has~~ not yet ~~been~~ coveted
by the homesteader. ⁂ The cattle wh. graze
nourish^{g} ⁁ on the ⁁ wild hay of the prairie make
δ/ ~~excellent~~ beef unexcelled ⁁ in the world
tr/ for quality



such ⁁ δ/ δ/ The life on ⁁ a ranch ~~of this kind~~ is very
tr/ δ/ delightful, ~~⁂~~ you may find in the most
tr/ ⁂ remote ~~distant~~ of the foothills a home as comfort-
able & well furnished as anyone cd desire.

CLERICAL WORK.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Arrange these names as you would find them in a city directory:

   John A. Smyth; François O. Dubeau; Hon. Frank Oliver; A. H. O'Brien; Morris & Maclarne Co.; Chandler & Co.; Robert Smith; Lloyd Blackmore & Co.; Capital Office Supply Co.; G. Montagu; Uriah Wilson; George Parent; Alphonse Verville; J. P. Turcotte; Emmerson, Hon. H. R.; W. E. Knowles; Wm. Wilson; Edward G. Porter; The C. Ross Co., Limited; A. S. Goodeve.

2. Name different office machines in common use for duplicating letters. Describe minutely how you would use any one of those machines to make 150 copies of a circular letter.

3. You have just opened and sorted a mail of thirty letters, and find ten of the more important ones require immediate answers.
   - *(a)* Say just how you would prepare these ten letters for the person who is to dictate the replies.
   - *(b)* After taking from dictation the replies say how you would proceed to type and prepare these letters for signature. (Some are to contain enclosures.)
4. Describe in detail: (*a*) A Vertical Filing System; (*b*) A Card-index System.
5. You are sending out daily a mixed mail of letters, circular, samples, catalogues, etc.

   State the Postal Regulations, also war tax, on:

   (*a*) Letters and Post Cards; (*b*) Newspapers and Periodicals; (*c*) Legal and Commercial Papers; (*d*) Commercial Samples; (*e*) Registered Matter; (*f*) Special Delivery.
6. Name and describe fully (*a*) the different methods of making payments to parties in another city; (*b*) also, methods of making collections of amounts due.
7. Describe in detail a "Follow-up" system of filing, and give particulars of each stage in answering a first inquiry of a prospective buyer.

   Describe clearly some convenient system of keeping track of letters taken out of the files for use by different persons.

EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for the December examinations and will be found on page 8.

SENIOR STENOGRAPHY.

Note.—Both the following letters (addresses and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

One Hundred Words per Minute.

St. John, May 11, 1919.

The Honourable
the Minister.

Sir:

With reference to the construction of the dry dock at St. John, I may say | that general satisfaction has been expressed at the determination of the Department to increase the length from 900 feet, as at first proposed, to 1500 | feet. It is desirable that the dock shall be as large as those at Halifax, Quebec and Esquimalt, and that its dimensions shall be such | that it can be conveniently divided into sections, so that vessels of different sizes can be taken care of.

When the late Government laid down | the policy of assisting in the construction of dry docks by giving an annual subsidy for a series of years, the different ports were placed | in the same position, and it was anticipated that dry docks would be built by companies. With this understanding, the different ports had the same | opportunity, through private enterprise, of securing the construction of dry docks, but now that the Government is determined to build dry docks as Government work | at Quebec and Halifax, which are, of course, competing ports with St. John, you can easily see that a difficulty would be thrown in the | way of a dry dock being constructed at St. John by private enterprise.

Of course, Government dry docks have the advantage of cheap rates, which | Governments necessarily feel called upon to give to those using the docks, and a dock owned by a private company is not so likely to | be a successful enterprise as it would be if it were in competition with company owned docks only. Perhaps, in view of that circumstance, you | may decide that it would be desirable to construct this dry dock as a Government work, and operate it as such.

Yours very truly,

J. H. B. |

One Hundred and Twenty Words per Minute.

Ottawa, April 16, 1919.

Dear Sir:

I am gratified to learn that the War Savings Stamps have proved so popular in your district. The opportunity given to everyone to purchase | these stamps makes saving and investing easy. There is no person in the country who may not now join the already large and growing army of Canadian investors | and thus receive good interest on even the smallest sums.

For simplicity it would be hard to beat the War Savings Plan. It is this—a person now buying a | War Savings Stamp pays $4.05, for which the Government gives $5.00 in January, 1924. With the first War Savings Stamp goes a War Savings Certificate, in which | the stamps are kept.

Thrift Stamps are provided for those who want to buy War Savings Stamps but have not $4.05 in cash. They may buy thrift stamps at | 25 cents each, and, when they have got 16, these may be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp. With the first Thrift Stamp purchased goes a Thrift Card.

War Savings | and Thrift Stamps may be purchased at any bank, post office and the principal railway ticket offices. If desired, large stores will give them as change.

As conditions become normal, | the purchasing power of the dollar is bound to increase. This is because prices are sure to fall. For, as the demand for certain products necessary to the successful prosecution | of the war relaxes, their cost must decline.

Money saved and put into a sound investment, yielding a good rate of interest, will buy a good deal more a few | years from now than it does to-day. Besides, as the dollars are now more easily earned than they may possibly be later on, it will pay to lay them by.

To-day a | barrel of flour costs $12.00, or the price of three War Savings Stamps, if purchased at the present time. In 1924 the Government will pay $15.00 for these. If | flour returns to its normal price, the money now put into three War Savings Stamps will probably buy three barrels of flour, as compared with one to-day.

Yours truly,

W. G. C. |

SENIOR TYPEWRITING.

Time: 15 minutes.

PLANTING OF SCHOOL GROUNDS.

By T. G. Bunting, B.S.A.

The school grounds of many of the rural schools of the Province of Quebec, as well as in the other provinces, are anything but attractive. They have been considered simply from the standpoint of a yard or playground and, with few exceptions, kept free of flowers, shrubs and trees. The buildings themselves are often plain and unattractive. Here and there through the country are school grounds that have been attractively planted with native trees and shrubs taken from the woods or with plants purchased from a nurseryman. The school teacher and pupils as well as the parents can and do take a greater pride in the country school where it is attractively laid out with trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, without these interfering with the space set aside as a playground. That school children will respect and help care for these plants has been demonstrated many times where these plantings have been made.

The Horticultural Department of Macdonald College has undertaken some work in this respect and has been growing trees, shrubs, vines and perennial flowers with a view to planting representative school grounds in various parts of the province. An offer is made to the school commissioners to provide them with a quantity of plants for this purpose free of cost. The commissioners are asked to forward a sketch of the school grounds, buildings, trees, or any landmarks on the property, and from this sketch a planting plan will be drawn to scale suggesting the position that the different plants should be placed in. The school commission is also asked to pay express charges on the shipment and to take care of the planting according to the plan and directions forwarded with the shipment. Visits will be made from time to time to these school grounds and instructions given as to the future care of the plants. Assistance will also be given in pruning, and where necessary plants will be replaced.

Already a number of school grounds have been planted under this arrangement. In each case about 60 shrubs, 10 trees and 10 vines were provided. The varieties have been selected with a view to their hardiness, ornamental value, and suitability to the general conditions under which they will be grown. Varieties that are susceptible to disease, or insect attacks, or are poor growers have been eliminated.

Among them, apple and plum trees of good varieties have been furnished, as well as grape vines for fences. The object of thus providing fruit trees and vines is that, in addition to being valuable as an ornament and for shade, they will also provide fruit for the children on their return to school in September. An apple or plum tree is a beautiful ornamental tree, not only when in bloom but also in fruit, and its form and foliage is most attractive.

In preparing the plans for planting, the shrubs have been arranged in clumps about the school building and with a view to screening any outbuildings. The trees and remaining shrubs have been placed at the boundaries of the school grounds, leaving the centre and main part of the grounds open for a playground. The vines have been placed to suitably cover any unsightly parts of the buildings or fences. A stone, brick, or frame building is often made more attractive by planting vines of the self-fastening Virginia Creeper to cover or nearly cover it. The grape vines have been largely used for the fences.

The work will be continued in future, and it is hoped that as the trees, shrubs and other plants obtain their growth the interest in planting about school grounds as well as the farm home can be greatly increased. Attractive farm home surroundings will do much in keeping the boys and girls as well as the older people contented on the farm. The farmer, from his knowledge of plant life and growth, should be a leader in this work. In the past he has considered himself too busy to give the question of beautifying his home or rural school any attention.

The Ontario Agricultural College, through the Division of Landscape Gardening of the Department of Horticulture, is giving special attention to the beautifying of rural home and school grounds. Any rural resident or organization may write and procure advice free in connection with the location of farm or school buildings, the planting of home and school grounds, churchyards, cemeteries, village parks, greens or playgrounds.

JUNIOR STENOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—Both the following letters (addresses and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

Seventy-five Words per Minute.

Edmonton, May 9, 1919.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo making inquiries as to | the school system of Alberta, I beg to say that it is acknowledged to be equal to any | on the continent. Its management is vested in one of the Ministers of the Government. The organization of school | districts is optional with the settlers. Districts formed cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain | at least four actual residents liable to assessment and eight children between the ages of five and sixteen, | inclusive. The cost to the taxpayer of maintaining a school is small, owing to the liberal assistance given by | the Government; the public paid grants paid to each school are from $250 to $300 per year. Each | teacher must have a certificate of a recognized standard of education, and a thorough system of inspection is inaugurated, | each school being visited twice during the year.

The Government has established free agricultural domestic science schools for farmers' | sons and daughters during the winter season. Demonstration Farms, which are in reality model agricultural schools for the neighbouring | farmer, have been established at differet places.

Should you require more detailed information, I shall be very glad to | send you the official publications dealing with the subject.

Yours very truly,

H. J. JOHNSTON.

Wm. Robertson, Esq.,
Halifax. |

Ninety Words per Minute.

Vancouver, April 26, 1919.

Dear Sir:

I beg to inform you that at the University of British Columbia, under the direction of | the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, there is being given a five months' course in forestry for returned soldiers to prepare them | for permanent forest rangers' positions in British Columbia and the Dominion Forestry branches. The present session was instituted after a course of | four weeks last spring, the successful results of the preliminary course leading to the arrangement for the longer period of study which | is being given now.

Before reaching any decision as to the desirability of the course and the subjects to be taught the | men, the heads of the forestry branches in British Columbia and Alberta were consulted, and the results of the work given at | the short courses in forestry at the University of Washington were thoroughly looked into.

Instruction commenced at the University of British Columbia | on November 22, 1919, the opening of the course, originally set for November 1, being delayed by the influenza epidemic. Eleven returned | men attended on the opening day, and before the end of the first month's instruction twenty-one men were enrolled, this being | the present size of the class.

In presenting the various subjects, their practical application to the forest ranger's work is constantly kept | in mind, in addition to which frequent field work is a regular part of the programme. Before the completion of the course | of studies it is planned to spend about two weeks on some tract of timber for practical instructional work.

Yours truly,

J. P. B. |

JUNIOR TYPEWRITING.

Time: 15 minutes.

Manual Training and Household Science.

Agricultural education has made great strides in this province during the past five years, and there is now a general consensus of opinion that the agriculture of the future will depend to a large extent on the character of the education given in our schools.

With the increase in the number of schools introducing this subject there has come a wider conception, and it now includes practically all that pertains to production on the farm, the comfort of the farm home and the general conditions of life in the rural districts.

In accordance with this point of view, attention is now being paid in all the agricultural courses to manual training and farm mechanics, with the object of instruction that will enable the boys to make many things needed and to execute minor repairs in order to avoid waste and increase efficiency.

In every rural school we are endeavouring to install at least one bench and a set of tools. This work should keep in view the tools the boy will probably have at home, and may well be directed to the making of articles which can be put to some immediate use at home or in the school. If in the school there are a number of large boys, the carpentry may well expand within a year or two so as to undertake the enterprise of building a small shop in the school grounds and fitting it up for working purposes.

With the right kind of a teacher, exercises may be given in the sewing of leather and in the splicing of ropes and knotting, finding practical application in the mending of harness, making of halters, etc., as the necessities of the farm may require.

Many country schools in the province are paying attention to these things, and now that fairly liberal grants are being given to trustees and teachers, the outlook for the future is bright.

	Bushels.
Wheat	739,000
Oats	120,000
Barley	542,000
Flaxseed	259,000

REGULAR EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1919.

LOWER GRADE POSITIONS.

SPELLING—Part I.

Time: 30 minutes.

This paper was the same as that set for the June examinations, and will be found on page 26.

SPELLING—Part II.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

In examining the nature of the different assets, it will probably be suggested to the earnest student, that debts owing to the trader can hardly be considered equal to cash, in the settlement of his own accounts, and he may possibly be reminded of the old proverb which says that, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." This is too true, and it is accordingly usual, in estimating a merchant's assets, not to reckon the debts owing to him at what his books show them to be, but to make some deduction on account of the almost absolute certainty that some of them will be bad. But it is not necessary to consider this difficulty at the present stage, and we shall, therefore, for the sake of simplicity, suppose all these debts to be equivalent to cash. If, then, a merchant's assets and liabilities are known, it is a simple matter to determine whether his business is successful or insolvent.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1½ hours.

Note.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

12 1. Find the sum of: $9709.75; $129.09; $75.07; $2005.50; $10001.90; $725; $3675.01; $40, and $100.25.

12 2. Multiply 4987659 by 79685.

12 3. Divide 261449109180 by 8723694.

8 4. From 3012432001 take 1987964035.

14 5. A man exchanged 159 cords of wood at $12 per cord for a horse worth $308 and a certain number of cows at $64 each. How many cows did he receive?

14 6. Find the total amount of the following account:—

24 yards of Brussels carpet @ $3.50 a yard.
36 " Wilton " @ 4.25 "
16 " tapestry " @ 1.75 "
28 " matting @ 1.60 "

14 7. A man bought a farm for $9,600. He sold half of it at $95 an acre for $5,700. How many acres did he buy, and what did he pay per acre?

14 8. If 6 pounds of butter cost $3.60, what would 4 tubs of butter, each containing 31 pounds cost at the same rate?

100

WRITING.

Time: 30 minutes.

Copy the following extract:—

The condition of the Continuation schools is again satisfactory. The total number of these is now 131, and the expenditure upon them is $294,125. Of this sum, $208,386 is for the salaries of teachers. The attendance has increased to 6,069, and over 48 per cent of the pupils are the sons and daughters of farmers. During the past ten years, the number of these schools has risen from 68 to 131, and in that period the amount of State aid has increased from $9,700 to $69,811. That expectations in regard to these schools have been met, and that their popularity in the rural and village districts is well established are facts not to be denied. That the Continuation School provides an educational opportunity in connection with the farm and the home has not yet been fully realized, and further development is to be expected.

CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS.

SPELLING—PART I.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

In the spring, tasks of varyous kinds crouded rappidly upon us. The hamms and beaf that had been saulted down in kasks dureing the preceding awtum wear taken out of the bryne, washed off, and hung in the smoak-house. On the earthun floar beach or maypel was burned; the oiley smoak given of by the combusteon of these woulds in a confind space, not only ackted as a preserveative, but allso lent a speshul flayvor to the meet. Then plowing, fencing, sewing, and planting folowed in quick sucession. No hands could be spaired. The children mussed dryve the cows to and from passedyour. They mussed allso take a hand at chirning. It was a weery task, I well remember, to stand, purhaps for an our, and dryve the dashir up and down threw the thick creem. How often did we examin the handel for evydents that the buter was forming, and what was the relief when the monoeynus task was at an end. As soon as my leggs were long enough I had to folow a teem; indede, I droave the hoarses, mownted on the back of won of them, when my nethur limms were scaircely suffishently groan to give me a gripp. The instrewments for the agricultureal opperations were few and ruff. Iurn plows with cast-iurn moald-boards and shares were comonly emploid.

SPELLING—Part II.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Among all the modes of progression hitherto invented by restless man, there is not one that can compare in respect of comfort and luxury with travelling in a birch-bark canoe. It is the poetry of progression. Along the bottom of the boat are laid blankets and bedding; a sort of wicker-work screen is sloped against the middle thwart, affording a delicious support to the back; and indolently, in your shirt sleeves if the day be warm, or well covered with a blanket if it is chilly, you sit or lie on this most luxurious of couches, and are propelled at a rapid rate over the smooth surface of a lake or down the swift current of some stream. If you want exercise, you can take a paddle yourself. If you prefer to be inactive, you can lie still and placidly survey the scenery, rising occasionally to have a shot at a wild duck; at intervals reading, smoking, and sleeping. Sleep, indeed, you will enjoy most luxuriously, for the rapid bounding motion of the canoe as it leaps forward at every impulse of the crew, and the continuous hiss and ripple of the stream cleft by the curving prow, combine to induce sleep.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2 hours.

1. Four-fifths of A's stock was destroyed by fire, $\frac{7}{8}$ of the remainder was injured by water and smoke; he sold the uninjured goods at cost price, and the injured goods at $\frac{1}{3}$ of cost price. He realized $1,155.00. What did he lose by the fire?

2. D. D. Wilson, of Seaforth, exported 8,360 cases of eggs, each containing the same number. He received an average price of 14·85 cents per dozen. Allowing the cost (including packing, etc.) to have been 13·5 cents per dozen, and the entire profit to have been $7,900.20, find the number of eggs packed in each case.

3. From the sum of £25 4s. 10d. and £10 5s. 2d. take their difference, divide the result by 5, and reduce the quotient to Canadian currency. (£ = 4.86\frac{2}{3}$.)

4. Find the difference in the length of fence necessary for a rectangular field 850 feet long and 306 feet wide and a square field of the same area.

5. A person exchanged 180 shares of 6% stock at 80 for 10% stock at 125. How much was his yearly income increased?

6. Simplify

$$\frac{(\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 25\cdot25) + (\frac{4}{7} \text{ of } 38\cdot5)}{3\frac{3}{8} + 27\cdot375 - 6\frac{5}{16} \times 3\cdot875}$$

, and show the result as a decimal.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time: 3½ hours.

1. Is there any difference, in your opinion, between "Revenue and Expense" and "Receipts and Expenditure"? Discuss fully.

2. Show Journal entry for cheque ($100.00) received on account from John Jones.
   Show Journal entry for cheque ($100.00) paid John Jones on account.

3. Define: Order Bill of Lading, Power of Attorney, F.O.B., Interim Insurance Receipt, Merchandise Receipt, "Marked" Cheque, Collateral Security, Cumulative Preference Stock.

4. How are the profits for a period determined from a set of books kept by Single Entry? What is the main difference between the Single and Double Entry systems of keeping books?

5. With what should the balance of your Bills Receivable Account agree at the end of a period?

6. Write up in Cash-book, Journal and Ledger the following transactions, entering Cash, Bank and Discount items in Cash-book, journalizing the remainder.

   Take off Trial Balance and prepare Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as at January 31, 1919.

Jan. 1. J. Jones began business with the following Assets and Liabilities: House and Lot, $1,600.00; Merchandise, $1,125.00; Note favour of bank, $500.00; Charles Park's note, $100.00; Mortgage on House and Lot, $600.00; Cash in bank, $2,500.00; Cash on hand, $100.00.
Jan. 3. Sold J. O. Dean goods, $65.00, and received post office money order in payment.
Jan. 4. Bought from Mills & Co. on account goods, $62.50; less trade discount, 20% and 10%.
Jan. 5. Sold W. Best goods, $60.00, and received in payment E. Burn's note at thirty days, dated December 20th, 1918.
Jan. 8. Paid cash for repairs on House and Lot, $27.35.
Jan. 9. Paid Mills & Co., on account, $45.00 by cheque.
Jan. 11. Received cheque for rent, House and Lot, $18.00.
Jan. 12. Sold King & Co. on account goods, $101.25.
Jan. 13. Bought from Allan & Co. goods, $200.00 net, and gave in payment Charles Park's note, $100.00, and cheque for balance.
Jan. 14. Sold J. Bennett & Co. goods, $100.00; allowed them cash discount of 10%, and received in payment goods, $60.00, and express money order for the balance.
Jan. 17. Received cash from King & Co. on account, $50.00.
Jan. 18. Bought goods of Mills & Co., $187.50, less 33⅓% and 20% trade discount, and gave in payment E. Burn's note, $60.00, and his own note for balance.
Jan. 20. Bought lot, Carleton Place, $650.00, and purchased bank draft with cheque in payment.
Jan. 23. Sold King & Co. goods, $162.50, on account.
Jan. 26. Paid cash for grading Lot, Carleton Place, $4.75.
Jan. 27. Sold W. Best goods, $80.00, and received his cheque in payment.
Jan. 28. Received from King & Co. bank draft in full of account.
Jan. 30. Sold Lot, Carleton Place, for cash, $700.00.
Jan. 31. Deposited all cash on hand in bank.
Inventories: Merchandise, $1,050.00; House and Lot, $1,600.00.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take the first *three* and any *five* from the remaining seven questions. All work must be shown.

Values.

10 1. Multiply 714357 by 8645, and divide the product by 38019.

10 2. Reduce the following fractions to equivalent fractions with lowest common denominator:—

$8/15$; $11/18$; $7/24$; $5/96$; $13/120$.

10 3. Simplify $\dfrac{1\frac{1}{4} - 5/12}{1\frac{1}{4} + 5/12} + \left(7/6 \times 15/14\right) - \dfrac{11\frac{1}{4}}{15}$.

14 4. When a manufacturer sold a machine for \$699.20, he made a loss of 8% of cost. For how much should he sell it to make a gain of $12\frac{1}{2}$% of cost price?

14 5. A debt which was due on February 19th, 1918, was not paid till July 15th, 1918. The sum required to pay the debt, together with interest at 8% per annum for the time since it was due, was \$309.60. What was the amount of the debt?

14 6. Find the value of the following note when due:

\$150.00. KINGSTON, January 20th, 1919.

Three months after date I promise to pay to S. H. Hollis, or order, at the Bank of Montreal here, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest at 6% per annum. Value received.

JOHN M. ROBINS.

[N.B.—Take days of grace.]

14 7. Divide \$444 between 9 men, 18 women and 24 children so that 3 men may get as much as 4 women, and 3 women as much as 5 children.

14 8. When the rate of insurance was $\frac{3}{4}$%, Mr. Hayes paid \$85 to insure his house for $5/6$ of its value. Find the value of the house.

14 9. A merchant owned $\frac{5}{8}$ of a store, which was worth \$72648. He sold $22\frac{2}{9}$% of his share. Find the value of what he had left.

14 10. How many pounds of tea at 60c. a pound should be mixed with 42 pounds at 90c. a pound to make a mixture worth 72c. a pound?

GEOGRAPHY.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer Question 1 and any other *five*.

1. Draw a map of the western half of Canada, outlining and naming the provinces and districts, and locating and naming the *eight* largest cities and *six* rivers whose waters enter Hudson Bay.

2. Locate definitely the following cities, and state in a sentence the commercial or industrial importance of each: Minneapolis, Dawson, Pittsburg, Sault Ste. Marie, Cleveland, Seattle, Montreal, Chicago, Prince Rupert, Baltimore, Sydney, Regina, St. Catharines, Peterboro', Sherbrooke and Detroit.

3. Through what waters would a vessel pass in a direct trip from Hong Kong to London, England? Name and locate *six* of the most important ports or naval stations at which it would probably call on the way.

4. What, where, and why noted, are *any eight* of the following: Fiume, Danzig, Onega, Omsk, Kiao Chow, Corea, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Albania, Smyrna, Father Point, and Coronel.

5. In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, respectively, name and locate the most fertile farming district, the chief mining district, and the leading manufacturing centres for cottons, woollens, boots and shoes, wood-pulp, lumber, and agricultural implements.

6. Give the name and location of the world's chief source of supply of diamonds, platinum, tin, nickel, asbestos, rubber, raw silk, and raw cotton, respectively.

7. Name *eight* of Canada's chief imports, stating from what country they come; and *eight* of her most important exports, naming the country to which they are sent.

8. Sketch a crude diagram of the Missisippi and the Mackenzie river systems, showing the names and general direction of the rivers, and the chief lakes with their outlets.

LETTER-WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Only three letters are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters. Date, address, and complimentary closing to be given.

1. You wish to enter the Civil Service of Canada.

   Write an application to the Civil Service Commission, stating fully your qualifications for a position.

2. J. Smith has commenced business as a real estate agent.

   Write an appropriate circular letter for him, announcing this fact to the public.

3. A. Brown has been employed as a clerk during the past three years in the firm of A. Taylor & Co., dry-goods merchants, Hamilton. He is asking for promotion to the position of assistant-manager of the business.

   Write a letter for A. Brown, stating fully his reasons for the request.

4. You are engaged in the retail boot and shoe business, and you wish to increase your stock.

   Write a letter to Thompson & Jones, wholesale dealers, stating your financial standing, business prospects, and asking for prices in different lines of stock, and terms of payment.

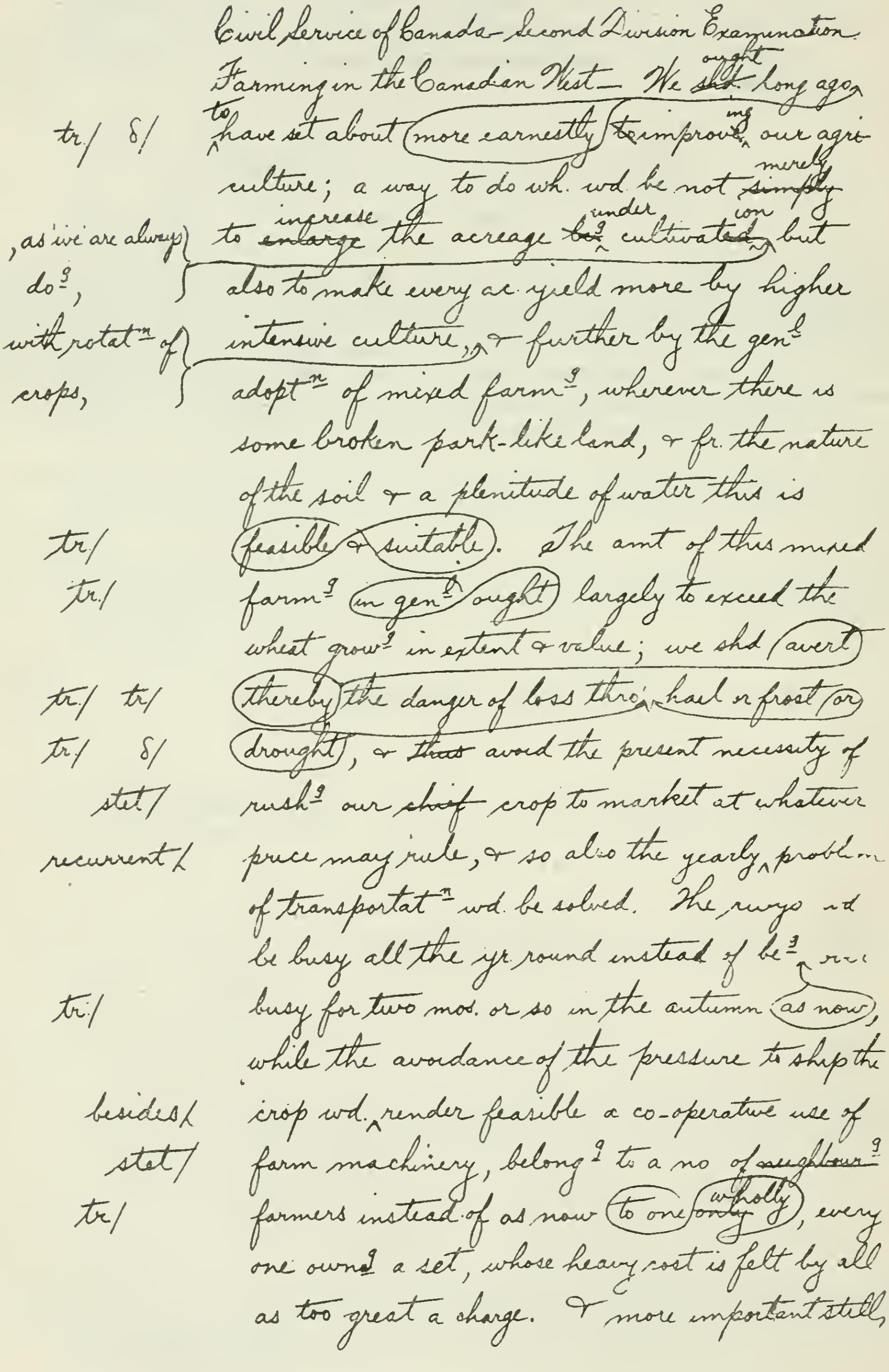
5. You are the Secretary of an Agricultural Society, and are required to make a report to the Directors of the Society concerning their Annual Exhibition.

Write a letter to the Directors, stating the chief reasons why the Exhibition was a success, and also make some suggestions for the improvement of future Exhibitions.

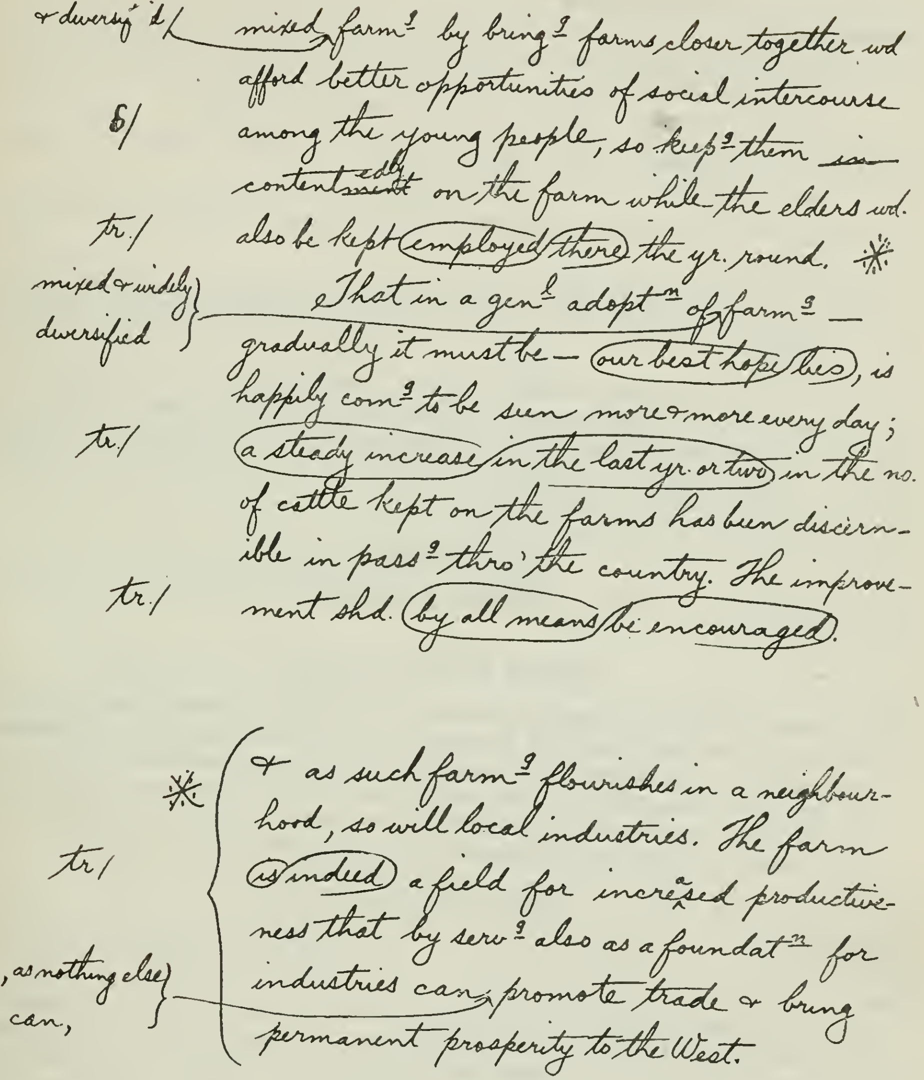
WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.

Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.



Civil Service of Canada—Second Division Examination.
Farming in the Canadian West— We ~~shd.~~ ought long ago,
tr./ δ/ to have set about (more earnestly) ~~to~~ improv~~e~~ing our agri-
culture; a way to do wh. wd. be not ~~simply~~ merely
, as we are always do^{g}, to ~~enlarge~~ increase the acreage ~~be~~^{g} under cultivat~~ed~~ion but
also to make every ac. yield more by higher
with rotat^{n} of crops, intensive culture, & further by the gen^{l}
adopt^{n} of mixed farm^{g}, wherever there is
some broken park-like land, & fr. the nature
of the soil & a plenitude of water this is
tr./ (feasible) & (suitable). The amt of this mixed
tr./ farm^{g} (in gen^{l} ought) largely to exceed the
wheat grow^{g} in extent & value; we shd (avert)
tr./ tr./ (thereby) the danger of loss thro' hail or frost (or
tr./ δ/ drought), & ~~thus~~ avoid the present necessity of
stet/ rush^{g} our ~~chief~~ crop to market at whatever
recurrent/ price may rule, & so also the yearly problem
of transportat^{n} wd. be solved. The rwys wd
be busy all the yr. round instead of be^{g} [illegible]
tr./ busy for two mos. or so in the autumn (as now),
while the avoidance of the pressure to ship the
besides/ crop wd. render feasible a co-operative use of
stet/ farm machinery, belong^{g} to a no of neighbour^{g}
tr./ farmers instead of as now (to one ~~only~~ wholly), every
one own^{g} a set, whose heavy cost is felt by all
as too great a charge. & more important still,



& diversif^{g} d/ mixed farm^{g} by bring^{g} farms closer together wd
afford better opportunities of social intercourse
δ/ among the young people, so keep^{g} them ~~in~~
content~~ment~~^{edly} on the farm while the elders wd.
tr./ also be kept employed there the yr. round. ✳

mixed & widely diversified That in a gen^{l} adopt^{n} of farm^{g} —
gradually it must be — our best hope lies, is
happily com^{g} to be seen more & more every day;
tr./ a steady increase in the last yr. or two in the no.
of cattle kept on the farms has been discernible in pass^{g} thro' the country. The improve-
tr./ ment shd. by all means be encouraged.

✳ & as such farm^{g} flourishes in a neighbour-
hood, so will local industries. The farm
tr/ is indeed a field for incre$^{a}_{\wedge}$sed productive-
ness that by serv^{g} also as a foundat^{n} for
, as nothing else can, industries can promote trade & bring
permanent prosperity to the West.

CLERICAL WORK.

Time: 1 hour.

Note.—Four questions only are to be attempted.

1. You have received an incoming mail of 30 letters. State minutely how to—
   (a) Open, assort, and record them.
   (b) Dispose of envelopes, letters, enclosures, and remittances.
   (c) Arrange all letters, copies of replies, etc., for filing, according to the method you use or know.

2. What are the main objects sought in filing?

   Describe fully:
   - (*a*) A subdivided alphabetical index.
   - (*b*) *Either* subject filing *or* numerical filing.
   - (*c*) Your method of transferring the file you describe above.

3. Discuss the advantages of bound books over loose-leaf books of record. Say where each kind may be used to best advantage.

4. Name and state the uses of *six* important labour-saving or time-saving office appliances.

5. Define and state briefly the uses of each of the following: a postal money order, a promissory note, a voucher, a commercial draft, a cheque and "stub", a bill of lading.

6. Arrange these names alphabetically in groups according to first vowel in each:

   Currier, O. K.; Coxford, Alfred; Chrichton, Gordon; Cockburn J. Howard; Clyné, M.; Clark, Mrs. M.; Chrysler, R. S.; Cairns, H. H.; Christian, N.P.; Clair, A. B.; Caddy, J. V.; Chapleau, G. M.; Cleary, J. M.; Cuzner, James; Cruikshank, Geo. M.

EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for the December examinations and will be found on page 8.

SENIOR STENOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—Both the following letters (addresses and signatures included should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

One Hundred Words per Minute.

Editor, Journal. TORONTO, September 20, 1919.

SIR:

I have read the excellent article appearing in the September issue on the selection, planting and care of | shade trees on city streets, and I am in entire agreement with most of the suggestions and conclusions of the writer. The subject is one | that as yet has received little consideration on the part of the public or their civic representatives, with the result that haphazard planting is the | rule in the majority of Canadian cities and towns. Tree planting has been left to individual initiative, with results that are frequently disappointing | from the æsthetic and practical stand-points. Trees are, as a rule, planted too closely to permit of their full development, there is a hopeless mixture | of varieties, and the alignment is often so faulty as to produce an effect altogether out of harmony with what should be the aim of | any well thought out scheme of street embellishment. This all goes to show that the work of public planting should be entrusted to a trained | forester who not only knows trees and how they grow, but who can visualize the scene when the trees have developed.

Everything your correspondent says | about the beauty and adaptibility of the American elm is true, but the very vigour of this tree must restrict its use to areas sufficiently | spacious to allow it free root run without encroaching upon neighbouring grounds and gardens and appropriating to itself all the fertility and moisture in the | soil. The roots of the elm go far afield and will overcome almost any obstacle, blocking up drains and causing humps and inequalities in concrete | sidewalks. With plenty of elbow-room the elm is unsurpassed as a shade tree. Every city should have its own tree expert.

Yours truly,

ROBERT CROMWELL. |

One Hundred and Twenty Words per Minute.

MONTREAL, September 15, 1919.

DEAR MADAM:

Replying to your inquiry, we beg to say that we prepay transportation charges in Canada on purchases of $5 and upwards, with | the exception of those upon certain fragile and bulky articles mentioned in our catalogue.

We are anxious that orders shall be filled to the satisfaction of our customers, | and care is taken to meet individual requirements. If goods received proved unsatisfactory, and are at once returned, we will exchange them or refund the purchase price. This | applies to the smallest as well as to the largest transaction. In view of this privilege, it is stipulated that articles shall not be returned unless they can | be sent back carefully packed and in as good condition as when they left our store. When goods are heavy or bulky, please write us before returning them, | so that we may have an opportunity of suggesting in what manner they can best be shipped.

We reserve the right to forward goods in the cheapest way | and by the most direct route.

Our shopping service is at the disposal of all customers and those who avail themselves of it may feel assured that their | orders will be carried out to their entire satisfaction. This department is in the hands of trained shoppers acquainted with the various lines carried in the different departments | and every effort will be made to safe-guard the interests and carry out the desires of the customer.

We want your custom, and we will try to deserve | it by good values and intelligent service.

The dislocation of business resulting from the War makes it impossible to guarantee that all lines of stock will be continuously | available throughout the season, and this makes early orders advisable as well as the indication of a second choice, so as to permit of substitution if necessary, we, | on our part, undertaking to send goods of equal or better value than those called for in the original order.

We would especially commend to your consideration our | fall catalogue, which truly describes and illustrates the latest models in women's garments, furs and millinery,

We remain,

Yours truly,

FOSTER, GRAHAM & COMPANY.

SENIOR TYPEWRITING.

Time: 15 minutes.

NORTHERN MANITOBA.

The name "Manitoba" has so long been associated with vistas of extensive prairies that it seems incongruous to connect it with physical characteristics of a different nature. The earliest pictures have left an indelible impression of vast seas of waving flowers and grass, of Indian lodges and roaming buffalo. With the influx of agricultural settlement the flowers and grass have given place to fields of golden grain, and the primitive Indians and buffalo to busy threshing scenes with rows of tall grain elevators in the background, or long trainloads of wheat rushing eastward to pour their treasures into the funnels of commerce. Once more the pictures must be altered, for though the prairies of Manitoba are beautiful and extensive, they comprise only about five per cent of the total area of the province. In Northern Manitoba they are entirely lacking.

The general physical character of Northern Manitoba may be described as rough and broken. It is not a mountainous region. Taken as a whole, it is fairly level, with a general drainage slope northeasterly to Hudson bay. The outstanding features are Lake Winnipeg and four large rivers, the Churchill, Nelson, Hayes, and Saskatchewan. Of these four rivers the three former lie almost wholly within the province, and drain into Hudson bay. The lower reaches of the Saskatchewan lie within the province, and the northern part of Lake Winnipeg, into which it drains, is also within New Manitoba. The waters of this lake find an outlet into Hudson bay, so that the entire area of Northern Manitoba drains into the bay.

The country in the vicinity of the town of The Pas is low and marshy and subject to considerable flood. The Saskatchewan river winds a tortuous course between Cumberland and Cedar lakes, through a network of changing channels. On either side are found large shallow lakes, merely separated from the river by natural levees and acting as vast reservoirs, receiving water from the river at its high stages and feeding it when it is low. Pasquia, Saskeram, Reeder, and Barrier lakes are of this type. The soil, however, in this section is very fertile, there is considerable valuable timber, and by drainage a good agricultural area might be redeemed. Between Cedar and Winnipeg lakes are found the Grand rapids of the Saskatchewan, where considerable water-power is available.

North of the Saskatchewan river and Lake Winnipeg the nature of the surface changes rapidly. The country rises and the swamps give way to ridges and limestone ledges. The waters of the lakes and rivers become clearer and swifter. Farther north the limestone gives way to granites and schists. The surface of the country becomes broken with a network of countless lakes and streams. Many of the larger lakes contain numerous islands, and rapids and waterfalls are found on the streams. The shores of the lakes and streams become rocky, in places cliffs of rock upwards of 200 feet in height overhang the waters. Rocky ridges, intercepted by swampy ravines, extend from lake to lake. The country is generally thickly wooded, except for numerous grassy meadows along the streams.

Along the Hudson Bay railway, commencing about 125 miles from The Pas, an extensive clay belt is encountered, which promises to make a good agricultural district. It is fairly well wooded. Some open land, resembling the barren lands of the north, is also encountered north of the railway. The soil is wet and cold, and what little tree growth appears is very stunted on these level tracts. It is possible, however, that much of this area can also be redeemed by drainage. The upper waters of the Churchill, Nelson, and Hayes rivers are swift and turbulent, except where widened out into numerous lakes. Approaching Hudson bay they become more placid and widen out into vast rivers, the mouths of which provide harbours for vessels sailing on the bay.

The shores of Hudson Bay are generally low and level. At Churchill the country is open, and the " barren lands " of the north are found to the northwest of this point. The greatest elevation throughout the district probably does not exceed 1,500 feet above sea level.

Within the past few years there has come to the attention of keen observers the fact that in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan lies a belt of highly mineralized rock which promises to produce a camp of no mean proportions.

This mining district might be roughly designated as lying on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary, between the Saskatchewan and Churchill rivers.

JUNIOR STENOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—Both the following letters (addresses and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

Seventy-five Words per Minute.

SASKATOON, October 3, 1919.

GORDON, MILLAR & CO.,
Toronto.

GENTLEMEN:

Before leaving for my trip to the West, | you asked me to call upon Smith & Co. at Keystone and ascertain what the prospects were for | a settlement of our account. I have done so, and I am glad to be able to report | that the outlook is much more encouraging than we had been led to believe. I find that this | firm, prompted by last year's crop expectations that failed of realization, overstocked, and, in order to multiply | varieties, opened accounts with several firms. The demand for these goods did not measure up to anticipations, and | the firm found itself unable to meet its payments promptly. Since this fall's crop has been taken off | business has revived to a considerable extent, and payments are being made on overdue accounts. The firm's inventory | has been considerably reduced, and present buying is restricted to lines easily convertible into money. The business | is gradually getting back to a basis of sound trading, and by next year, it is expected, all obligations | will be met.

The manner in which the firm has grappled with the situation inspires confidence in its | ability to carry on successfully in the future, and I am of opinion that the account is a | desirable one to have.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Ninety Words per Minute.

OTTAWA, September 6, 1919.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Hawkesbury, Ont.

DEAR SIR:

I am instructed by the Minister to say that he has had under | consideration the petition of the residents of your municipality for the construction of a traffic bridge over the Ottawa river at or | near the present ferry crossing, and that he is favourably impressed by the representations you have made. The fact that this | is an interprovincial project imposes an obligation upon the Federal Government, and the Minister is disposed to recommend that reasonable assistance be | granted to carry out this much needed work. He feels, however, that he would not be justified in doing so if the | adjacent municipalities and provinces concerned were not willing to contribute a share of the cost.

The proposed site has been examined | and reported upon by the engineers of the department, and there appear to be no objections to it from the technical | point of view. If it is suitable to the majority of the people who will use the bridge, it is acceptable to the | department. In the meantime an engineer will be sent up to make a more careful study of the ground. and if his | report confirms the information already in the department, the design of the bridge will be prepared and an estimate of the cost | secured. It will be necessary to have an agreement apportioning the cost, and when this is arrived at an estimate will be | prepared covering the Dominion's share. This work should be proceeded with at an early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, |
Your obedient servant,

J. B.
Secretary.

JUNIOR TYPEWRITING.

Time: 15 minutes.

Co-operative Selling and Buying.

Our district has benefited in many ways by our co-operative efforts. We estimate that our shippers of live stock have received from a half to one cent a pound more through us than they would have received through the ordinary stock buyer.

But this financial gain is not the outstanding feature of co-operative selling. It has resulted in a rapid improvement in the stock-raising of this vicinity. It is possible that this result would have been attained through advertising, but it is doubtful if the farming community would have so quickly realized the advisability of raising well-finished cattle through any other medium than the co-operative association. This medium has made possible the direct contact of the producer with the large buyer, and through this contact he has come to study market conditions and market demands.

Through co-operative purchase of the requirements of our patrons, we have added at least five per cent to the purchasing value of our money on all necessities. On twine, lumber, and various building materials we have saved from ten to thirty per cent. These estimates are very conservative. Taking into account a year's buying for the average family, the saving to shareholders and patrons has been considerable.

Not alone in a financial way has co-operative buying added to the wealth of our community. By engaging in trade we have experienced all the trials and difficulties as well as the advantages of those who formerly did this work for us. This means that we have been forced to look on both sides of the marketing question. It has given us a broader outlook and a more sympathetic consideration for all classes, both rural and urban.

Perhaps the most valuable outcome of co-operative purchase has been the elimination of buying on credit. Credit buying resulted in purchases to the limit of anticipated crop possibilities, and in many cases the crop was not sufficient to square the season's debts. As a co-operative concern, we discouraged credit purchasing and encouraged cash payments for all commodities. The result is that the value of the coming season's crop is not spent before the crop is harvested.

Season.	Number of shareholders.
1911-12	2,597
1912-13	8,962
1913-14	13,156
1914-15	14,742
1915-16	18,077
1916-17	19,317
1917-18	20,683

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

TRANSLATOR, BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS, SEPTEMBER, 1918.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Time: 3 hours.

N.B.—The use of a dictionary is not permitted.
Translate into French.

The Sentiment of Loyalty.

Loyalty, in its primitive signification, implies fidelity to a king. Hence, a loyal subject is one who promotes as far as possible the welfare of the kingdom, who assists in the maintenance of the laws, and in times of danger is ever ready to defend the life and honour of his sovereign, and to sacrifice himself for the good of his country.

This sentiment is natural to the human race. If we analyse our various feelings and emotions, we shall find that the sentiment of love is one of the most powerful passions which nature has implanted in the breast of man; it is the most powerful, because, when excited and kindled, it burns with an ardour almost unquenchable; it warms and spurs the whole man onward towards the accomplishment of its object; impetuous and irresistible, it overcomes all obstacles which rise before it.

The sentiment of loyalty is one of the manifestations of this love; springing from that noble source, it flows onward till it meets the waters of other streams, which it deepens and purifies.

Since nature has given to man this sentiment of loyalty, it will always find suitable objects on which to bestow itself. Man was made for love; he must have something to honour, respect, and admire; something usually higher and nobler than himself; consequently, in monarchies, honour and love are paid by a loyal people to their sovereign, who, being of a higher station, of a more venerated name, or of nobler descent than themselves, is entitled to this respect.

The citizens of a republic venerate the wisdom and prudence of their ancestors, who, in framing the articles of the constitution, provided for the good of succeeding generations; and, at the present day, when a statesman is seen devoting himself to the service of his country with that patriotic spirit which characterized the great men of former times, the affections of his fellow-citizens are aroused, their lips send forth his praise, they hail him as the defender of the constitution, and the whole nation rises up to do him homage.

Those were brilliant days for Europe, when chivalry stood forth in its might, and first gave birth to loyalty,—loyalty, which taught devotion and reverence to those weak, fair beings, who but in beauty and gentleness have no defence. "It raised love above the passions of the brute, and, by dignifying woman, made woman worthy of love. It gave purity to enthusiasm, crushed barbarous selfishness, taught the heart to expand like a flower to the sunshine, beautified glory with generosity, and smoothed even the rugged brow of war." But how have we degenerated! "The age of chivalry is gone; never, never more shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that subordination of the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom!"

At times the sentiment of loyalty may greatly degenerate, it may be only occasionally expressed, and its flame grow faint and flickering; but it has never become wholly extinct. Should it ever expire, it will go hand in hand with patriotism.

To conceive truly what we should then lose, we need only reflect that loyalty is the bond of society and friendship, it unites all the best affections of the heart in one common cause, it holds a sacred place not to be invaded with impunity, it is respected and honoured by the old, and the stories of its valour delight the young.

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS À L'ANGLAIS.

Temps: 3 heures.

Avis: Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Traduire en anglais:

Il était grave, il n'était pas triste. Il souriait volontiers de ce bon sourire qui est une détente de la pensée. Il avait l'ironie passagère et forte de l'homme que la sottise amuserait davantage s'il ne voyait trop bien le mal fait par les sots.

Il ne fut pas l'homme d'une faculté, d'une science, d'un livre ou d'un système. Il ne fut étranger à aucune des manifestations de la pensée ou de la vie. Il fut historien parce qu'il faut que, dans la société moderne, l'homme se spécialise; mais tout ce qu'il a écrit nous révèle que, dans ce penseur voué par profession à la connaissance et à l'explication du passé, il y avait un philosophe qui voyait loin et profondément, un poète formé par la même nature douce et lumineuse qui avait auréolé l'enfance de Lamartine, enfin un orateur puissant: sa méditation toujours parfaitement lucide se condensait en périodes frémissantes et pleines où l'on sentait que la symphonie pénétrante des mots et des idées était la forme d'une conviction vibrante et longuement formée.

Il voulait tout savoir; mais il voulait tout savoir clairement. Il n'avait à aucun degré le goût de se meubler la tête avec des erreurs d'autrui. Les mots creux, les formules vagues, les théories qui ne se modèlent pas sur la vie même et la vie intégrale lui inspiraient une pitié hautaine. Un témoin de son existence entière nous a dit le " dédain muet " qu'il éprouvait pour tout ce qui est apparence, mode passagère, cliché, imitation; pour la fausse beauté, la fausse science, les contrefaçons de la charité, le dévouement verbal.

Etranger à toutes les formes vulgaires de la pensée qui sont une diminution ou une déformation du vrai, il n'éprouvait pas une aversion moindre pour les formes vulgaires de la vie. Lecteur assidu de Platon, de Corneille, de Pascal, de tous les plus hauts représentants de l'esprit humain et de la vertu humaine, il s'était formé, dès l'enfance, un idéal d'austérité, de concentration intérieure, de grandeur morale, qui donnait à sa vie une hautaine et sévère beauté. Il était fier: c'est une grande force pour un jeune homme que d'être fier. Dans ce langage de la prière, qui était devenu la forme de sa pensée, il disait: "Je me suis cramponné à Vous, Seigneur, parce que je suis fier et que je répugne à emboîter le pas à la masse, et qu'il est doux, à certaines heures, d'être de la minorité; parce que l'on me disait, à dix-huit ans, que je ferais comme les autres et que j'ai entendu ne pas faire comme les autres." Il aurait donc été un homme de Plutarque, s'il n'avait été quelque chose de plus: un chrétien.

RÉDACTION DE LETTRES.

Temps: 4 heures.

Avis: Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Avis: La longueur de chaque lettre doit être proportionnée au sujet à traiter et au temps alloué. Un devoir parfait devra comprendre *huit* lettres, ni plus, ni moins. Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Ecrire HUIT *lettres, au choix, d'après les indications suivantes:*

1. Lettre d'un commerçant à son fils, sur l'exactitude, l'ordre, la régularité.
2. Un patron, sans se désintéresser complètement des affaires, se retire à la campagne et abandonne la direction de sa maison à ses deux plus anciens commis, qui sont munis de sa procuration pour toutes affaires relativement au commerce.
3. Lettre-circulaire de M. Massa, qui reprend la suite des affaires de la maison K. et Cie; il fait spécialement valoir l'ancienneté de la maison, les capitaux importants qu'apporte un des commanditaires et l'expérience d'un autre, chargé auparavant de la direction d'une maison similaire.
4. Lettre à une maison dont un important client vient d'être déclaré en faillite; vous offrez vos services pour le rachat, aux conditions qu'on voudra bien indiquer, des marchandises qu'elle a foruniés.
5. Rédigez une lettre de recommandation en faveur du fils d'un de vos correspondants.
6. Demande de monopole pour la province de . . . . . ;insister sur le chiffre d'affaires considérable que vous pouvez faire et sur un semblable engagement qu'ont pris diverses maisons importantes de Montréal pour d'autres articles.
7. Renvoi de marchandises inacceptables.
8. Demande de délai de payement.
9. Lettre à un avocat pour le charger de poursuivre un débiteur récalcitrant.
10. Une société anonyme a perdu une forte partie de son capital; elle convoque ses associés.
11. Ecrivez au président de l'association des anciens élèves de l'école de commerce de Montréal, pour le prier de vous adresser un candidat à l'emploi de correspondancier, actuellement vacant dans votre maison. (Conditions, âge, appointements.)
12. Informez M. Candillon, sur lequel vous avez de bons renseignements qu'en réponse à sa lettre du . . . , vous consentez à lui confier la représentation de votre maison sur la place de X., aux conditions que vous indiquerez.
13. Vous avez reçu de mauvais renseignements sur M. K., qui vient de vous envoyer une commande importante. Dites que vous ne pouvez lui expédier ce qu'il demande que contre remboursement, vu que son compte chez vous dépasse les limites du découvert que vous pouvez lui accorder.
14. Annoncez que la hausse persistante des matières premières vous oblige à augmenter de 10%, à partir de ce jour, certains articles de votre catalogue. Vous avez apporté dans cette modification toute la circonspection possible, vous contentant d'ailleurs d'un bénéfice raisonnable. Dès qu'une baisse se produira, vous ne manquerez pas d'en informer votre clientèle.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT THE PORT OF SHELBURNE, N.S., SEPTEMBER, 1918.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Each letter to be from 10 to 15 lines long. Candidates must not use their own names in signing letters. Writing will be judged from this paper.

Values.

20 1. Mr. J. Smith has resigned his position as head of the Correspondence Department of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, and wishes to enter the Civil Service of Canada. Write a suitable application that he would make to the Civil Service Commission.

20 2. Write a letter to a friend in Winnipeg, telling him that you have some notion of locating there, and stating the amount of capital you wish to invest, the line of business you propose to pursue, etc. Ask him for such information as may help you to decide upon what to do.

12 3. Write a formal letter to your supposed employer asking for two weeks' leave of absence and giving reasons.

15 4. Mr. A. Thomas is a dry goods merchant in the town of Walkerton, Ont. Write for him a circular letter to his customers announcing the arrival of his autumn goods.

13 5. You are secretary of an association. Write a notice calling a meeting of the association, and mention several items of business to be considered.

20 6. During the past year you have been employed by John Brown, Winnipeg, to manage a branch dry goods store at Brandon. Write Mr. Brown a letter giving him a general idea of the condition of the business, and stating the main causes of your failure or success.

100

SPELLING—PART I.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

Bred and buter, for the grater part of humenkind, constitewts the same problim as in all aiges since Adam began in the swet of his braw to eet. More of a problim, indead, in this day of a complecks civelizashion, than when men lived more simpley. The unsubstanshall atractions of the cityes have been draweing yung men from the country for a censurey back. The centers of popewlation likewize have caut and held to large a proporshion of foren imigrants. Agriculture has been maid increaseingly dificult for want of farm laber, and conjestion in the towns has maid more perplecksing the problim of makeing a liveing their.

Now, happyly, the pendewlum is swinging in the other direckshun. Biter expeeryence has taught hundreds of thousends there lessen. Men and wimen, weery with giveing so much of hard work for so litel of substants, are asking themselves, with the profit:

> "Wherefour do ye spend muny for that which is not bred?
> "And your laber for that which satisfyeth not?"

The well-to-dew city dweler who comes belayted to his better scentses and yields to "the call of the land," can fined him a farm close at hand, if he is not detered by hie prices.

SPELLING—Part II.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known but by few; it is not intended that man should live always in the midst of them; he injures them by his presence, he ceases to feel them if he be always with them; but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is not "too bright, nor good, for human nature's daily food"; it is fitted in all its functions for the perpetual comfort and exalting of the heart, for the soothing it and purifying it from its dross and dust. Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful, never the same for two moments together; almost human in its passions, almost spiritual in its tenderness, almost divine in its infinity, its appeal to what is immortal in us is distinct. And yet we never attend to it, we never make it a subject of thought, except as it has to do with our animal sensations; we look upon all which bears witness to the intention of the Supreme, that we are to receive more from the covering vault than the light and the dew, only as a succession of meaningless and monotonous accidents too common and too vain to be worthy of a moment of watchfulness, or a glance of admiration. If, in our moments of utter idleness and insipidity, we turn to the sky as a last resource, which of its phenomena do we speak of?

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2½ hours.

Note.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. Subtract 519876 from the product of 765432 and 86954, and divide the difference by 897876.

2. Simplify $\dfrac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{7}+\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{4}\times\frac{1}{5}\times\frac{1}{6}\times\frac{1}{7}\times\frac{1}{8}} \times 1/37 \times 1/39$.

3. Reduce the following fractions to their least common denominator:—
$5/14$, $3/16$, $9/20$, $4/21$, $12/35$, $11/48$.

4. The sum of $1825 amounted to $1872.25 at the end of 135 days. What was the annual rate of interest?

5. By selling a house for $6300 I would lose 12½% of the cost price. How much per cent would I gain by selling it for $8000?

6. Find the interest on $8949.80 at 8% per annum from May 14th to September 16th of the same year.

7. A mixture containing 120 gallons of wine of two different kinds was sold for $150, the gain being $20.40. If one kind cost $1.20 and the other $1.00 a gallon, find the number of gallons of each kind.

8. A man borrowed $1200 at 6% compound interest. At the end of each year for 4 years he paid $300. Find how much he owed after making the fourth payment.

9. When the rate of insurance was ¾%, Mr. Smith paid $27.50 to insure his house for ⅚ of its value. Find the value of his house.

10. Find the proceeds of the following note, which was discounted at Ottawa on the 17th of July, 1918, at 8% per annum:—

$\$200^{00}/_{100}$ — OTTAWA, May 7th, 1918.

Five months after date I promise to pay to S. T. Hall, or order, two hundred dollars, at the Bank of Ottawa here, value received.

M. R. MILNE.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY, OCTOBER, 1918.

Time: 2 hours.

Marks.

1. Define:

3 (*a*) Balanced Circuit.

3 (*b*) Power Factor.

3 (*c*) Phase Angle.

2. What is the relation between:

3 (*a*) The Horse Power and the Kilowatt.

4 (*b*) Cycles and Alterations.

3. What is the difference between:

4 (*a*) Integrating and Graphic Instruments?

6 (*b*) D'Arsonval and Dynamometer Instruments?

4. Twenty resistances of 200 ohms each are connected to a 110 volt circuit. What is the wattage consumption when they are connected:

4 (*a*) All in parallel?

8 (*b*) All in series?

5. Given a balanced load of 8 amperes at 85% power factor, what will be the wattage when the circuit is:

4 (*a*) Three wire single phase 110/220 volts?

4 (*b*) 220 volts two phase?

(*c*) 220 volts three phrase?

Marks.

12 6. Draw the connections for metering a three phase three wire circuit, using two single phase meters each with a current and a potential transformer.

10 7. The constant of a certain watthour meter is ·5, and it is carrying a load of 5 amperes on a 110 volt circuit. What will be the revolutions per minute if the meter be 10″ slow?

10 8. If a certain wattmeter be calibrated to read directly from a 300 to 1 potential transformer and a 2 to 1 current transformer, but be operated from a 50 to 1 current transformer and a 10 to 1 potential transformer, what will the dial multiplier be?

10 9. A D.C. Voltmeter having a resistance of 2000 ohms is connected in series with an unknown resistance across a circuit of 110 volts. If the voltmeter read 100 volts, what is the value in ohms of the unknown resistance?

8 10. A shop is lighted from 5 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. by 18 60-watt incandescent lamps. What will be the K.W.H. consumption?

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT, OCTOBER, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 3 hours.

1. A merchant sold 90 per cent of an invoice of goods at a profit of 25 per cent, and the remainder at a loss of 10 per cent.

   If the sales amounted to $486, what was his profit?

2. A man wishes to accumulate $1,000 in the course of one year by depositing an equal amount at the beginning of each quarter with a company that allows interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, compounded quarterly.

   Find the amount to be deposited quarterly.

3. The insurance on a stock of goods covers only part of their value, the ratio of the value covered to that not covered being as 11 to 4. To bring the insurance up to 80 per cent of their full value would require an additional $10,000 of insurance.

   Find the value of the stock.

4. If a net amount of $1,000 is to be realized by discounting a note at 90 days at 7 per cent per annum, find the face amount of the note.

5. Four hundred shares of stock (par value, $10 per share) were bought when the stock was selling at 125, and it has now risen to 150.

   Find the increase in value of the investment, and the amount of the quarterly dividend, if the rate is 8 per cent, per annum, payable quarterly.

6. A house that cost $15,000 rents for $125 per month. It is insured for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent for 3 years. The taxes are 18½ mills on an assessment of $14,000, and $312.88 is spent each year on repairs.

   What rate of interest does the investment pay?

7. A company having a paid-up capital of $1,000,000 and a reserve fund equal to 40 per cent of its capital, appropriates its profits for the year, after deducting $149,902.31 for the expenses of management and all other charges and losses, as follows: Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum; a transfer to reserve fund of an amount sufficient to increase it to 45 per cent of the capital, and a balance of $248.38 is carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

   Find the amount of the gross profits for the year.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time: 4 hours.

1. What books and forms should be used in conducting an agricultural implement business with a factory in Montreal and sales branches in Halifax, Winnipeg, and Vancouver? Explain shortly the use of each.

2. (*a*) Journalize the following:—

(1) Bills Receivable amounting to $800.00 were left at the bank by me for collection.

(2) Discounted my own note for $1,200.00 at bank and left Bills Receivable amounting to $1,500.00 as collateral security; Discount charged, $10.00.

(3) Bank notifies me that $700.00 of notes mentioned in (1) have been paid; the remaining $100.00 note was dishonoured.

(4) The bank informs me that $600.00 of the collateral notes mentioned in (2) have been paid to them, and that $200.00 of these notes falling due yesterday were dishonoured; the balance have not yet matured.

(*b*) Sold goods to A. Smith for $500.00. Received in payment his note at three months for $300.00 bearing interest at 6 per cent ($4.50), and the balance in cash. When note became due, it was taken up with a new note at two months for $200.00 bearing interest at 6 per cent, and the balance in cash.

3. On January 1st, 1909, A. Smith had a Capital of $3,250.00; Merchandise, $2,541.00; Cash on hand, $43.00; Cash in Bank, $306.00; sundry Debtors, $1,988.00; Bills receivable, $2,622.00; Furniture and Fixtures, $500.00; Horse and Cart, $250.00. He owed sundry Creditors $2,144.00; Bills Payable, $2,856.00. He transacted the following business:—

1909.			
Jan.	1.	Bought merchandise, A. Bates..	$ 940 00
	2.	Sold merchandise, F. Bell..	310 00
	3.	Paid cheque, A. Bates..	340 00
	5.	Sold merchandise, D. Gordon..	1,120 00
	7.	Bought merchandise, E. Grant..	565 00
	10.	Received cheque, F. Bell, and sent to Bank.. ..	300 00
		Discount allowed to Bell..	10 00
	12.	Sold merchandise, D. Gordon..	663 00
	13.	Received note, D. Gordon, at 3 months..	1,120 00
	14.	Bought merchandise, A. Bates..	71 00
	17.	Bought merchandise, E. Grant..	125 00
	19.	Paid cheque, A. Bates..	70 00
		Discount allowed by Bates..	1 00
	21.	Bought from sundry Creditors merchandise.. ..	1,244 00
		Sold to sundry Debtors merchandise..	1,099 00
	23.	Received cheques from sundry Debtors..	1,344 00
Jan.	23.	Discount allowed to Debtors	$ 131 00
		Paid into Bank, cheques	1,344 00
	24.	Note discounted at Bank..	1,120 00
		Discount on above..	12 00
		Paid cheques to sundry Creditors	1,672 00
		Discounts received for cash payments	146 00
	31.	Paid cheque, Salaries..	100 00
		Paid cheque, Rent	150 00

Paid cash, Coal	10 00
Paid cash, Gas	4 00
Stock on hand at end of period	3,000 00

Write up Cash-book, providing columns for Bank Account, and journalize other entries. Post, and prepare Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

4. A, B and C enter into partnership January 1st, 1918. A contributes $8,000, B $5,000, C $4,000, profits and losses to be divided equally.

On December 31st, 1918, the partners agree that before dividing profits and losses there shall be charged as an expense of the business and placed to their individual credit salaries, as follows: A, $800; B, $700; C, $600.

On December 31st, 1918, the Trial Balance of their books showed the following:—

Capital, A	$	$ 8,000 00
Capital, B		5,000 00
Capital, C		4,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	2,000 00	
Stock on hand, January 1st, 1918	11,000 00	
Purchases	50,000 00	
Sales		58,000 00
Accounts Receivable	25,000 00	
Plant and Fixtures	20,000 00	
Accounts Payable		38,400 00
Salaries	1,200 00	
Wages	2,000 00	
Trading Expenses	1,000 00	
Interest and Discount	1,200 00	
Commissions		3,000 00
Drawings, A (not including $800 Salary allowance)	1,500 00	
Drawings, B (not including $700 Salary allowance)	1,000 00	
Drawings, C (not including $600 Salary allowance)	500 00	
	$116,400 00	$116,400 00

The Inventory of Stock on hand 31st December, 1918, amounted to $10,500.00; Unexpired Insurance Premiums, $91.00. On December 31st, 1918, $100.00 was paid for one quarter's rent in advance (included in Trading Expenses).

Prepare Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1918.

5. Give the rule by which one can determine the due date of a bill or note. Give the meaning of the words "without grace", when written on a bill or note.

ACCOUNTANT, OCTOBER, 1918.

ARITHMETIC

Time: 3 hours.

1. Which investment will give the best return?
   (a) Deposit in savings bank at 3½% per annum compounded half-yearly.
   (b) Purchase Bank of Commerce shares at 194 paying a dividend of 4% half-yearly.
   (c) Buy Bank of Montreal stock at 241 paying a half-yearly dividend of 5%.

2. Find the cubic contents of a bin 12 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. 2 ins. and 6 ft. high. How many tons of coal (2,000 lbs.) will it contain, a cubic foot weighing 58·25 lbs.?

3. A farmer has a mortgage on his farm of $5,340 payable in five years from January 1st, 1918. Interest is payable half-yearly at 5% per annum. He wishes to deposit in a savings bank an amount each year which, compounded half-yearly at 4% per annum, will enable him to pay off the mortgage when due.
   (a) What amount of interest does he pay each half-year?
   (b) How much must he deposit on the 1st of January each year to pay off the principal in five years?

4. A jeweller has 5 ozs. gold 16 carats fine and melts it with 10 ozs. gold 12 carats fine. How much pure gold (24 carats) must he add to his mixture to make it 20 carats fine?

5. The number of men employed in a factory was three less than twice the number of women. The men received $3 each per day and the women $2 each, and the total wages were $954.

   Find how many men and how many women were employed.

6. Find what per cent of the face value I receive, and what rate of interest per annum I pay, if I discount a 90-day note at a bank on the day it is made at 7% per annum.

7. Find the cost in lieu of rent of a house, made up from the following expenses:—
   Land and house cost $7,500. Interest at 6% per annum is to be charged.
   Taxes at 20 mills on the dollar; assessment, $5,625.
   Insurance at the rate of ¾% on a policy of $5,000 that runs for three years.
   Repairs and depreciation, 3% of cost.

8. Find the square root of 100 + ·1 − ·001 ÷ ·0001 to three decimal places.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time: 4 hours.

1. Explain the difference between an account of "Receipts and Payments" and an account of "Income and Expenditure".

   Draw up the two accounts from the following items:—

Cash balance, January 1, 1918..........................	$ 413 52
Membership fees received..........................	400 00

Subscriptions for 1918 received..	3,500 00
Subscriptions due and unpaid..	570 00
Entertainment fees received..	230 00
Rent of lockers received..	100 00
Salaries and wages paid..	1,200 00
Rent and taxes paid..	540 00
Postage and stationery paid..	157 20
Repairs and renewals paid..	65 25
Interest on mortgage paid..	75 00
Interest on mortgage accrued..	25 00
Rent due and unpaid..	60 00
Stationery account for 1917 included in above..	24 60
Stationery account due and unpaid..	22 30

2. What is a bank cheque, a note, a draft, and a receipt? Draw up a form of each. Can any, or all, of these be used as a deposit to your credit in a bank, and on what conditions at par?

3. Draw up a form of Accounts Payable Register suitable for a hospital in which it is required to distribute the purchase under twenty headings for maintenance and two headings for permanent expenditure.

Explain how the payment of these accounts will be entered in the Cash-book so that each month the ledger accounts would show the balances unpaid for maintenance and permanent expenditure.

Rule a Cash-book with headings to suit this system; also, show Receipts side of Cash-book.

4. Explain how the voucher system can be used in connection with Question 3 to obviate the necessity of keeping individual accounts in the ledger for the various creditors. Show how numbers are used in the Cash-book and Accounts Payable Register for reference one to the other.

5. Hobbs, and Burns are partners, sharing profits equally, in a business whose Trial Balance on December 31, 1917, was as follows:—

Cash on hand..	$ 225	$
Cash in bank..	3,670	
Accounts Receivable..	16,950	
Accounts Payable..		1,045
Bills Payable..		1,200
Furniture and Fixtures..	400	
Plant..	2,200	
Purchases..	52,000	
Sales..		82,000
Salaries and Expenses..	21,488	
Merchandise, Stock on hand Dec. 31, 1916..	12,312	
Capital Account, Hobbs..		10,000
Capital Account, Burns..		15,000
	$109,245	$109,245

Merchandise, stock on hand December 31, 1917, was $12,300. Partners' Accounts have to receive credit for interest for one year at 6%.

(*a*) Draw up Partners' Accounts, showing interest and profit credited to each, and also make up Balance Sheet of partnership on December 31, 1917.

(*b*) The partners sold out to a limited company, Jones Limited, and take stock to the value of their interest in the partnership as shown by the Balance Sheet, and three others take one share each, paying $100 in cash each.

(*c*) Make opening Journal entries and prepare the Balance Sheet of the new company, also closing Journal entries of the Partnership Account.

6. Money is worth 6% per annum to a company offering their customers 3% 30 days, or 4 months net. Which is the better for the company? Show how you arrive at your conclusions, and find the difference per cent per annum.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Time: 1 hour.

N.B.—The use of a dictionary is not permitted.

Translate into French:

It was inevitable that the drama should decline after Shakespeare, for the simple reason that there was no other great enough to fill his place. Aside from this, other causes were at work, and the chief of these was the very source of Elizabethan dramas. It must be remembered that our first playwrights wrote to please their audiences; that the drama rose in England because of the desire of a patriotic people to see something of the stirring life of the times reflected on the stage. For there were no papers or magazines in those days, and people came to the theatres not only to be amused, but to be informed. Like children, they wanted to see a story acted; like men, they wanted to know what it meant. Shakespeare fulfilled their desire. He gave them their story, and his genius was great enough to show in every play not only their own life and passions, but something of the meaning of all life.

Traduire en anglais:

A 6 heures, le lendemain matin, 21 août, les Allemands commencèrent à chasser les habitants de leurs maisons. Hommes, femmes et enfants furent conduits jusqu'au square où on sépara les sexes. Trois hommes furent fusillés, le quatrième fut tué à coups de baïonnette. Etait présent un colonel allemand dont l'intention était d'abord de fusiller tous les hommes. Une jeune fille allemande, qui habitait dans le voisinage, intercéda auprès de lui, et après quelques pourparlers, on choisit un certain nombre de prisonniers puis on les conduisit sur les bords de la Meuse, où ils furent fusillés. Le colonel a accusé la population d'avoir tiré sur ses soldats, mais il n'y a pas de raison de croire qu'un seul des habitants était coupable, et rien ne montre qu'on ait fait une enquête pour s'en assurer. Un coiffeur fût tué dans sa cuisine où il était assis avec un enfant sur les genoux.

CHIEF CLERK TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT, DECEMBER 6, 1918.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Time allowed 2 hours.

Candidates should answer Question No. 1 and three others, and must not sign their own names to any letters.

1. Give a description of the system you would adopt to handle the correspondence of an office. Point out the advantages of the system you describe.
2. Write to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Toronto, asking his co-operation in finding employment for returned men. Request also particulars of opportunities for skilled and partially trained men in the different industries.
3. You have received a letter asking what preference is given to returned soldiers in making appointments to the Civil Service. Write a reply containing the following information:—
    (*a*) In all competitions returned men, who obtain the minimum marks, are placed at the head of the list.
    (*b*) They are exempt from the limits of age and from the payment of examination fees.
4. Write a letter to a returned soldier, pointing out the advantages of a course in Vocational Training.
5. A letter has been received from a returned soldier asking for a course in Industrial Re-education. The report of the Medical Board shows that his disability will not prevent his return to his previous occupation. Write your reply, pointing out that he is not eligible for such a course for this reason.

EXPERIENCE.—Time allowed: 1 hour.

Candidates should give the information asked for below in a clear and concise manner, giving due attention to the style and grammar of their answer.

What is your age?
What education have you received? Give names of schools and colleges attended, with full particulars of scholastic attainments.
What office experience have you had? Have you ever acted in a secretarial capacity? If so, give details.
What legal experience have you had?
Have you had other experience which, in your opinion, fits you for the work of the position for which you are a competitor?

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

These documents consisted of diplomatic correspondence regarding the European War, which the candidate was requested to summarize in a clear and concise form.

PROMOTION EXAMINATION TO A CHIEF CLERKSHIP IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER, 1918.

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

1. Within what time after importation are goods required to be entered at the custom house after being conveyed to a customs warehouse, and how may they be then dealt with in default of entry?

2. Are duties payable on the quantity and value of goods in the warehouse as originally warehoused, or as found at the time of ex-warehousing?

3. What is the duty on a consignment of watches valued at £1,528 8s. 6d. sterling at 20 per cent ad valorem?

4. At 62½ cents per hundred pounds specific duty, what is the amount of duty upon a consignment of glucose syrup weighing 25,875 pounds?

5. What instrument is used in testing sugar for duty purposes?

6. In doubtful cases, how may the rate of duty payable on particular goods be declared under the Customs Act, if there be no previous decision?

7. In what currency must invoices of imported goods for customs entry be made out?

8. What percentage of the duty paid on goods used in Canadian manufactures may be refunded as drawback upon the exportation of such manufactures from Canada?

9. Are goods taken out of warehouse subject to the duties to which they would be subject if then imported, or to the duties in force at the time of their importation?

10. State in general terms the class or kind of goods to which special duty (or dumping duty) applies, and the maximum rate of the special duty.

INSPECTOR OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY, DECEMBER, 1918.

Time: 2 hours.

Marks.

10 1. A storage battery of 56 cells is connected in series and charged by a 150-volt d.c. generator through an external resistance of ·40 ohms. If the e.m.f. of each cell be 2 volts and the charging current 20 amperes, what is the internal resistance of each cell?

8 2. If the battery in Problem 1 is connected up in parallel of 2 rows of 28 cells each, what current will it send through a resistance of 55 ohms?

12 3. A given series motor takes 40 amperes at 110 volts. Calculate the efficiency of the motor from the following data:—

Resistance of series field – 0.12 ohms (hot).
Resistance of armature – 0.14 (hot).
Stray power lost – 700 watts.

4. If the resistance of a voltmeter having a range of 150 volts is 2,240 Ohms, what will be the resistance of a multiplier necessary to increase the range of the voltmeter to 600 volts?

10 5. Equate Ohm's Law for alternating currents, and name the different symbols used.

50

Marks.

10 6. What will happen to an induction watthour meter if a continuous current is passed through it? Explain why.

10 7. The disc constant of a d.c. watthour meter is ·5. On a load of 12 amperes at 120 volts, the disc makes 43 revolutions in one minute. What is the percentage error of the meter?

10 8. A shop is lighted by 15 60-watt incandescent lamps from 5 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. What will be the K.W.H. consumption?

10 9. Describe how you would test an integrating watthour meter "in situ" without interruption to its passing load.

10. Define:

2 (a) Alternating current;
2 (b) Power factor;
2 (c) Phase angle;
2 (d) Cycles;
2 (e) Alternations.

50

ACCOUNTANT, JANUARY, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2 hours.

1. Find the G.C.M. of 6408 and 7264.

   Find the L.C.M. of 48, 64, 27, 33, 110, and 165.

2. A can do a piece of work in 10 days which B could do in 12. In what time could they do it together?

3. Divide and verify each result by fractions:
   (*a*) ·121 by 11, by 1100, and also by ·0011.
   (*b*) If a man mow 1·75 acres of grass in one day, how long will it take him to mow 21·875 acres.

4. The taxes on a house rated at $1830.75 amount to $32.15; the taxes on another house in the same village amount to $286.66½. Find the rateable value on the second house.

5. The commission on the purchase of $1560 Dominion stock at 104 amounted to $4.60. What was the rate per cent?

6. Find the present worth of $1057.50 due 2½ years hence at 7 per cent per annum, simple interest.

7. What incomes will $5500 invested in 7 per cent stock at par, and $5500 invested in the 7 per cent stock at 102⅔, respectively produce?

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time: 3½ hours.

Granite Limited is a Joint Stock Company with an authorized capital of $100,000. Shares, $100 each. The original subscribers on April 1st, 1918, were: Marks, 40 shares; Lamb, 40 shares; Daly, 30 shares, and Clark, 40 shares, who pay 50% cash and the balance in 30 days; also, Black, 50 shares, who sells the company machinery to the value of $5,000, which is applied in payment of his shares.

Six other subscribers, A, B, C, D, E, and F, take 25 shares each, paying 10% cash on April 15th and 10% each month thereafter until fully paid.

No business is done by the company during the first nine months other than organization, selling stock, purchasing and installing plant, and erecting buildings preparatory to operating.

A manager is engaged on April 1st at a salary of $3,000 per annum payable by cheque at the end of each month.

An accountant who acts as secretary-treasurer is also employed on April 1st at a salary of $2,000 per annum payable at the end of each month by cheque.

On the first of May a loan of $2,000 was negotiated with the bank, for which is given the company's note at three months with interest at 7% per annum payable by cheque when the note matures.

This note is to be renewed at three months each time it becomes due.

Two of the shareholders who are also directors, Marks and Clark, loan the company $2,000 on April 30th, to cover which the company gives a mortgage on the machinery and plant for the same amount with interest at 6% per annum, payable quarterly, for which a cheque is issued each time the interest is due.

On May 1st the company purchases 100 acres of land from the Federal Land Company for $200 per acre on which the taxes have been paid to December 31st, 1917. The amount of taxes accrued to May 1st is $66.40, which the company pays and charges to the Federal Land Company, which sends its cheque to settle the account. A mortgage is given the Federal Land Company for $9,000 with interest at 5½% per annum payable half-yearly. The balance of the purchase price, $1,000, is paid by cheque on May 30th, 1918.

The company on June 10th bought plant from Grant & Co. valued at $7,500 and gave note at three months for full amount. When the note falls due a cheque is issued for $2,500 on account and a note at two months given for the balance with interest at 6% per annum, which is paid when due, having been charged by the bank.

On June 1st a building (A) is erected by contract on the property, costing the company $2,300, to be used as an office and boarding house for the employees. This was paid for by cheque.

The organization and incorporation expenses are paid by cheque for $723.50 on June 10th. This includes cost of charter.

On June 20th a second building (B) costing $3,050 is erected to contain the plant and machinery, and paid by cheque.

Insurance policies are placed on the two buildings and plant, viz.: June 1st, building A, $2,000; rate, $2.25 per $100. June 20th, building B, $2,500; rate, $2.25 per $100. June 10th, plant and machinery, $10,000; rate, $1.75 per $100.

Cheques are issued to cover these premiums on June 30th.

All monies received from whatever source are deposited in bank.

Write up the Cash-book, Journal and Ledger, and take off a Trial Balance on December 31st, 1918, after making entries for interest accrued and insurance unexpired.

Stock on hand, Dec. 31, 1917, Factory.	$31,136 42
" " " " Foundry.	16,318 08
" " " " Coal.	85 00
Insurance, unearned premium, Dec. 31, '17.	135 00
Salaries unpaid, Dec. 31, '17.	500 00
Wages due and unpaid, Factory, Dec. 31, '17.	1,426 00
" " Foundry, "	425 00
Allowance for Bad Debts.	300 00
Depreciation Reserve, Furniture & Fixtures.	52 73
" " Plant & Machinery.	2,870 00

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss accounts and Balance Sheet for the year's business ending December 31st, 1917; gross profits of each department to be shown.

2. After having closed the books and prepared the statements above mentioned, the following errors were found, and you are asked to rectify your statement accordingly:—

(*a*) Instead of $40,000 Stock in Factory, $3,000 of it consisted of patterns, which should have been kept in a separate ledger account.

(*b*) Instead of $35,000 Stock in Foundry, $1,000 of it should have been charged to Plant and Machinery.

(*c*) Factory Wages, $24,621.88 should have been: $600 for Improvements to Patterns, and the balance for Factory Wages.

(*d*) Of the Interest item, $2,280.40, a portion, $130, was chargeable to the year 1918.

(*e*) Electric light meter was read on January 10th, 1918, the previous reading being December 15th, 1917. The amount for that period was $26.

3. The following returns are handed to you as book-keeper by a traveller who has made the collections:—

Burn & Co., cheque in full, $55; less exchange, 15c.
Green, P., cash on account, $25, par.
Read & Co., cheque on account, $125, par.
White, F. V., cash in full of account, $68.60 (2% discount allowed).
Gray, W., cheque on account, $75; less exchange, 50c.
Clark, H., cheque on account, $250; less exchange, 75c.
Harry, C., cash on account, $100, par.
Wren, W., cheque in full, $140.65; less exchange, 25c. 3% discount off amount of account.
Taylor, Geo., cash in full of account, $152.25, par.
Strong, R., cheque on account, $175, par.

The traveller deducts from his collections the amount of his expenses, $47.50, and, having allowed G. Taylor a discount of $3 in error, is to be charged with this.

Deducting this, you issue a cheque to him for $75, his month's salary, and deposit the balance in the bank. Exchange to be paid by the firm, and discount to be written off.

Rule books and make entries except ledger.

4. What is a Bank Reconciliation Account? Draft one to show what items are included in it. What book of account is it especially connected with? Does it appear in the ledger?

5. Describe different methods of keeping a Petty Cash Book, and show how the entries would appear in the general books of account.

STOREKEEPER AT BANFF, ALBERTA, MARCH 18, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1 hour.

Note.—Candidates will take Questions 1 and 2, and any other *two*. All the work of each question must be shown.

Values.

20 1. Add the following: 37896; 2478; 97654; 1076; 89634; 196; 2524.

10 2. (*a*) Multiply 6734 by 796.

10 (*b*) Divide 28321 by 127.

30 3. Make out a bill for the following articles, bought by John Smith of William Johnson & Co.: 136 lbs. of tea at 55c.; 327 lbs. of coffee at 34c.; 36 bbls. of flour at $10.29; 2760 lbs. of sugar at 9c.; 75 lbs. of rice at 8c.

30 4. A grocer bought 20 cases of eggs, each containing 30 dozen at 35 cents a dozen. Freight cost him 15 cents a case to have the eggs shipped to him, and he sold them at a total gain of $52.50. If there were ½ dozen broken in each case, what price per dozen did he charge?

30 5. Two pieces of cloth of the same length cost $53.64 and $69.12, respectively. The price of the first was $1.49 a yard. What was the price of the second per yard?

DICTATION.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Supervisor will read over the whole extract once, and then re-read it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The Season.

The winter was mild and open, with brief periods of cold weather near the middle of both January and February. March had an extraordinary snowfall of 66 inches. It was stormy and wintry, with a mean temperature almost as low as that of the previous months. The snow went away gradually in April. Spring work commenced on May 8, with the first seeding at the Station on May 13. The weather continued so favourable that seeding operations were completed almost two weeks earlier than for several years. June and July were good growing months. August was dry, and an average hay crop was saved, almost without damage from rain. Grain, potatoes and roots gave full crops, and a greater proportion than usual of garden corn and tomatoes ripened. Fruit gave a well-coloured, medium crop. The autumn pastures remained good, and the live stock were in excellent condition when housed.

LETTER-WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Three letters only are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters.

1. You are in business as a retailer of boots and shoes, and wish to replenish your stock in three lines of goods.

Write to Messrs. Armstrong & Graham, Wholesale Dealers, asking for prices on these lines, terms of payment, time required for delivery, etc.

2. Write a letter to your supposed employer, resigning your position, giving your reasons, and asking for a letter of recommendation.

3. The account of Mr. R. W. Smith has been outstanding for three months.

Write to him asking for an early settlement.

4. Write Mr. Smith's reply to the letter of Question 3, enclosing cheque for half the account and asking for an extension of credit for the remainder. (Give reasons.)

5. You have received a letter from a friend who is desirous of engaging in the sale and repair of automobiles in your town, and who asks you for information and advice.

Write your reply.

CLERICAL WORK.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Four questions only are to be attempted.

1. Describe in detail any system of filing with which you are familiar.

2. Arrange these names in alphabetical order:

J. W. Chamberlain, E. A. Sadler, N. O. Wagner, W. T. Sanger, Wm. T. Vale, Robert T. Anderson, Chas. Henry Fiske, R. E. Salisbury, F. L. Waldron, N. J. Barnes, T. F. Kirwan, William Sangster, W. F. Barnet, Leonard W. O'Brien, C. W. Chadwick, R. F. Taylor, Geo. J. Wainwright, Andrew Fisk, James H. O'Brien, Roy W. Taylor.

3. Name *five* time-saving or labour-saving office appliances, and give their principal uses.

4. What are the advantages of sending a letter by registered mail? What kind of letters should be sent in this manner?

5. You have been given a number of accounts for goods supplied to your employer, and told to check them. State how you would proceed.

6. How should a clerk handle an incoming mail of thirty letters, some of which contain paper money or cheques?

EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for clerks, grades C and B, which will be found on page 8.

TYPEWRITING.

Time: 15 minutes.

THE HAIL STORM.

The morning of August 3, 1916, was bright and hot, succeeding several days of very hot, dry weather. About noon heavy clouds began to appear in the west, and later these were rolling in different directions, some from the northwest and some from the southwest, and about 2 o'clock hail fell, driven by a strong northwest wind. The duration of the storm was just ten minutes. The width of the area affected was about six miles and the general trend of the storm was east.

So far as information can be gathered, the storm had its origin somewhere in Alberta, and swept a path all the way across the province of Saskatchewan to an indefinite region in northern Manitoba. Its path was not straight and was not single. It seems to have divided at different places. Nor was the direction of the wind the same in all places. At the Experimental Station the wind was from the northwest, and two miles south of the Station there was one large house with all the windows broken on all sides, evidently indicating a whirlwind in the storm. This house stands about two miles north of the southern edge of the storm area. One hail stone measured 2 inches across, which was a fair average, and may be described as being the shape of a curling stone.

At the Experimental Station all grain crops were completely destroyed. Some of these crops were either driven completely into the ground or broken off and carried away by the wind, leaving only the rows of tops of the grain roots exposed. In other places the grain was broken off below the heads and the straw left in a tangled mass, while in other places there were all stages between the two extremes. Where the grain was completely cut off or driven into the ground, there was no trouble experienced in going right on the land with a plough, but where it was left in a tangled mass it had to be raked, then mown and raked again, to be either burned or hauled away. It could not be burned before being cut, because of the immediate growth of green stuff underneath, which left the tangled mass too damp for burning.

CUSTOMS CLERK AT COBOURG, ONT., MARCH 19, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions will constitute a full paper. Candidates will take the first *two* and any *five* from the remaining seven.

Values.

8 1. (*a*) Divide 1649·76 by 24·55.

7 (*b*) Multiply 435·67 by 326·9.

9 2. (*a*) Reduce to their lowest terms: $\frac{595}{665}$; $\frac{828}{1152}$; $\frac{2530}{2783}$.

6 (*b*) Reduce to decimals: $\frac{7}{8}$; $\frac{9}{25}$.

3. Simplify:

5 (*a*) $4\frac{3}{8} \times 7\frac{2}{7} \div 1\frac{8}{9}$;

9 (*b*) $\dfrac{16\frac{2}{3}}{9\frac{1}{11}} + 3\frac{5}{6} - (1\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{3})$.

14 4. A can do a piece of work in 4½ days; B can do it in 3⅗ days; C in 3⅓ days. How long will the work take if they all begin working together?

14 5. A bookseller imports 5 doz. books invoiced at $1.50 each. The rate of duty being 30%, find the amount paid. Find also the total cost of the books to the bookseller.

14 6. To what sum will $7500 amount in three years at 5% compound interest?

14 7. A rectangular lot contains 1650 square feet. If the width is 33 feet, find the cost of fencing the lot at 25c. a foot.

14 8. A merchant sells goods on 30 days' credit and allows 7½% discount for cash. How much does a customer save by paying cash for a bill of $440?

14 9. A and B take a contract to do a certain piece of work. A furnishes 18 men for 5 days, and B 10 men for 15 days. If the contract price is $976, how much should A get?

LETTER-WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Three letters only are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing letters.

1. On February 2nd you wrote to Messrs. W. F. Johnson & Co., Steel Manufacturers, enclosing a cheque in payment of your account with them. So far, you have not received any acknowledgment of your letter.

Write to the company asking for an explanation.

2. Messrs. J. C. Smith & Co. have advertised for a correspondence clerk.

   Write a suitable application for the position.

3. Write to a friend in a Canadian town, telling him that you would like to locate there, and stating the line of business you wish to pursue or the kind of position you would like to obtain. Ask him for any information he can give you regarding the opportunities in the line you mention.

4. Mr. John Smith, of Toronto, has informed you that a consignment of goods shipped by you to him on February 10th, by freight, has not arrived.

   Write to the Railway Company, inquiring the cause of the delay, asking them to trace the goods and to inform you when they will probably be delivered.

5. For the past year you have been acting as manager of a grocery store at Sydney, N.S., for T. Jones & Co., Halifax.

   Write a letter to your employers giving them a general idea of the conditions of the business, mentioning the main causes which have contributed to your success or failure.

EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for clerks, grades C and B, and will be found on page 8.

REPORTER HANSARD STAFF, MARCH 25, 1919.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

1. Name (*a*) seven of the greatest English poets, (*b*) three of the greatest American poets, (*c*) seven of the greatest English novelists, (*d*) three of the greatest American novelists, (*e*) one of the works of each.

2. Name the books of the Old Testament.

3. Name the respective works in which the following characters appear, with the name of the author in each case: Ophelia, Iago, Mr. Facing-Both-Ways, Dinah Morris, Backy Sharp, Guy Mannering, Mark Tapley.

4. Name the authors of the following poems: The Excursion, Queen Mab, Locksley Hall, The Ring and the Book, The Ancient Mariner, Marmion, Hiawatha.

5. Correct as many of the following sentences as are incorrect:
    (*a*) He never made an attack except he was provoked.
    (*b*) It is not advisable to take any other course but the one proposed, though my honourable friend thinks one is equally as good as the other.
    (*c*) The Prime Minister says that the Senate should be reformed. Well, it is up to him to do so.
    (*d*) I will make a memoranda of your request.
    (*e*) The nature of his duties compel him to do many unpleasant things.
    (*f*) He selected the man who he thought was best fitted for the position.
    (*g*) The end of the session was very different than the beginning.
    (*h*) The candidate did not doubt but what he would be elected.
    (*j*) Neither the member for Ottawa or the member for Kingston are members of the Committee.
    (*k*) I always have and I always will advocate protection for home industries.
    (*l*) It soon became evident that if nothing was done to save it the house would be destroyed too.
    (*m*) After chatting a half hour with my friends they bade me good night. When they were gone I went into my room and laid down to rest.

6. Give the meaning in English of each of the following foreign phrases:
    (*a*) Chacun a son gout.
    (*b*) Qui s'excuse s'accuse.
    (*c*) Facilis est descensus Averni.
    (*d*) Inter alia.
    (*e*) Entre nous.
    (*f*) De die in diem.
    (*g*) Sine die.
    (*h*) Ad misericordiam.
    () Raison d'être.
    (*k*) Sans peur et sans reproche.
    (*l*) In vino veritas.
    (*m*) Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.

7. Define briefly your idea of a proper verbatim report of a speech.

HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, AND GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Time allowed: 2 hours.

1. State the principal causes which led to the confederation of the Canadian provinces. (*b*) Describe the steps taken to bring it about. (*c*) Name the leading actors in that event. (*d*) Name the original provinces of the Confederation. (*e*) What provinces have since come in or been formed?

2. Name the Prime Ministers of the Dominion of Canada since Confederation in order of their service.

3. Name the present Premiers of the Canadian provinces. (*b*) Name the capital of each province.

4. In what years did the two last general elections for the House of Commons occur, and what were the principal issues involved.

5. Write a brief description of the railway system of Canada.

6. Name the five principal canals of Canada and state what waters they connect and what obstacles they overcome.

7. Describe some of the differences between the form of government of Canada and that of the United States.

8. (*a*) How is the number of the members of the House of Commons determined? (*b*) How often has a readjustment of the representation to be made?

9. Which of the following matters are under Federal authority and which under Provincial: Post office, water powers, coinage, banking, municipal institutions, criminal law, civil law, customs, jails, penitentiaries, schools, railways, harbours, immigration?

10. Define the following terms: Speech from the Throne, Prorogation, Dissolution, Budget, Committee of the Whole, Motion of Want of Confidence, the Royal Assent.

GENERAL MODERN HISTORY.

Time allowed: 1½ hours.

1. State what you consider to have been the five greatest events in English History, giving the reasons for your opinion.

2. Who, in your opinion, have been the three greatest Presidents of the United States, and what events are chiefly associated with their names?

3. Indicate the political changes in the United Kingdom associated chiefly with the names of Peel and Gladstone.

4. What was the date of the first French Revolution? State briefly its principal causes and some of its results.

5. State the chief causes of the late European War, and name, as far as you can, the nations engaged in it.

6. What are the principal questions to be determined by the Peace Conference now sitting in Paris?

7. Name some of the leading men at the Peace Conference, with the nations they represent, and the official positions they hold in the governments of their respective nations.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT TO THE STOREKEEPER, KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, MARCH 25, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Questions 1 and 2, and any other *two*. All the work of each question must be shown.

Values.

20 1. Add: 76934; 10584; 9873; 70567; 85421; 1071; 30026; 4998.

10 2. (*a*) Multiply 7561 by 2635.

10 (*b*) Divide 2474892 by 427.

30 3. A merchant bought a number of barrels of flour for $4608 and sold them for $5208, thereby gaining a profit of $1.25 a barrel. How many did he buy, and how much did each cost him?

30 4. Four men bought a piece of land: the first man paid $300, the second paid $280, the third paid $320, and the fourth paid $65 more than half as much as the other three paid altogether. How much did the fourth man pay, and how much did the land cost them altogether?

30 5. Mrs. J. Smith bought of W. A. Jones:

95 lbs. Sugar @ 11c. a lb.
18 lbs. Tea @ 43c. a lb.
15 lbs. Coffee @ 39c. a lb.
8 lbs. Rice @ 9c. a lb.
9 lbs. Cheese @ 25c. a lb.
25 lbs. Butter @ 38c. a lb.

Find what Mrs. Smith owes Mr. Jones.

WRITING.

Time: 30 minutes.

Copy the following extract:

On these big Atlantic liners the number of passengers is many times as great as on the steamers which ply on the longer routes. Scores of travellers cross the Atlantic to every one who visits the Orient, which after all is one thing which helps to make the journey to the Far East more attractive because less usual. Nevertheless, the "Atlantic Ferry" has very distinct and definite attractions not to be forgotten by one who has made the voyage. The astonishing perfection of the arrangements made for the comfort of the passengers, the great size of the vessels in the service, the variety of the sports and the wide sweep of the decks available for them, all help to make the voyage a pleasure. On the last night before making port it is usual for a concert to be given by the passengers, and thus the last memory of the journey is likely to be a pleasant one.

DICTATION.

Time: 30 minutes.

Although the area of Prince Edward Island is comparatively small, the income derived from fish and game, when considered in connection with the area exceeds that of most of the other provinces of the Dominion. Still, the present value of the fish and game to the province is but a small part of what it would be if proper method of preservation had been adopted in the past.

The province of Prince Edward Island has a coast line of about three hundred and eighty miles, with numerous bays, creeks and rivers. In the interior there are many fresh-water ponds and small lakes. These natural advantages make it an ideal home for fish and game birds. Unfortunately for the province, neither the fish nor the birds are as plentiful as they were thirty or forty years ago, owing to the policy which was followed of catching and killing all that was possible in any manner and at any time.

SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT CARAQUET, N.B., April 3, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Questions 1 and 2, and any other *two*. All the work of each question must be shown.

Values.

10 1. Add: 25894; 76903; 7096; 46321; 78970; 401; 57684.

10 (*b*) Simplify $(4\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{5}{6} + 6\frac{1}{4}) \times 4\frac{4}{5}$.

10 2. (*a*) Multiply 248·56 by 56·89.

10 (*b*) Divide 418·275 by 32·5.

30 3. A man's annual income is $2400. Find how much he may spend per month, so that, after paying an income tax of 2½%, he may save $568 a year.

30 4. A merchant bought 300 yards of cloth at $1.78 a yard and sold one-fourth of it at $2.50 a yard, one-third at $2.01 a yard, and the remainder at $1.68 a yard. Find the loss or gain per cent on the whole outlay.

30 5. I bought a quantity of goods for $275, payable 12 months hence, and sold them at once for $320, payable nine months hence. Find the cash gain, allowing discount at 8%.

DICTATION.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

A deep, narrow creek penetrated the island at this point, for the distance of a quarter of a mile. Each of its banks had a row of buildings, as the houses line a canal in the cities of Holland. As the natural course of the inlet was necessarily respected, the street had taken a curvature not unlike that of a new moon. The houses were Dutch, being low, angular, neat, and all erected with their gables to the street. Each had its ugly and inconvenient entrance, its weather cock, and its graduated battlement-walls. Near the top of one of the latter a little iron crane projected into the street. A small boat of the same metal swung from its end—a sign that the building to which it was appended was the ferry-house. Fifty negroes were already in the street, dipping their brooms into the creek and flourishing water over the sidewalks and on the fronts of the low edifices.

LETTER-WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Three letters only are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters.

1. James Doty has started a boot and shoe store in Woodstock, Ontario. He wishes to open an account with Sallows & Co., Montreal.

Write a letter from Sallows & Co. to Doty, refusing to send him goods on credit, and assigning reasons.

2. During the past year J. Smith has been employed as a clerk by the firm of A. Thompson & Co., Ottawa. He wants an increase of salary.

Write the letter for Smith asking for this increase and stating the reasons.

3. T. Brown has been employed as dry goods clerk by Thomas & Co., St. John. After three years of satisfactory service, Brown is applying for a more remunerative position and wishes a recommendation.

Write the recommendation that Thomas & Co. would give him.

4. W. Jones is an applicant for a position as clerk in the District Office at Moncton of the ——— Fire Insurance Company.

Write a suitable application for Jones to C. H. Williams, District Manager for the company.

5. A. Smith is a dry goods merchant in Winnipeg. He decides to discontinue doing a credit business.

Write a circular letter to his customers announcing this change.

EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for clerks, grades C and B, and will be found on page 8.

CUSTOMS CLERK AT AMHERSTBURG, ONT., APRIL 8, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions will constitute a full paper. Candidates will take the first *two* and any *five* from the remaining seven.

Values.

15 1. Multiply 852·8 by 35·88, and divide the product by ·656.

6 2. (*a*) Simplify $6\frac{1}{7} - 4\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{1}{10} + 3\frac{1}{35} - \frac{7}{8}$.

9 (*b*) Reduce to their lowest terms: $\frac{6552}{7735}$; $\frac{408}{765}$; $\frac{1620}{1836}$.

14 3. I send $5250 to a merchant with instructions to purchase certain goods, deducting his commission from the money sent to him. If he charges commission at the rate of 5%, find his commission.

14 4. An insurance company, having taken a risk of $30000 at $\frac{5}{6}$%, reinsured $12,000 at $\frac{3}{4}$% with another company, and $9000 at $\frac{2}{3}$ % with a third company. If no loss occurs, what does the first company gain?

14 5. A man sold two lots for $720 each; on the one he gained $\frac{1}{3}$ of the price it cost him, and on the other he lost $\frac{1}{4}$ of the price it cost him. Find his entire loss on the sale of the two lots.

14 6. A grocer buys 150 lbs. of coffee at 28c. a lb., and 40 lbs. chicory at 12c. a lb.; he pays an import duty of 12%, mixes them, and sells the mixture at 35c. a lb. Find the profit on the transaction.

14 7. If the second-class railway fare for 70 miles is $2.80, what must a first-class passenger pay for travelling 126 miles, if the first-class fare for 4 miles be the same as the second-class fare for 6 miles?

14 8. A and B can mow a meadow in 5 days, and B could do it himself in 8 days. In what time could A mow the meadow?

14 9. A man who has been spending $1600 a year for the past six years, finds that he has been exceeding his income, but that if he spends only $1200 a year for the next four years, he will be just out of debt. What was his income?

DICTATION.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The afternoon sun was warm on the five workmen there, busy upon doors and window-frames. A scent of pine-wood from a pile of planks outside the open door mingled itself with the scent of the elder-bushes which grew close to the open window opposite; the slanting sunbeams shone through the transparent shavings that flew before the steady plane, and lit up the fine grain of the oak planks which stood propped against the wall. On a heap of those soft shavings a rough gray shepherd-dog had made himself a pleasant bed, and was lying with his nose between his forepaws, occasionally wrinkling his brows to cast a glance at the tallest of the five workmen, who was carving a shield in the centre of a wooden mantelpiece. It was to this workman that the strong voice belonged which was heard above the sound of plane and hammer. Here some measurement was to be taken which required concentrated attention.

EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for clerks, grades C and B, and will be found on page 8.

LETTER-WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

Note.—Three letters only are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters.

1. D. G. Piper, Collingwood, Ont., has started a dry goods store. He wishes to open an account with Messrs. Jones & Co., Toronto.

   Write Piper's letter to Messrs. Jones & Co., making his request.

2. A. Young, of Regina, owns a large store and stock, which he has advertised for sale. J. Miller, Winnipeg, wishes to purchase it, and writes Young for particulars regarding the property.

   Write Young's reply.

3. J. Richardson, Kingston, has advertised for a book-keeper.

   Write a suitable application for M. Cameron, who applies for the position.

4. J. Brown is secretary of the Board of Trade, Calgary. He is required to call a meeting of the Board.

   Write the letter notifying the members and stating several matters that the Board will discuss.

5. J. Kennedy, Clinton, Ont., wishes to introduce A. Taylor, a successful merchant of the same town, to the wholesale firm of Ivison & Pratt, Toronto.

   Write the letter of introduction for J. Kennedy.

SUPERVISOR OF EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT. APRIL 8, 1919.

AUDITING.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. What are the duties and responsibilities of an auditor? In what relation does he stand towards the manager, the board of directors, and the shareholders of a company?

2. What proof would you require as to the correctness of the value of the inventory of stock on hand of a trading concern?

3. What valuation is a manufacturer justified in placing upon: raw material; goods in process of manufacture; finished stock, new and damaged?

4. How would you satisfy yourself that all the liabilities of a firm were in the balance sheet? If any were omitted, how would you treat them if they came to light and were paid during the following year?

5. How would you verify credits for allowances to customers on account of goods sold and for goods returned from customers?

6. Should the following items be capitalized, or charged to Revenue:—
   (*a*) Premium paid for a lease?
   (*b*) Commission on sale of bonds?
   (*c*) Preliminary expenses on the formation of a company?
   (*d*) Brokerage on the purchase of an investment?
   (*e*) Discount on bonds sold?
   (*f*) Improvements on a leasehold property?

7. What precautions would you regard necessary, when auditing entries in books, where you found that figures had been erased, or altered in any manner?

8. You are called upon to audit the accounts of a club, or society, whose income is derived from dues, fees and sales, and whose membership changes from year to year. (*a*) How would you satisfy yourself that the income was properly accounted for? (*b*) What would be the particular requirements of vouchers for disbursements? (*c*) What statements would you consider necessary to be laid before the annual meeting of the club?

THEORY OF ACCOUNTS.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. Define the following terms and explain their use in modern book-keeping:—
   Merchandise, Purchase and Sales Accounts, Depreciation Reserve, Dividend, Discount, Interest, Exchange, Manufacturing and Trading Account, Loss and Gain Account.

2. Should bills under discount appear on the balance sheet of a business? If so, how and why? If not, why not?

3. Explain the uses and advantages of controlling accounts in a ledger; also, how a set of books would be arranged to provide for their use.

4. Give a detailed explanation of what is known as the voucher system of accounts.

5. Illustrate No. 4 by forms of accounts payable register and cash-book suitable for a hospital.

6. Suggest two methods of pay roll for a factory with a small number of employees, which would contain the necessary information in reference to the goods manufactured, and which would furnish the auditor with a satisfactory voucher for amount expended.

7. Name two methods of keeping the details of a bank account of a business so that the balance in the bank can at any time be determined.

WHARFINGER AT SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT. APRIL 15, 1919.

DICTATION.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

It may be remarked that the climate of Canada has been more misunderstood than any other fact relating to the country. Very strange impressions prevail regarding the Canadian winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in some parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads and forming a warm covering for the earth, producing moreover an effect upon the soil which greatly helps the operations of the farmer in the spring. The dry winter air is bracing and pleasant. The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days of November or March than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters, are also of decided character, being in the main warm and bright. Fruits and vegetables will ripen here to perfection.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1 hour.

Note.—Four questions only are to be attempted. All the work of each question must be shown.

Values.

25 1. Add: 426789; 975376; 593863; 638724; 764597; 359652; 427535, and subtract the sum from 23409328.

25 2. Multiply 37062 by 7084, and divide the product by 6177.

25 3. A merchant sold 300 yards of cloth for $450, part of it at $1.60 a yard and the remainder at $1.30 a yard. How much did he sell at each price?

25 4. Make out the bill for the following:—

Mr. John Small purchased from E. R. Smail & Son: 12 lbs. sugar at 10½c. per lb., 7½ lbs. tea at 60c. per lb., 15 lbs. butter at 48c. per lb., 6½ lbs. cheese at 28c. per lb., 5¼ lbs. coffee at 36c. per lb.

25 5. Find the interest on $375.00 from April 3rd to August 27th, 1919, at 6% per annum.

REGULATIONS.

Time: 1 hour.

1. What is meant by wharfage, side-wharfage, top-wharfage?

2. What kinds of materials may be brought or left upon a wharf? What rules govern the placing of explosive material on a wharf?

3. What vessels are exempt from paying side-wharfage?

If a steamship uses a wharf on two days, or more, a week, what dues should it pay?

4. What is the penalty for omission to make a faithful report of the cargo to be landed? For making a false report?

5. How must the fastenings of a vessel to a wharf be made?

What lights must be shown by a vessel lying at a wharf from sunset to sunrise?

6. If goods placed on a wharf are not removed within 48 hours from the time they are so placed, what charge should be made for ground rent?

7. When does the wharfage incurred for the use of a wharf become due? When must payment be made? Under what conditions may payment be delayed?

8. What time must elapse, from the date any tolls on goods deposited on any wharf have become due, before the wharfinger may apply for an order to levy on the goods?

How may tolls on goods which have been removed from the wharf be recovered?

9. If the quantity of goods lying on a wharf cannot be conveniently ascertained by any mode of estimate provided in the schedule, how shall the wharfinger calculate the amount of the wharfage payable?

10. What rate is to be charged for goods discharged from one vessel into another?

By which vessel is the charge to be paid?

EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for clerks, grades C and B and will be found on page 8.

VETERINARY INSPECTORS. APRIL 24, 1919.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. Outline briefly modern measures for suppression of Contagious Abortion.
2. Describe Ulcerative Lymphangitis in the horse.
3. Why does a tubercular cow react to tuberculin, and not a healthy one? Describe reasons fully.
4. What are the principal parasites affecting the skin of cattle?
5. How would you diagnose Foot and Mouth Disease in the field?

MEAT INSPECTION.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. How would you make a final examination on a cow showing Tuberculosis in the Bronchial Gland?
2. What would be your judgment in dealing with an animal affected with Traumatic Pericarditis, and why?
3. (*a*) What are Ptomaines?
   (*b*) What are Leucomaines?
4. How would you determine whether an animal had been dead previous to slaughter?
5. How would you diagnose Urticaria? What would be your judgment?

REGULATIONS.

Time: 1 hour.

1. What are the requirements on markings for packages of meats shipped out of official establishments?
2. How may dressed carcasses of cattle, sheep and calves, slaughtered by farmers or butchers, be admitted into inspected establishments?
3. What is the procedure when a contagious disease, such as Hog Cholera, is observed at an inspected establishment?
4. In connection with what diseases must a veterinarian notify the Department of their existence?
5. Under what conditions is compensation paid under the Act? How much may be paid for a horse, a cow, a sheep or a pig, pure-bred or grade?

PATHOLOGY.

Time: 1 hour and 20 minutes.

1. Define the following briefly: myxedema, hypertrophy, atrophy, melanosis, hæmosiderin, mucin, hæmoglobinuria, hæmaturia, hæmophilia.
2. What is a vaccine?
3. Describe the principal lesions caused by mange mites in cattle.
4. Describe and name the parasite of Dourine.
5. How would you make a pure culture of a bacillus?

HISTOLOGY.

Time: 1 hour and 20 minutes.

1. Give the coverings of the spinal cord.
2. Describe cell division.
3. Give the coats of an artery.
4. What is the structure of the *ligamentum nuchae?*
5. Describe a simple lymph gland.

ANATOMY.

Time: 1 hour and 20 minutes.

1. Mention the location of the following lymphatic glands: posterior, cervical, prescapular, posterior mediastinal, inguinal, axillary and bronchial.
2. Describe the frontal bone of the ox.
3. Describe the kidney of the horse and note differences in ox, sheep and pig.
4. Describe the coxo-femoral articulation in the horse and note difference in the ox.
5. Describe the liver.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY. APRIL 24, 1919.

Time: 2 hours.

1. A storage battery of 56 cells is connected in series and charged by a 152-volt d.c. generator through an external resistance of 0·40 ohms. If the e.m.f. of each cell is 2 volts and the charging current 20 amperes, what is the internal resistance of each cell?

2. A given series motor takes 40 amperes at 110 volts. Calculate the efficiency of the motor from the following data:—

Resistance of series field = 0·10 (hot).
Resistance of armature = 0·15 ohms (hot).
Stray power loss = 700 watts.

3. Define:
   - (*a*) An indicating Meter.
   - (*b*) A Recording Meter.
   - (c) An Integrating Meter·

4. If the resistance of a voltmeter having a range of 150 volts is 2240 ohms, what will be the resistance of a multiplier necessary to increase the range of the voltmeter to 600 volts?

5. A shop is lighted by fifteen 60-watt incandescent lamps from 5 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. What will be the K.W.H. consumption?

6. Define:
   - (*a*) Alternating current·
   - (*b*) Power factor.
   - (*c*) Phase angle.
   - (*d*) Balanced 3-phase circuit.
   - (*e*) Impedance.

7. Equate Ohm's Law for alternating current, explaining each symbol.

8. An alternator generates 60 cycle current. What voltage would be required to force 20 amperes through a coil having a resistance of 10 ohms and an inductive reactance of 1 henry.

9. What determines the power factor of a circuit? Show how it may be obtained by use of an ammeter, voltmeter and wattmeter in a single phase circuit·

10. A 550 volt 25 cycle circuit is carrying a balanced load of 12 amperes at 84% power factor. What is the wattage, if the circuit be:
    - (*a*) Single phase,
    - (*b*) Two phase,
    - (*c*) Three phase.

ENGINEERING CLERK—WATER POWER BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. APRIL 26, 1919.

KNOWLEDGE AND CARE OF INSTRUMENTS.

Time: 2 hours.

1. What is the purpose of the following instruments: protractor, pantograph, slide rule, parallel rule, planimeter, aneroid barometer, prismatic compass?

   Describe a vernier to read hundredths of an inch, and sketch it to read 1·67 inches.

2. Write a note on the care of the transit instrument. How are cross-hairs replaced? How would a lens fogged with moisture be remedied?

3. Describe the construction of any standard form of current meter, explaining the purpose of the different parts.

4. What is meant by the declination of the magnetic compass?

5. What is a topographical map? Describe the plane table or stadia method of taking topography.

6. Give a list of instrumental equipment necessary for establishing a base and triangulation, and mapping a portion of a river.

7. In replacing a broken bubble on an enginer's level, what operations are necessary to restore the level to working conditions?

ENGINEERING OFFICE METHODS.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. Give your opinion of the relative importance of the following with regard to their safe-keeping from loss by fire or otherwise: original drawings, tracings, blueprints, field books, reports from field parties, letters received, copies of letters sent out, draughting room supplies, field instruments, photographic negatives, technical publications and gauge observations records.

2. Describe in detail some system of filing, with which you may be familiar, for original plans, maps and diagrams; *or,* state the essentials to be considered in devising a filing system for such records.

3. Outline a system whereby the location of any piece of field equipment may be readily known; also state what other information regarding each item of equipment should be kept in the same record.

STREAM MEASUREMENTS.

Time: 2 hours.

1. The discharge of a stream can be estimated: (*a*) by a current meter; (*b*) by floats. What are the relative merits of these methods?

2. Current meter readings are to be taken at various points in the cross-section of a stream. What conditions govern the choice of section, and how are the points located?

3. Having given the velocities at various points in the cross-section of a stream, how may the discharge be computed?

4. A rating curve is used to determine the stream velocity corresponding to meter readings. Describe the method of determining this rating curve.

5. The discharge of a stream is determined by metering at different stages, and fixed gauges are established to obtain records of the water levels. What information is obtained from such measurements? How would it be known if a gauge became displaced?

Describe a form of automatic gauge.

6. State how the velocity varies at different depths in a given vertical section of an open stream, and sketch the velocity curve. How is it modified by: (*a*) wind on the surface, (*b*) ice covering, (*c*) rough river bed?

TYPEWRITING.

Time: 15 minutes.

What should a typist's speed be? That is a question which looms large in the horizon these days and will grow larger still as time goes on. What the final limit of machine speed will be I do not know and cannot imagine; it has never been reached, and possibly never will be reached, for machines will be improved and each improvement will increase their speed. A great many people can write 80 words per minute, and we may therefore fairly consider that figure as a possibility for anyone who will go at it in the right way; if this be true, then we have a standard by which we can measure the worth of any operator with the utmost precision, for in just so much as he falls short of the figure I have named, in just that much he falls short of the salary he might receive if he were up to that standard. It would seem to me that here is something worth thinking about and acting upon. And what are the lions which lie in the path when one sets out to get speed? I have been in close touch with young people for many years, young people who were bent on making this their life work, and I am willing to make the assertion, based on my own experience, that there are no lions at all and that there needs be present but one thing, ambition.

Ambition has, more than all else, set the pace for the wheels of progress from Adam's time until now, and yet there is less real ambition in the world than most of us would be willing to admit. Ambition is a good deal like a new suit of clothes, it looks well when first put on, and we fell good when we first get into it and note the effect which it has upon others, but as it grows old it grows shabby, it gets to be second best and third best, and in the end it goes to the rag man. It is often like that when a new ambition is born, but real ambition is something which is put on about as soon as one is able to reason rightly and is put off only when he draws his last breath.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR. MAY 2, 1919.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time: 3 hours.

The balance sheet of a retail business, consisting of the Main Store and a Branch Store, on January 1st, 1918, was as follows:—

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Furniture & Fixtures, Main. .	$ 1,288 50	Capital.	$ 15,000 00
" " Branch	550 50	Bills Payable.	1,744 42
Accounts Receivable, Debtors	2,537 49	Accounts Payable, Creditors.	5,551 64
Prepaid expense, Main. . . .	36 17	Rent, etc., unpaid, Main. . . .	176 74
" " Branch. . . .	8 45	" " Branch . .	36 25
Cash on hand, Main.	227 22	Depreciation Reserve, F. & F.	239 00
" in bank, Main.	185 68	" " Bad Debts	200 00
Stock on hand, Main.	14,423 16		
" " Branch.	3,690 88		
	$22,948 05		$22,948 05

All the books are kept at the Main Store, except a petty cash book, and the cash and daily reports are sent from the Branch to the Main Store, covering goods sold, cash received, and all transactions, which are entered in the books on same date.

All goods are purchased by the Main Store and supplied to the Branch Store at cost, as required.

The following items are found on the books during the year. They are, in most cases, the total debits and credits of the ledger accounts.

Main Store: Goods purchased, 12 months, $31,391.78; Credit Sales, 12 months, $4,685.88; Bills Payable, accepted, $133,087.87; Discount earned on Bills Payable, prepaid, $159.00; Interest charged on Bills Payable, renewed, $1,031.54; Bills Payable, due and renewed, $125,559.73.

Journal entries are made for the following: Sundry Debtors are credited with $119.00, made up of: Main Store: General Expense, $3.25; Manager's Salary, $77.35; Cash sales refund, 90 cents; Discount, 50 cents; Creditors, $26.60 and 90 cents. A transfer of $11.40 from debit of General Expense, Main Store, to debit of Advertising. Creditors are debited to Discount, 20 cents.

The amount of goods charged to the Branch Store by the Main Store during the year is $11,111.19.

Credit Sales at Branch Store amount to $2,580.80.

The Cash and Bank transactions are as follows: Cash received from Creditors, $30.00; Cash received on account from Debtors: 1st quarter, $3,697.56; 2nd quarter, $939.69; 3rd quarter, $1,207.00; 4th quarter, $1,238.49. Total, $7,082.74.

Cash Sales, Main Store: 1st quarter, $4,300.00; 2nd quarter, $6,089.00; 3rd quarter, $7,000.94, and 4th quarter, $6,000.00. Total, $23,389.94.

Cash Sales, Branch Store: 1st quarter, $3,300.00; 2nd quarter, $2,280.00; 3rd quarter, $3,115.15, and 4th quarter, $1,620.00. Total, $10,315.15.

All cash is deposited in the bank, except $2.62, refund to debtors, and $9.88, interest, which were paid in cash; also, the difference between the balance in hand January

1st and December 31st. The amount of cash on hand December 31st, 1918, is $250.56. Show amount deposited in bank each quarter.

All payments are made by cheque or draft, except the $12.50 referred to above.

The cheques issued were: Main Store: office desk, $8.00; freight and duty, $146.40; salaries, $1,820.95; rent, light, and heat, $825.00; general expense, $146.96; sundry creditors, $26,717.36, and manager's salary, $1,785.97. Branch Store: salaries, $1,255.50; rent, light, and heat, $371.26, and general expense, $102.55.

Drafts paid amount to $7,691.90.

Cheques were also issued as advances for petty cash expenses: to Main Store, $257.87, and to Branch Store, $15.00. The latter remained unexpended at the end of the year, and out of the former was paid: freight and duty, $125.04, and general expense, $129.21. Make up petty cash account.

In addition to goods purchased, the following items were entered in the invoice book and credited to sundry creditors: advertising, $334.00; rent, light, and heat, Main Store, $129.10; rent, light, and heat, Branch Store, $77.43; general expense, Main Store, $614.98; general expense, Branch Store, $187.70.

The stock on hand per inventory on Dec. 31st, 1918, was: Main Store, $14,545.72; Branch Store, $3,361.14.

An allowance of $97.24 was made for reserve for depreciation of furniture and fixtures of the Main Store, and $41.29 of the Branch Store. There was also added to the reserve for bad debts, $150.00.

The advertising account is divided, 70% being charged to the Main Store, and 30% to the Branch Store.

Write up the Cash Book, Invoice Book, Journal, and Ledger, take off a trial balance, close the books, and draw up a balance sheet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—Only three questions are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters.

1. You have been employed as head book-keeper by Messrs. Brown & White, Toronto, a new wholesale grocery firm.

   Write the firm a letter outlining the system of book-keeping you would recommend, stating the number of assistants you would require, and the duties you would assign to each.

2. You are to be employed as head of the correspondence department of the firm of Thomson & Smith, Montreal.

   Write them a letter describing the system that you would employ in dealing with their correspondence.

3. Write a letter to a newspaper discussing the Labour Organizations of Canada under the following heads:—

   (*a*) National organization.
   (*b*) Local unions and their relation to each other.
   (*c*) Value of unions for the labouring class.
   (*d*) Relation of trade unions to the Department of Labour.

4. The Department of Labour has received its weekly statistical returns from the Canadian employers of labour under the following heads:—
   - (*a*) Amount of pay-roll for current week.
   - (*b*) Number of persons on pay-roll on the last day of the week.
   - (*c*) The anticipated number for the following week.
   - (*d*) The employer's willingness to use the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service in securing additional labour.

   Write a letter for the Department of Labour to the "Canadian Official Record," giving a summary of the labour conditions in Canada, as compared with those of the previous week.

5. The Board of Conciliation appointed by the Department of Labour to inquire into the dispute between the Wilson Manufacturing Co., Toronto, and its machinists has reported to the Department in favour of granting the union's demand for shorter hours and increased pay.

   Write a letter for the Department of Labour notifying the Machinists' Union of the decision.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Time: 1½ hours.

Note.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. State some of the more important subjects which are assigned by the British North America Act to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, and explain the general principle upon which the division of subjects between the Dominion and the provinces is based.

2. What is meant by the Habeas Corpus Act? Explain its effect?

3. On the 12th of April, 1919, A makes a promissory note in favour of B, payable three months after date at the Dominion Bank, Toronto. B endorses and delivers the note to C. When does the note become due? What must C do to entitle him to sue A and B, respectively, in the event of non-payment?

4. Explain what is meant by the "marking" or "certifying" of a cheque. What difference does it make (1) as to the liability of the bank to its customer, (2) as to the liability of the bank to the payee of the cheque?

5. When is it necessary that a contract for the sale of goods should be evidenced by a memorandum in writing? Mention the chief exceptions to the general rule.

6. A agrees with B to manufacture and deliver to B a desk for the price of $20. Before A begins to manufacture the desk, B states that he will not accept or pay for it. A sues B for damages for breach of contract. How much is A entitled to recover? Why?

7. A and B are in partnership in the buying and selling of goods, and it is agreed between them that all the buying for the firm shall be done by B. A orders goods for the firm from C, who knows that A and B are partners but does not know that A has no authority under the partnership agreement to buy goods for the firm. Is the firm bound to pay for the goods supplied by C? Why?

8. A is instructed by B to buy goods for B. It happens that A owns goods of the kind wanted by B, and, instead, of buying goods from a third party, A

supplies the goods himself, at a reasonable price. Subsequently B discovers that the goods were supplied by A, and refuses to keep or pay for them. Discuss the rights of the parties.

9. Explain to what extent, and in what manner, a shareholder of a company may take part in the management of the business of the company. How far is he liable for the debts of the company?

EXPERIENCE.

Time: 30 minutes.

Give in a clear and concise manner, paying attention to the grammar and style of your answer, the information asked for below.

What is your age? Give full details of your education, with the names of the schools attended and the dates.

What business experience have you had? Give the name of your employer or employers, the duration of your service, the nature of your duties, whether you worked under supervision or exercised supervision over others, etc.

TYPEWRITING.

Time: 15 minutes.

Waiting For Rain.

All your work for conservation of our timber resources is wasted if we cannot conquer the fires. When I first went into the woods in Quebec, I was told one day that there were fires all along a river. "Why don't you put them out or prevent them," I asked. "Oh, you can't help having fires, it is impossible to put them out. We'll have rain pretty soon." But this attitude has changed, and the outlook is very hopeful. The first real attempt at fire protection was made in 1908, and now after eight years we have 38·5 per cent of the licensed area of the Province under efficient co-operative protection, and this protection is becoming more and more efficient each year. Co-operative fire protection is not only more efficient, but it is much cheaper than individual protection. It is costing the larger members of the association only two-thirds of what it cost them to protect their own limits, and has wiped out the menace of the small limit-holder who never used to protect his territory. If a man owns fifty square miles it would require two men for six months with their outfit of canoe, and tent, and provisions, at a minimum of $500, to patrol it, or 1·6 cents per acre, and he gets much more efficient service for ¼ of a cent per acre.

The Quebec Department of Lands and Forests deserve the highest praise for the work they have done in helping along this movement, showing thereby their broad-mindedness and their sense of responsibility for this great provincial asset placed in their care. In every way they have helped, often at political inconvenience to themselves from members of Parliament trying to save their constituents from punishment for infraction of the fire laws, and others who did not want to spend any money in protecting their limits. Mr. Allard is now at work on amendments to the provincial fire laws which will bring them up to date, and make them easier of enforcement, and do away with some abuses. The settler and the woodsman, living so in the wilderness, has naturally become ignorant of the law and contemptuous of it, but this condition is rapidly changing for the better.

MALE CLERK-TYPIST IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC CANALS, MONTREAL, MAY 8, 1919.

LETTER WRITING.

Time: 1½ hours.

Writing will be judged from this paper.—L'écriture sera jugée d'après ce devoir.

AVIS.—Les candidats doivent écrire deux lettres en français et deux en anglais. Ils doivent choisir deux des trois premières lettres et deux des trois dernières. Les candidats ne doivent pas signer les lettres de leurs noms.

1. There is a vacancy in the office of J. Brown & Co., for a clerk-typist.

   Write an application for the position, giving in detail your qualifications.

2. You are engaged as correspondence clerk in the wholesale firm of T. Smith & Co.

   Write a letter from your firm to a business house, stating that your traveller will soon call on them with samples of your new spring goods, and mention any special bargains that he will offer.

3. Thompson & Jones have opened up a new dry goods store in Sorel, Que.

   Write a circular letter for them advertising the business and stating the quality of their goods, terms of sale, etc.

4. Melle A. Thomas a été employée comme sténographe chez Henry et Howe durant les deux dernières années. Elle a donné entière satisfaction, mais elle donne sa démission pour accepter une position plus lucrative.

   Ecrire la recommendation que Henry et Howe lui donnerait.

5. Vous êtes secrétaire d'une chambre de commerce qui a adopté une résolution en faveur de l'économie de la lumière.

   Ecrire une lettre circulaire aux maisons d'affaires de la ville donnant les raisons pour lesquelles la chambre de commerce croit que le système devrait être adopté.

6. Vous êtes à l'emploi de J. Morin et Cie, Ottawa.

   Ecrire à la compagnie demandant deux semains d'absence et donnant les raisons de votre demande.

EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for the examination for Assistant Accountant, Department of Labour, and will be found on page 97.

STENOGRAPHY.

Note.—Both the following letters (addresses and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript·

One Hundred Words Per Minute.

Quebec, July 3, 1914.

Dear Sir,

I have communicated to the Council of the Board of Trade the result of our recent visit to the | terminals to be constructed at Quebec for the handling of the freight on the Transcontinental, and also your decision to press the construction of the | docks and of an elevator at Lampson's Cove.

The directors wish me to convey to you their thanks and congratulations for this decision and their | hope that these works will be pushed to completion, so that Quebec may be able to handle the grain from the Northwest as soon as | the Transcontinental begins to move it to the sea.

We are informed that the contractor intends to construct the docks which you have authorized, from | Lampson's Cove in a westerly direction, in the shape of a simple wharf, or protecting wall, fronting on the river in a straight line. A | wharf of that kind would accommodate only three large vessels, and it would become necssary to construct very wide and expensive galleries leading from the | elevators; while, if docks were constructed on the same plan as those of Halifax, there would be five times the accommodation.

Yours truly,

Joseph Pinard, |
President.

One Hundred and Twenty Words per Minute.

Montreal, January 27, 1915.

The Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

I would recommend that nothing be done with regard to the walls of the Victoria Memorial Museum building | until a series of observations has been taken over a sufficient length of time to enable me to determine whether further settlement is actually taking place·

With regard to the | main tower, I consider steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment to prevent further settlement. This can only be done by increasing the bearing area under this portion | of the building. This is entirely an engineering problem, and in a later report I will advise what, in my opinion, is the best means by which this work can | be successfully carried out.

I would say that I do not consider there is any immediate danger to the building, or that it will be necessary to close it to | the Government employees or the general public, so long as the present rate of settlement is not increased. I have made arrangements with the chief architect to have a series | of readings taken at the point where danger might be expected, so that any increase in this movement would be immediately noted.

I think, however, in view of the foregoing, | that the necessary steps should be taken by your department to have repairs instituted in connection with the main tower, and effected during the coming summer.

Respectfully submitted,

C. N. Monsarrat. |

TYPEWRITING.

Time: 7 minutes.

Forestry in France.

Forestry to a Frenchman is the accepted way of handling forests. He cannot conceive of handling woodlands in any other way. In France everybody understands what forestry means. When you say you are a forester you don't have to stop and explain, as you do in America. It is just as clear as if you said you were a lawyer or a doctor. This universal understanding of the aims of forestry is the most potent factor in the upbuilding of the forest resources of any country. The Canadian Forestry Association can render no more valuable service than by disseminating this idea It is to the interest of the lumberman to have a perpetual supply of timber to cut; it is to the interest of the wood-using industries to have a permanent source of raw material; and it is to the interest of the country as a whole to be independent of outside sources of supply.

No wonder then that the French valued their forests, and were unwilling to have them needlessly destroyed. They did not forget the years of toil they had spent in creating them. They were ready to give up all the timber that was ready to cut, and even to sacrifice that which they would not normally have cut for ten or fifteen years. But they were firm against annihilating any forest, or cutting it in such a way that it could not recover with reasonable care. They, therefore, maintained absolute control over the methods of cutting. On the Government-owned forests, they were particularly strict, marking every tree to be cut and prescribing in detail the methods of brush disposal, etc. On private lands the owner marked or designated in the contract those trees which he would sell. He also laid down the manner of brush disposal and other operations. Ultimate control was vested in a committee composed of representatives selected by the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Munitions, as well as all other interested members of the Cabinet, and representatives of the lumber industry. Under these conditions we had little choice.

ACCOUNTANT, WELLAND CANAL STAFF, MAY 20, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 3 hours.

1. Find the net price of a shipment of saws, the list price of which is $375.50 and the discounts allowed being 30%, 25%, 20%, 10%, and 5% off list price. A second shipment listed at $125.00; discounts: 15%, 10%, and 5% off list. Find the list price of a lot costing $74.25 net, the discounts off list being 25%, 20%, and 10%; and a second lot costing $34.72 net and discounts being 30% and 20%.

2. If you sell 75% of your goods at a profit of 25% and 25% at a loss of 12½%, what profit do you make on a total sale of $3,977.50, and what is the cost of the goods?

3. A commission merchant received a consignment of 2,000 bbls. of flour, which he sold on a commission of 1½% at $8 per bbl., and paid out of the proceeds $647.50 for freight. With the balance he bought cotton at 15 cents per lb., charging ¾% commission for buying. How many lbs. of cotton did he buy?

4. A ship with a carrying capacity of 40,000 cubic feet and 1,000 tons dead weight is to be loaded with ore at $2.50 per ton, occupying 15 cubic feet per ton, and fruit at $9 per ton, occupying 75 cubic feet per ton. How many tons of ore and fruit, respectively, should she carry so as to utilize her maximum capacity and tonnage, and what would be her gross earnings when so loaded?

5. Three persons can together complete a piece of work in 45 days. The first can do ¾ of what the second does, and the second ⅘ of what the third does. In what time could each working alone complete it?

6. Instead of renting a house for one year at $30 per month (including taxes, not water rates), you buy a house for $3,000, having borrowed the money at 6% per annum. You pay taxes at the rate of 19 mills on the dollar, insurance up to the full value at $10 per thousand, and repairs, $95. At the end of the year you sell for 2% less than the house cost. How much do you gain or lose?

7. If an ordinary brick measures 8″ x 4″ x 2″, and 81,000 such bricks are piled in the form of a rectangular solid, whose length, width and height are proportional to 4, 3 and 2, find the dimensions of the pile.

BOOKKEEPING.

Time: 3½ hours.

From the following copy of ledger accounts write up the cash-book and other necessary books of original entry; also, Loss and Gain account for Merchandise Department, Boot Department, and General. The balances only are shown in the Bank and Cash accounts.

CAPITAL.

				Jan. 1, '18.	By	Balance	$ 15,000 00
				Dec. 31, '18.	“	Loss & Gain.	

BILLS PAYABLE.

Dec. 31, '18.	To	Cash..	$ 7,691 90	Jan. 1, '18.	By	Balance	$ 1,744 42
“ “	“	Creditors ..	123,559 73	Dec. 31, '18.	“	Creditors ...	132,215 33
			133,251 63	“ “	“	Int. & Disc..	872 54
“ “	“	Balance ...	1,580 66				
			$134,832 29				$134,832 29

CREDITORS.

Dec. 31, '18.	To	Cash..	$ 26,717 36	Jan. 1, '18.	By	Balance	$ 5,551 64
“ “	“	Bills Payable	132,215 33	Dec. 31, '18.	“	Bills Payable	125,559 73
“ “	“	Debtors	27 50	“ “	“	Cash..	30 00
“ “	“	Interest	0 20	“ “	“	Mer'dise, etc.	32,744 99
			158,960 39				
“ “	“	Balance	4,925 97				
			$163,886 36				$163,886 36

DEBTORS.

Jan. 1, '18.	To	Balance.	$2,537 49	Dec. 31, '18.	By	Balance.	$7,082 74
Dec. 31, '18.	“	Merchandise ..	7,266 68	“ “	“	Manager	77 35
“ “	“	Petty Cash....	2 62	“ “	“	Gen. Expense.	12 75
				“ “	“	Creditors	27 50
				“ “	“	Interest.	0 50
				“ “	“	Cash Sale	0 90
							7,201 74
					“	Balance.	2,605 05
			$9,806 79				$9,806 79

BANK OF COMMERCE.

Dec. 31, '17.	To	Balance.	$ 185 68	Jan. 1, '18.	By	Balance.	$ 185 68
				Dec. 31, '18.	“	“	177 05

CASH.

Dec. 31, '17. To Balance	$ 227 22	Jan. 1, '18. By Balance	$ 227 22
Dec. 31, '18. " "	250 56		

PETTY CASH.

Dec. 31, '18. To Cash	$ 15 00	Dec. 31, '18. By Freight, Duty & Expense	$254 25
" " " "	270 37	" " " Debtors & Int.	12 50

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Jan. 1, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To Stock on hand	$14,423 16	By Cash Sales	$ 23,389 04
Dec. 31, 1918.			
To Merchandise Purchase	20,280 59	" Credit	4,685 88
" Freight and Duty	271 44	" Stock on hand	14,545 72
" Gross Profit	7,645 45		
	$42,620 64		$42,620 64

BOOT DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 1, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To Stock on hand	$ 3,690 88	By Cash Sales	$ 10,315 15
Dec. 31, 1918.			
To Merchandise Purchase	11,111 19	" Credit Sales	2,580 80
" Gross Profit	1,455 02	" Stock on hand	3,361 14
	$16,257 09		$16,257 09

MERCHANDISE PURCHASE.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To Creditors	$30,096 00	By Boot Department	$ 11,111 19
" "	1,295 78	" General Merchandise	20,280 59
	$31,391 78		$31,391 78

CASH SALES, MERCHANDISE.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To General Merchandise	$23,389 04	By Cash	$ 23,389 94
" Debtors	0 90		
	$23,389 94		$ 23,389 94

CREDIT SALES, MERCHANDISE.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To General Merchandise	$ 4,685 88	By Debtors	$ 4,685 88

FREIGHT AND DUTY.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To Cash	$ 146 40	By General Merchandise	$ 271 44
" Petty Cash	125 04		
	$ 271 44		$ 271 44

CASH SALES, BOOT DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To Boot Department	$ 10,315 15	By Cash	$ 10,315 15

CREDIT SALES, BOOT DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To Boot Department	$ 2,580 80	By Debtors	$ 2,580 80

MANAGER'S SALARY.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To Cash	$ 1,785 97		
" Debtors	77 35	By Loss and Gain	$ 1,863 32

SALARIES.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To Cash	$ 1,820 95	By Loss and Gain, Mdse.	$ 1,820 95
" "	1,255 50	" " " Boots	1,255 50

RENT, LIGHT AND HEAT, MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Jan. 1, 1918.	
To Cash	$ 825 00	By Balance, Merchandise	$ 162 90
" Creditors	139 10	" " Boots	36 25
" Cash	371 26	Dec. 31, 1918.	
" Creditors	77 43	By Loss and Gain, Mdse.	1,026 20
		" " " Boots	442 44
	1,412 79		
" Rent unpaid, Mdse	225 00		
" " " Boots	30 00		
	$1,667 79		$1,667 79

General Expense.

Jan. 1, 1918.		Jan. 1, 1918.	
To Balance Insurance, Mdse.	$ 32 42	By Balance unpaid	$ 13 84
“ “ Phone, Mdse.	3 75	Dec. 31, 1918.	
“ “ Insurance, Boots.	4 70	By Advertising	11 40
“ “ Phone, Boots.	3 75	“ Balance prepaid, Mdse	3 75
Dec. 31, 1918.		“ “ Insurance, Mdse.	32 72
To Cash, Merchandise	146 96	“ “ prepaid, Boots	3 75
“ “ Boots	102 55	“ “ Insurance, Boots	5 05
“ Creditors, Merchandise	614 98	“ Loss and Gain, Boots	299 40
“ “ Boots	187 70	“ “ “ Mdse.	868 86
“ Petty Cash, Merchandise.	129 21		
“ Debtors, Merchandise	3 25		
“ “ Boots	9 50		
	$1,238 77		$1,238 77

Interest and Discount.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To Bills Payable	$1,031 54	By Bills Payable	$ 159 00
“ Petty Cash	9 88	“ Creditors	0 20
“ Debtors	0 50	“ Loss and Gain	882 70
	$1,041 92		$1,041 92

Advertising.

Dec. 31, 1918.		Dec. 31, 1918.	
To Creditors	$ 334 00	By Loss and Gain, Mdse.	$ 241 78
“ General Expense	11 40	“ “ “ Boot Dept.	103 62
	$ 345 40		$ 345 40

Depreciation, Reserve, Furniture and Fixtures.

		Jan. 1, 1918.	
		By Balance	$ 239 00
		Dec. 31, 1918.	
		By Loss and Gain, Mdse.	$ 97 24
		“ “ “ Boots.	41 29

Reserve, Bad Debts.

		Jan. 1, ’18. By Balance	$ 200 00
		Dec. 31, ’18. “ Loss and Gain.	150 00

Furniture and Fixtures, Merchandise Department.

Jan. 1, ’18. To Balance	$1,288 50		
Dec. 31, ’18. “ Cash	8 00		
	$1,296 50		

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, BOOT DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 1, '18. To Balance .. .. $ 550 50

All cash received is deposited in bank, and all payments are made by cheque, except Petty Cash.

INSPECTEUR VÉTÉRINAIRE. 22 MAI 1919.

ANATOMIE.

Temps: 1 heure et 20 minutes.

1. Nommer les os de la tête du cheval.
2. Indiquer la dentition (dents permanentes seulement) de chacune des espèces suivantes: cheval, jument, vache, mouton, porc, chien.
3. Décrire brièvement les estomacs de la vache et la fonction de chacun d'eux. Indiquer sommairement les différences que présentent les estomacs du cheval, du mouton et du cochon.
4. Où se trouve la grande poplitéale et quels tissus est-il nécessaire d'inciser pour l'exposer?
5. Quelles sont les structures attachées à l'os pedis? Nommez la partie à laquelle chacune de ces structures est attachée, et dites la fonction que cette structure remplit.

INSPECTION DES VIANDES.

Temps: 1½ heure.

1. Indiquer exactement où se trouve la glande sous-maxillaire et ses vaisseaux afférents et efférents.
2. Nommer au moins cinq maladies des animaux qui se transmettent à l'homme.
3. Quelles conditions et quelles maladies peut-on reconnaître en faisant l'examen d'une vache en vie?
4. Quelles mesures prendriez-vous si vous trouviez un cas de fièvre charbonneuse (charbon) dans les limites d'un établissement inspecté?
5. Quelle est la cause de la viande sure?

HISTOLOGIE.

Temps: 1 heure et 20 minutes.

1. Décrire l'histologie du tissu du poumon, avec dessin schématique.
2. Donner l'histologie du muscle volontaire.
3. Nommer les principales cellules du cervelet et du cerveau.
4. Dire où se trouvent les suivantes:
    (*a*) Tissu caverneux,
    (*b*) Corpus luteum,

(*c*) Corpuscles de Malpighi,
(*d*) Cellules de Purkinje,
(*e*) Cellules Goblet,
(*f*) Cellules éosinophiles.

5. Décrire les différences sortes d'éphithélium que l'on trouve dans l'estomac du cheval.

REGLEMENTS.

Temps: 1 heure.

(LOI CONCERNANT LES ÉPIZOOTIES.)

1. Nommer quatre maladies pour lesquelles l'abatage est obligatoire, aux termes des règlements établis en vertu de la loi.

2. Quel est le maximum de l'indemnité autorisée par la loi pour les chevaux, les bovins, les moutons et les porcs (*a*) de race pure, (*b*) métis (croisés)?

3. Dans quelles conditions un inspecteur peut-il ordonner que des chevaux, des bovins ou des porcs soient abattus?

(LOI CONCERNANT LES VIANDES ET LES CONSERVES ALIMENTAIRES.)

4. Est-il permis de sortir des viandes non marquées d'un établissement? Dans l'affirmative, dans quelles conditions peut-on le faire? Dans la négative, pourquoi ne peut-on pas le faire?

5. Que feriez-vous si la direction d'un établissement refusait de maintenir cet établissement dans un bon état sanitaire?

MALADIES CONTAGIEUSES.

Temps: 1½ heure.

1. Quelle est la cause de l'avortement épizootique? Décrire les mesures pratiques à prendre pour combattre cette maladie.

2. Comment l'infection naturelle se propage-t-elle d'un animal à l'autre dans les maladies suivantes: Rage, Charbon symptômatique, Actinomycose, Fièvre charbonneuse, Dourine, Fièvre du Texas et Morve?

3. Quels sont les avantages et les désavantages du traitement simultané, pour immuniser les porcs contre le choléra, par comparaison au traitement au sérum seul?

4. Décrire les trois modes d'épreuve à la tuberculine: souscutané, intradermal et ophtalmique, et expliquer avec détails la technique de chacune.

5. Qu'est-ce que la fièvre aphteuse? En quoi diffère-t-elle des maladies avec lesquelles elle peut être confondue?

PATHOLOGIE.

Temps: 1 heure et 20 minutes.

1. Comment vous y prendriez-vous pour faire des cultures pures des organismes suivants: bacilles de la morve; bacilles de l'avortement épizootique; bacilles de la tuberculose?

2. Comment feriez-vous le diagnostic d'un cas de rage, au moyen des procédés du laboratoire?

3. Définir sommairement les suivants: (*a*) Hémoglobinurie, (*b*) Hématurie, (*c*) Sarcome, (*d*) Carcinome, (*e*) Cestode, (*f*) Nematode, (*g*) Hemosidérine, (*h*) Mélanine.

4. Dites ce que vous savez des tiques et des maladies qu'elles communiquent.

5. Décrire la façon dont un tubercule actif est constitué.

N.B.—Only French candidates wrote at this examination.

INSPECTEUR DE POIDS ET MESURES POUR LE DISTRICT DE SHERBROOKE, P.Q., 27 MAI 1919.

ARITHMÉTIQUE.

Temps: $2\frac{1}{2}$ heures.

NOTE.—Les candidats répondront aux questions 1 et 2 à *cinq* des autres, au choix. Les détails du travail doivent être donnés.

Valeur.

7 1. (*a*) Multiplier 340·07 par ·213.

8 (*b*) Diviser 3934·2154 par 7·859.

6 2. (*a*) Simplifier: $\frac{1}{13}$ de $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1 \div \frac{1}{3}}{3 + \frac{1}{4}}$.

9 (b) Simplifier: $3\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{1}{3} \times 4\frac{1}{5} \div 4\frac{1}{12} \times 3\frac{9}{10}$.

7 3. (*a*) Trouver le plus petit commun multiple de 44, 126, 198, 280, 330.

7 (*b*) Réduire en décimals: $\frac{9}{16}$; $1\frac{19}{25}$; $\frac{5}{8}$.

14 4. Trouver le coût d'un lopin de terre de 380 perches de longueur et de 36 verges de largeur à $99 de l'acre.

14 5. Le 5 décembre 1918, M. Long achète un cheval de M. Brown pour $350 et donne en paiement son billet portant intérêt à 7% par année. Il paye l'intérêt et le principal, le 30 avril 1919. Combien d'argent M. Brown a-t-il reçu?

14 6. Un cultivateur sème 24 acres en avoine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ minots à l'acre, et le rendement est de 40 minots à l'acre. Son grain de semence coûta $1.20 le minot, et ses autres dépenses s'élevèrent à $6.50 à l'acre. Quel fut son profit, s'il vendit son avoine 90 centins le minot?

14 7. Que coûteront soixante-cinq madriers de 3 pouces, mesurant chacun 16 pieds de longueur et 10 pouces de largeur, à $50 le mille pieds?

14 8. Trouver le total des droits sur 6,000 livres de sucre facturé à 9 centins la livre, les droits spécifiques étant de $\frac{1}{2}$ centin la livre et les droits *ad valorem* de 20%.

14 9. Ma boîte à charbon a 15 pieds de longueur, 9 pieds de largeur et 6 pieds de profondeur. Allouant 45 pieds cubes à la tonne, quel sera le coût de remplir la boîte de charbon à $11.85 la tonne?

DICTÉE.

Temps: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Les candidats ne doivent pas voir cet exercice. L'examinateur leur lira le morceau en entier une première fois, puis le reprendra lentement et distinctement, leur indiquant chaque point. Une dernière lecture rapide est permise, s'il y a du temps de reste. Cette dictée devra se faire en trente minutes.

DE L'USURE.

Dans l'association du capital et du travail pour la production des richesses, le capital représente l'accumulation d'un travail antérieur, et l'intérêt semble, en quelque sorte, le salaire posthume des générations éteintes; les salaires et les profits, au contraire, rémunèrent un travail vivant qui jouit, auprès du législateur et de l'opinion, d'une faveur plus grande. Cette faveur est allée si loin, qu'on a cru devoir édicter une peine contre quiconque prêterait à un taux supérieur à celui fixé par la loi; on a créé un délit qui n'existe point en morale, et qui n'a aucune raison d'être dans la nature des choses.

L'intérêt est le prix d'un service réel, d'un louage qui ne diffère point de tous les autres. On ne fixe pas le taux auquel le propriétaire d'une terre ou d'une maison loue sa maison ou afferme sa terre; on laisse le prix des fermages et des loyers s'établir par les rapports naturels de l'offre et de la demande: pourquoi ne laisserait-on pas le prix de l'intérêt s'établir librement de la même manière, d'après le droit commun? Pourquoi croit-on l'assujettir à des rigueurs exceptionnelles?

RÈGLEMENTS.

Temps: 1 heure.

NOTE.—Les candidats ne répondront qu'à cinq questions.

1. Où se font sur une balance les marques du premier étalonnage et les marques de vérification périodique?
2. Nommer *six* conditions que doivent présenter les balances à bras égaux sur lesquelles la charge se suspend au-dessous du point d'appui, pour être admises à la vérification?
3. Quel est le règlement relatif aux poids, mesures et instruments de pesage importés au Canada?
4. Enumérer *quatre* conditions dans lesquelles seront rejetés les instruments de pesage suivants: Ponts à bascule, balances-bascules, et balances à bras égaux et à bras inégaux.
5. Quels sont les tarifs de droits pour la vérification des balances à glace?
6. Quand la première inspection d'instruments de pesage dormants, de balances à foin, de ponts à bascule, etc., doit-elle être faite?
7. Donner par ordre *sept* opérations que renferme le procédé à suivre pour vérifier les balances à bras égaux.

N.B. Only French candidates wrote at this examination.

CLERK-STENOGRAPHER IN THE WINNIPEG OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR GREATER PRODUCTION ON INDIAN RESERVES.

JUNE 12, 1919.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2 hours.

1. A, B and C are partners with capital accounts as follows: A, $1,000; B, $1,500; C, $2,500; undivided surplus, $2,500. They wish to become equal partners, equalizing their capitals by A and B making up for their inequalities.

What amounts must be paid by A and B, respectively:

(*a*) If the cash is paid into the business?
(*b*) If the cash is paid to C direct, instead of into the business?

2. A merchant buys goods at a discount of 25% off the list price and a further 3% for cash. He sells them at a discount of 10% off the list price. Find the rate per cent of profit.

3. If the tax rate for the year is 17¼ mills and the amount of exemption allowed on incomes is $1,000, find the amount of a man's income if he has $1,825.51 left after payment of the tax.

4. Find the square root of 6·54321 to four decimal places.

5. Workmen demand a reduction in the number of hours they are required to work per day, from 10 hours per day to 9 hours per day, without any reduction in the amount payable per man per day.

What rate per cent increase in the rate of wages is this equivalent to from an employer's stand-point, assuming the efficiency of the men remains the same?

6. Find the present worth of $1,000 due 3 years hence, reckoning interest at 6% per annum, compounded half-yearly.

7. A man bought a property for $5,000, and, instead of paying cash in full, he agreed to pay for it in two equal payments, including interest on the unpaid balance at 7 per cent per annum, the first payment to be made immediately in cash and the second payment at the end of one year.

Find the amount of each payment.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time: 3½ hours.

NOTE.—Penmanship and neatness will be considered in valuing papers in this subject.

1. The following data are given you as book-keeper of a manufacturing business to prepare the annual statement as on December 31st, 1917:—

Stock on hand, Jan. 1st., 1917, Factory.. ..	$	40,000 00
" " " " Foundry.. ..		35,000 00
Repairs to Machinery		1,296 81
General Expense........................		3,303 65
Commissions on Sales..		5,838, 65
Real Estate and Buildings..		28,446 33
Interest, Bank and General..		2,280 40

Freight, Factory Account	1,852 00
" Foundry "	367 97
Wages, Factory	24,621 88
" Foundry	9,924 87
Plant and Machinery	57,407 66
Travelling Expense	665 05
Accounts Receivable	14,939 12
Salaries	6,294 84
Insurance	500 43
Fuel, Coal and Wood	500 05
Taxes and Water Rates	421 71
Repairs to Buildings	30 91
Heat and Lighting	1,359 04
Legal Expense	1,599 30
Office Furniture and Fixtures	527 33
Cash on hand and in bank	336 22
Purchases, Factory	100,000 00
" Foundry	100,000 00
Dividend paid in July, 1917	2,247 50
	$440,061 72
Sales, 1917, Factory	$152,444 61
" " Foundry	148,589 24
Bills Payable	2,723 44
Accounts Payable	3,848 30
Reserve Account	30,455 46
Profit and Loss	2,000 67
Capital Stock	100,000 00
	$440,061 72

TYPEWRITING.

Time: 15 minutes.

Gentlemen:

I have been instructed by the Town Council to obtain estimates from you for all municipal printing. I enclose herewith samples of regular forms in daily use, including tax registers and other bound office books.

We are about to borrow $15,000 in town debentures and desire a separate tender for the printing of these. They are to run for ten years and, as the interest is payable half-yearly, twenty interest coupons will be required with each.

Kindly send samples of such paper as you propose to use, and have your quotations at my office by the 30th inst.

Yours truly,

Gentlemen:

In looking up the case of W. B. Smith in the commercial reports, we ascertained that he is a pawnbroker. The blanks in his case must be amended by adding that our policy does not include goods in pawn, or, if this cannot be done, a clause must be added that in case of damage to articles that are pawned, this company shall not be liable for more than the actual cash advanced, plus legal interest from date of loan.

Will you please take up this matter with W. B. Smith and advise us what to do?

Yours truly,

Dear Sir:

After very careful consideration we have adopted the sizes of injector steam pipes as given in standard practice card 26 A 1091, dated April 30, 1909, copy of which is enclosed. This is in accord with your recent letter, and we presume it will cause you no inconvenience to furnish all injectors to this company in accordance with this card.

Will you, therefore, kindly issue instructions that all injectors, unless other dimensions are specifically called for, shall follow the sizes given in this standard practice card?

Yours very truly,

Dear Sirs:

Answering yours of the 10th instant, we have to state that the price for the castings was not high for a single set. There were so many different pieces and so many different flasks in which to make the molds, that necessarily there was a lot of lost time in getting out the castings.

However, as we did not give you the price beforehand, and as you say that you did not expect to pay more than 4c. per pound, we will let it go at that.

Yours truly,

NAVAL CADETSHIPS, JUNE, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. Add $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{11}{12}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{18}$.

2. Multiply the sum of 36·425 + ·037 + 3·49 + ·00783 + 7500 by ·047.

3. Simplify $\dfrac{\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{4}}{1\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{5}{12}} + \cdot 325$

4. Given that 64 miles are equal to 103 km., express 1 yard in cms.

5. The weight of an anchor and 120 ft. of cable is 2088 lbs., the weight of the anchor and 210 ft. of cable is 2898 lbs. Find the weight of the anchor·

6. If the imperial gallon contains 277·2 cubic inches and holds 10 lbs. of water, what is the per cent error in saying that a cubic foot of water weighs 1000 oz.?

Find the weight of the water, in tons, which fills a tank 18 ft. long, 7 ft. 6 in. wide and 15 ft. 3 in. deep·

7. A pound avoirdupois contains 7000 grains, and a pound troy contains 5760 grains. Find the greatest weight which will measure each of them, and the least weight which each will measure.

8. A train 88 yards long overtakes a person walking at the rate of 4 miles an hour and passes him completely in 10 seconds. It passes another person in 9 seconds. At what rate per hour is the second person walking?

9. In what time will \$212 amount to \$245.39 at 7% per annum simple interest?

10· An article is sold so as to make 25 per cent profit on the cost price. If it were sold for 10 cents more, the profit would be 30 per cent. What was the selling price?

GEOGRAPHY.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. Define the terms: isthmus, strait, meridian, Tropic of Cancer, equator, latitude, Torrid Zone. Illustrate your definitions.

In what parts of the world are deserts found? Name as many deserts as you can.

2. Draw an outline map of the province, or district, in which you live. Mark on it the positions of the principal towns, cities, and railways; also, show the parts where grain, timber, and minerals are found. Write a short account of the surface features, the climate and any industry or product for which your province (or district) is especially noted.

3. What is the capital of Canada? Name the Maritime Provinces and give the capital of each. What localities in Canada are identified with copper-mining, coal-mining, steel-making, ship-building, wheat-growing flax-growing, fishing, spruce-logging (for aeroplanes)?

Name the chief Canadian ports (1) on the Atlantic (2) on the Pacific, (3) on the Great Lakes.... ....

4. Starting from the north and going eastward, name the principal rivers of North America, and state the waters into which they empty.

Select *three* of the largest rivers and state the following about each: (1) its source; (2) its chief tributaries; (3) a brief description of the basin it drains; (4) its importance for fishing, navigation, and power.

5. Write an article describing any *five* famous canals under the following heads: a brief description of the structure of the canal, and why it was built; (2) the nationality and size of the ships passing through; (3) a comparison of the trade as regards its nature, amount, and destination.

6. Analyse the site of each of the following so as to bring out its importance in the history of the British Empire: Gibraltar, Quebec, Jamaica, Capetown, Halifax, Falkland Islands.

From what parts of the British Empire are the following exported: sugar, hemp, tea, wool, butter, meat?

ENGLISH.

Part I.—Composition.

Time: 1 hour.

Pay particular attention to spelling, punctuation and writing, and write an essay of about 300 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The life of a sailor.
2. The return of a transport.
3. The glory of France.
4. Marshal Foch.
5. The wonder of the stars.

ENGLISH. Part II.

Time: 1½ hours.

(This part of the paper is not to be seen by the candidates.)

I. *The following is to be read twice aloud: once as a whole to give the meaning, and once by phrases to enable the candidates to write.*

The long galleries were crowded by an audience such as has rarely excited the fears or the emulation of an orator. There were gathered together, from all parts of a great, free, enlightened, and prosperous empire, grace and female loveliness, wit and learning, the representatives of every science and of every art. There were seated round the Queen the fair-haired young daughters of the House of Brunswick. There the Ambassadors of great Kings and Commonwealths gazed with admiration on a spectacle which no other country in the world could present. There Siddons, in the prime of her majestic beauty, looked with emotion on a scene surpassing all the imitations of the stage. There the historian of the Roman Empire thought of the days when Cicero pleaded the cause of Sicily against Verres, and when, before a senate which still retained some show of freedom, Tacitus thundered against the oppressor of Africa. There were seen, side by side, the greatest painter and the greatest scholar of the age. The spectacle had allured Reynolds from that easel which has presrved to us the thoughtful foreheads of so many writers and statesmen, and the sweet smiles of so many noble matrons. It had induced Parr to suspend his labours in that dark and profound mine from which he had extracted a vast treasure of erudition, a treasure too often buried in the earth, too often paraded with injudicious and inelegant ostentation. but still precious, massive, and splendid.

From Macaulay's "Warren Hastings."

II. *The following is to be read twice aloud: once as a whole to give the meaning, and once by phrases to enable the candidates to write.*

THE CROFTER.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay:
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made:
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

A time there was, ere Britain's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man;
For him light labour spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life required, but gave no more;
His best companions, innocence and health;
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.

From Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

III. *The candidates are to be instructed to write the gist of the extract in Question II, in their own words.*

GEOMETRY.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. Draw two lines, AB=2″·45, BC=1″·35, in the same straight line. On AC as diameter describe a semicircle, and from B draw a perpendicular cutting the circumference at D. Join AD. CD. Measure AD, BD, CD, and verify from your measurements that
   (*a*) $BD^2=AB.\ BC$;
   (*b*) AD. BD=CD. AB.

2. Construct the triangle ABC, given BC=3″·45, the angle B=65° the angle A=75°. Measure the remaining parts and find the area of the triangle. Bisect the angles and draw a circle touching the sides of the triangle. Measure the radius of this circle and verify that the area of the triangle is equal to the radius multiplied by half the sum of the sides of the triangle. [The centre of the circle is at the intersection of the bisectors of the angles.]

3. Prove that the sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.
   What is the sum of the angles of a polygon of n sides?
   The angle of a regular polygon is 140°. How many sides has the polygon?

4. If the bisector of an exterior angle of a triangle is parallel to a side of the triangle, prove that the triangle is isosceles.

5. Prove that if two triangles have three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are equal in all respects.

State the converse of this proposition. Is it true?

6. EDA. FDA are two isoceles triangles on the same base DA and the same side of it. Prove that EF produced bisects DA at right angles.

7. Prove that parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

A quadrilateral has one pair of opposite sides parallel. The lengths of these sides are a, b, and the distance between them is h.

Prove that the area of the quadrilateral is $h\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$

8. Prove that the square on the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

9. Prove geometrically the identity $(a+b)(a-b)=a^2-b^2$.

HISTORY.

Time: 2½ hours.

PART I. Do *three* questions.

1. (*a*) What grounds were there for hostility between England and Spain during the first thirty years of Elizabeth's reign?
   (*b*) Make a list of the principal reasons why the English were victorious and the Spaniards defeated in 1588.

2. The career of William of Orange was one long duel with Louis XIV. Explain this statement fully. Who scored more points in the duel?

OR

Marlborough is generally supposed to have been a great general. What facts or arguments can you give in support of this idea?

3. (*a*) What were the causes of the Peninsular War?
   (*b*) Mention, with dates, the principal battles.
   (*c*) Estimate the influence of the war on the final defeat of Napoleon.

4. Answer the following questions briefly, some quite briefly:—
   (i) What was the Gunpowder Plot?
   (ii) What events do you connect with the following dates: 1492, 1759, 1805, 1832?
   (iii) What was the "Boston Tea Party"?
   (iv) What were the "Alabama Claims"?
   (v) Who purchased the Suez Canal Shares?
   (vi) What was the Cato Street Conspiracy?
   vii) State accurately the dates of the following: the Battle of Waterloo, the Battle of Trafalgar.
   (viii) What is meant by "a writ of Habeas Corpus"?
   (ix) Why did England join in the Crimean War?
   (x) When did England get possession of Gibraltar? Has it ever been lost?

PART II. Do *three* questions.

1. Write notes on *five* of the following: Cartier's *last* voyage to Canada; the New Company of the Hundred Associates; the first capture of Louisburg; the Ashburton Treaty; the "Order of a Good Time"; the Acadians; the Loyalists.

2. How was Canada affected by the following Treaties: Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye; Treaty of Utrecht; Treaty of Paris, 1763; Treaty of Aix-la Chapelle; Treaty of Ghent?

3. (*a*) Make a list of the chief events that occurred in Canada from 1754 to 1763.
(*b*) Describe in detail any *two* of them.

4. "The Constitution of Canada is based on that of the Mother Country."

Write an essay in support of this statement.

LATIN.

Time: 2½ hours.

I. *Translate into English:*

(*a*) Dareus, Persarum, rex, decem milia talentorum Alexandro dare voluit, si Asiam secum dispertire volebat. Alexander autem ei respondit, "Nisi orbis terrarum duos soles tolerare potest, duos reges Asia non tolerabit." Parmenio, qui unus ex amicis Alexandri erat, Darei proposito audito, "Ego," inquit, "si Alexander essem, hoc propositum acciperem." Cui Alexander: "Et ego, si Parmenio essem, acciperem."

(*b*) Quam ob rem placuit ei, ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, qui ab eo postularent uti aliquem locum medium utriusque colloquio deligeret; velle sese de republica et summis utriusque rebus cum eo agere. Ei legationi Ariovistus respondit: Si quid ipsi a Caesare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere. Praeterea se neque sine exercitu in eas partes Galliae venire audere, quas Caesar possideret, neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse. Sibi autem mirum videri, quid in sua Gallia, quam bello vicisset, aut Caesari aut omnino populo Romano negotii esset.

II. *Translate into Latin:*

1. This great city has been destroyed by the Germans.
2. The enemy, who attacked our cities yesterday, are begging us for peace to-day.
3. These sailors will show you many seas and many lands, and tell you tales of the Great War.
4. They have set out for Gaul; we are going to Rome, and we shall remain there three days.
5. He said the soldiers were fighting for their native land. Did you not think that he said this?
6. So great was Caesar's last victory, that after the battle had been fought, all the Gauls gave hostages.
7. Do not go far from the camp lest you be captured by the enemy.

III. Decline in the singular and in the plural: magnum opus, brevis sermo, audax civis, iter, senex. ego, iste.

IV. (*a*) Give the comparative degree of: celer, prudens, pius, malus; the superlative degree of: facilis, benevolus, parvus, diu.
(*b*) Form adverbs from: acer, facilis, bonus, magnus, multus.

V. Write the present subjunctive of: sum, nolo, fio; the imperfect subjunctive of: audio, loquor, eo; the future indicative of: rego, eo, audeo; the principal parts of: proficiscor, facio, pono, sto, video.

VI. (*a*) Give the Latin for: 18, 70, 15th, 28th, 10 each, 20 times, 30 miles, each of the two, which of the two?
(*b*) Write down the voice, mood, tense, number and person of each of the following: fuerant, amavisti, regimini, tenebitur, fregi, ite.

ALGEBRA.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. Find the numerical value of $a^5 + 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 + 10a2b + 5ab^4 + b^5$, when $a=4$ and $b = {}^{-}1$.

2. Remove the brackets and simplify the following:—
(1) $(x - y) - (y + z - w) + (y + z - w) + (2y - x)$.
(2) $74a + [64b - (6c + 2b - 8c) + 5d] - [64b - 7a + 2c - (4a + 3b]$.

3. Perform the following divisions, leaving your results in the simplest form:—
(1) $\frac{4x}{3x-3} \div \frac{3x}{x-1}$
(2) $\frac{x^2-y^2}{y^2-z^2} \div \frac{x-y}{y+z}$.
(3) $\left(a+\frac{b-a}{1+ab}\right) \div \left(1-\frac{1+ab}{a(b-a)}\right)$.

4. Simplify.
(1) $\frac{a}{3}+\frac{a}{4}+\frac{2a}{9}-\frac{a}{12}$
(2) $\frac{a^2+ab+b^2}{a+b} - \frac{a^2-ab+b^2}{a-b} + \frac{2b^3+a^2-b^2}{a^2-b^2}$.

5. Find the H.C.F. and L.C.M. of $x^2 - x - 2$, $x^2 + 3x + 2$, $x^2 + x$.

6. Find the number which increased by a becomes n times what it was at first. Give also its numerical values.
(1) when $a = 40$, $n = 21$;
(2) when $a = -40$, $n = {}^{-}19$.

Write a short note to show that you understand the result of (2).

7. Solve and check your solutions.
(1) $3y = 4x + 5$
$4y = 3x + 5$.
(2) $\frac{x-1}{5} + \frac{y}{4} = 3 = \frac{x}{10} - \frac{y}{4} + 7$.

8. The distance covered in a given time by a body moving at steady speed is proportional to the time.

If the distance is s feet and the time t seconds, what relation exists between s and t?

If $s = 525$ when $t = 5\frac{1}{4}$, find the distance covered in $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

9. An acre of land is ploughed in n hours: find the expression for the number of minutes required to plough a rectangular field a yards long and b yards wide. [1 acre = 4840 square yards.]

10. A number of two digits is equal to four times the sum of the digits: show that one digit is twice the other.

11. A man takes five times as long to run a mile as he does to run a quarter mile race. If he could run a mile at the same pace as he can run a quarter mile, he would take 52 seconds less over the mile than he actually does.

Find the man's time for each distance.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. Give the chemistry of the following processes: the setting of mortar, the rusting of iron, the burning of gasolene, the breathing of animals, and the "fizz" from a Seidlitz powder or bromo-seltzer.

2. Oxygen has been called the active part of the air. Why? State the chief properties of this gas. Name some other gases found in the atmosphere, and give some account of *one* of them.

3. In a certain poem the following lines occur:—

> "I am the daughter of earth and water,
> And the nursling of the sky;
> I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores,
> I change, but I cannot die."

To what does the poet refer? Explain the lines as far as you are able, especially the last.

4. Give the meanings of the following terms clearly: *opaque, malleable, crystalline, amorphous, combustible.* Explain fully the distinctions between the solid, liquid, and gaseous states of matter? What does the term *fluid* mean in Science?

5. What do we believe heat is? How do we think heat can travel (there are three methods)?

6. What is your idea of Temperature? The quantity of heat required to warm a given body depends on three factors: name them. Can you illustrate by a numerical example?

7. State the principle of the lever as a mechanical device. Give some examples of the use of leverage in everyday life. A 12-foot rod weighs 10 pounds and balances at its centre; if now a 25-pound weight is hung at one end and the rod is supported at a point 4 feet from that end, find where a 40-pound weight must be hung to produce balance (1) when we neglect the weight of the rod itself, and (2) when we include it.

8. *Either* (*a*) A stone falls freely for 3 seconds. How far does it fall in each successive second? How fast does it fall?

Or (*b*) Explain as fully as you can the meanings of the terms Force, Energy, Work, as used in the science of Mechanics.

DRAWING.

Time: 2½ hours.

PART I.—MECHANICAL DRAWING.

1. Reproduce, on a scale 6 inches equal 1 foot, the drawing marked (A) on the accompanying sheet.

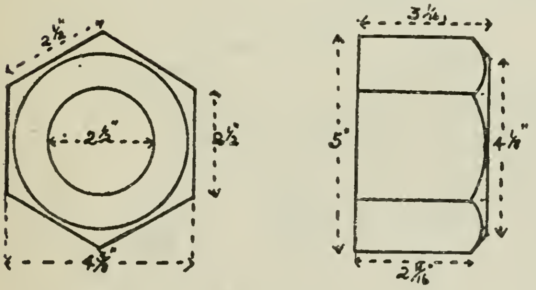
2. A slab of wood 3 inches square and 1 inch thick has two holes ⅝ inch diameter whose centres are on one diagonal and 2 inches either side of centre of slab.

Make a mechanical drawing of the slab, giving three views.

1. Plan.
2. End elevation.
3. Sectional elevation through line of centre of holes.

PART II.—FREEHAND DRAWING.

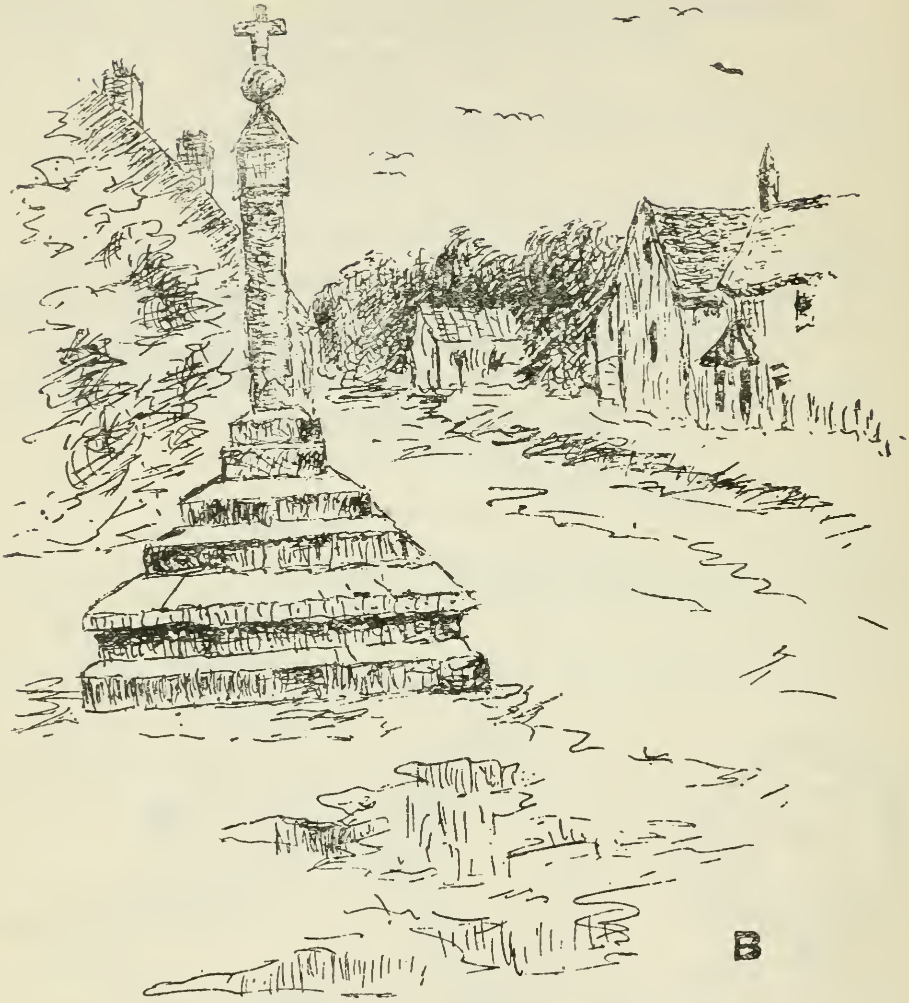
3. Make a pen-and-ink drawing of the accompanying sketch marked (B).



A

HEXAGON NUT

SCALE. 3 INS. = 1 FOOT.



FRENCH.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. *Traduisez en anglais:*

(*a*) Vous saurez d'abord, mon enfant, que je suis né à Brest; j'ai commencé par être enfant de troupe, gagnant ma demi-ration dès l'âge de neuf ans, mon père étant soldat aux gardes. Mais comme j'aimais la mer, une belle nuit, pendant que j'étais en congé à Brest, je me cachai à fond de cale d'un bâtiment marchand qui partait pour les Indes; on ne m'aperçut qu'en pleine mer, et le capitaine aima mieux me faire mousse que de me jeter à l'eau. Quand vint la Révolution, j'avais fait du chemin, et j'étais à mon tour devenu capitaine d'un petit bâtiment marchand assez propre, ayant l'écumé la mer quinze ans. Comme l'ex-marine royale, vieille bonne marine, ma foi! se trouva tout à coup dépeuplée d'officiers, on prit des capitaines dans la marine marchande, et on me donna le commandement d'un brick de guerre nommé le Marat.

(*b*) Dans un village de la Suisse vivaient un pauvre paysan avec ses deux fils. Guillaume, qui était l'aîné, avait dix ans; Jean, le cadet, avait huit ans. Un jour d'hiver, le père dit aux enfants: " Allez dans la forêt ramasser un peu de bois sec." Ils y allèrent et ramassèrent les branches tombées ça et là. Quand ils eurent lié quelques fagots, ils voulurent rentrer à la maison. Mais la neige tombait à gros flocons; ils ne retrouvèrent pas le chemin et s'égarèrent dans la forêt. Epuisés de fatigue, ils tombèrent sur la neige et s'endormirent. Le lendemain, on trouva les deux enfants au pied d'un arbe. Le cadet vivait encore, mais le pauvre Guillaume était mort. Le brave garçon avait ôté son habit pour en couvrir son frère et ainsi le réchauffer.

2. *Répondez en français aux questions suivantes:*

(i) Quel âge avez-vous?
(ii) Où allèrent les deux garçons?
(iii) Pourquoi y allèrent-ils?
(iv) Pourquoi s'égarèrent-ils?
(v) De quoi Guillaume est-il mort?
(vi) Quelle heure est-il?
(vii) Quel temps fait-il?
(viii) Quand êtes-vous né?

3. *Traduisez en français:*

(a) (i) This news is very important: everyone is talking about it. (ii) You will give me that book, won't you? Yes, but you must promise me that you will not lose it. (iii) What! you have no money! To whom, then, have you given it? (iv) Tell him what you want. I have already told him, but he doesn't listen to me. (v) He who gave you that book is a friend of mine.

(*b*) (i) I ought to go to town to-day but I am not very well. (ii) Can you skate? Yes, but I can't this afternoon: I have to pay some calls. (iii) Here are the soldiers who have just returned from the Front. Do you know the colonel of the regiment? (iv) Have you been here long? I have been here three weeks. I am leaving to-morrow morning. (v) Which of these watches will you have? I prefer this one, thank you.

4. (*a*) Donnez le féminin de: un pauvre paysan, le meilleur compagnon, sec, mon acteur favori, empereur, long, blanc, vieux.

(*b*) Donnez le pluriel de: nez, journal, chou, tout, œil, celui, moi, soupirail, neveu, je.

(*c*) Donnez le comparatif de: bien, grand, beaucoup, bon. Formez des adverbes des adjectifs suivants: nouveau, uniforme, lent, bref, prudent.

5. Conjuguez au présent de l'indicatif: rompre, aller, dire; au présent du subjonctif: avoir, obéir, vouloir; l'imparfait du subjonctif: aimer, venir, pouvoir; au passé indéfini de l'indicatif: être, venir; à l'impératif: être, savoir, faire.

.. EGG INSPECTORS, JUNE, 1919.

TECHNICAL PAPER No. 1—HANDLING AND MARKETING OF EGGS.

Time: 3 hours.

1. A dealer in London, Ont., has a number of cars of April eggs in cold storage. During the month of August he sells a car of Extras for immediate shipment to an importer in Liverpool, England. Give detailed instructions for the handling, grading, packing, cases, loading, and every other operation, so that there will be no undue shrinkage between storage and the receiver in England.

2. (*a*) Describe No. 2 eggs.
   (*b*) What are the causes of No. 2 eggs?
   (*c*) Suggest methods by which the number can be reduced to a minimum.

3. What is meant by buying eggs (*a*) case count, (*b*) loss off, (*c*) quality payments, (*d*) current receipts?

4. Buying eggs on the quality payment plan has been successful with the Co-operative Associations, but the dealers are slow in putting the plan in general practice. In your opinion, is the plan practicable for the dealer, or not? Give at least *five* good reasons for your answer.

5. (*a*) Describe grading eggs into storage.
   (*b*) Describe the grades you make and state the amount of time it would take to so grade a daily receipt of two cars of four hundred cases each during April, May and August.

6. (*a*) Give the temperature and relative humidity for holding eggs in cold storage, and the methods of control.
   (*b*) What kinds of cases and fillers do you recommend for packing eggs for storage?

7. Should there be a law against selling bad eggs? If so, what methods would you suggest as protection to all parties concerned?

TECHNICAL PAPER No. 2—STRUCTURE AND GRADING OF EGGS.

Time: 3 hours.

1. What are the comparative advantages and disadvantages of preserving eggs by cold storage, water glass, and the liming process?

2. Account for heated eggs, spots, small eggs, eggs too long to pack, musty eggs, and thin-shelled eggs.

3. Describe the structure of an egg, and explain why its structure makes eggs one of the most difficult food products to handle.

4. What is a bad egg? Name the various kinds, and causes of each kind.

5. Name the grades and classes of eggs in the Canadian Standards, and define each.

6. Should dirty and soiled eggs be washed before they are sold? If not, explain in detail what damage is done to the eggs by washing.

7. (*a*) At what temperature do eggs start hatching?
   (*b*) In what portion of the egg is the germ located?
   (*c*) What causes the air cells of an egg to increase in size?
   (*d*) What causes green yolks?

8. Should eggs be bought and sold by weight? Give reasons for your answer.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION IN THE CANDLING AND GRADING OF EGGS.

The examination to consist of the candling and grading of two cases of current receipts in accordance with the Canadian Standards. Merit in this examination will be judged on the basis of points, and the following factors will be taken into consideration:

1. Accuracy in grading.
2. Deftness in handling and neatness of work.
3. Time required.
4. The presentation of a tabulated statement showing the result of the grading.

N.B.—The papers in spelling, arithmetic and letter writing are the same as those set for positions in the higher grades, and are to be found on pages 28, 29 and 30.

LAY INSPECTORS, JUNE, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. How would you dispose of a sour ham?
2. What action would you take on finding a tainted Wiltshire side packed for export?
3. How would you try a pickled rolled shoulder for sourness or taint?
4. Name two distinct cuts made from cured pork sides which have the rib bones removed.
5. From what fats is pure kettle-rendered lard made? Describe the process.
6. What action would you take if you found that sausage was being made from dirty materials, or the department generally in a dirty condition?
7. Describe the process of packing frozen beef livers for export to Great Britain, and state what certificate is used.
8. Describe the duties of a lay inspector for a day, in any department with which you are familiar.

N.B.—The papers in spelling, arithmetic and letter writing are the same as those for positions in the higher grades, and are to be found on pages 28, 29 and 30.

MALE CLERK IN THE TRADE MARK AND COPYRIGHT BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, JUNE 7, 1919.

CLERICAL WORK.

Time: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Nine questions only are to be attempted.

1. Write two letters, complete in every respect, each about 100 words or less—
    (*a*) Asking for information concerning a clerk of some experience, now making application for employment in your office.
    (*b*) Asking for a remittance in settlement of an account now overdue.

2. Explain fully the principle of Vertical Filing, and define clearly the standard methods of Indexing.
What is meant by "transferring" in filing systems?
Why is a "Record of Transfer" guide necessary?

3. From the standpoint of Business Ethics, write a very brief note on each of the following:—
    (*a*) Reasons for promptness in business.
    (*b*) Necessity for courtesy in modern business office.
    (*c*) How to acquire an attractive personality.
    (*d*) Upon what, in general, does advancement in business depend?

4. (*a*) What is a Follow-up system?
    (*b*) You have accumulated about 15 letters and replies in correspondence with S. Jacobs & Co. On June 30th you write them a letter which you desire to follow on July 20th. Explain the procedure in separating, marking, and filing all papers.
    (*c*) How would you locate the complete correspondence with S. Jacobs & Co., should they write before July 20th?
    (*d*) How would you provide for following a letter which had no answer?

5. You have received a morning mail of 20 letters. State minutely how to:
    (*a*) Open, assort, and record them.
    (*b*) Prepare for dictation of replies.
    (*c*) Check over replies when typewritten.
    (*d*) File all matter in connection with this question.

6. (*a*) What is meant by Subject Filing?
    (*b*) What is the simplest arrangement of guides for subject indexing? Describe briefly the method of filing.
    (*c*) What would you do with correspondence that had been filed by subject while pending, but had been closed or settled?
    (*d*) In what way does subject indexing depend on alphabetical indexing?

7. Name what you think are the *four* chief office appliances for saving time and labour. Tell how to use each, and state the chief advantages of its use.

8. State particulars as to how you would:
    (*a*) Send a letter by special delivery.
    (*b*) Ship a parcel by parcel post.
    (*c*) Lend out a file of correspondence on a particular topic.
    (*d*) Keep an Index Letter Book.
    (*e*) Deposit money, checks, etc., in a bank.

9. Define, and state the chief uses of: Circular Letters, Sight Drafts, Post Office Money Orders, Cheques, Catalogues, Lettergrams, Patent Right Note, Letters of Credit, and Thrift Stamps.

10. Discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of (*a*) Bound Books, (*b*) Loose-leaf Books, (*c*) Cards. State the special uses of each in keeping records.

EXPERIENCE.

Time: 30 minutes.

Give in a clear and concise manner, paying attention to the grammar and style of your answer, the information asked for below.

What is your age? Give full details of your education, with the names of the schools attended and the dates.

What business experience have you had? Give the name of your employer or employers, the duration of your service, the nature of your duties, whether you worked under supervision or exercised supervision over others, etc.

Have you had any experience in filing, record-keeping or book-keeping? Any experience in any other clerical work? In dealing with the public? If so, in what capacity?

TRANSLATION.

Time: 1 hour.

1. *Translate into French:*

Trade Marks.

As to the question of trade marks, there does not appear to be any uniformity of practice. Three or four of the large machinery supply houses use their own registered mark. Two or three of the manufacturers' representatives sell the goods and advertise them under the manufacturer's registered trade marks, but the majority of importers appear to attach but little importance to the name or mark of the maker. It is to be recommended, however, that a manufacturer contemplating doing business in Argentina should have his mark inscribed in the Argentine register of trade marks, more especially if it is intended to build up a business on the basis of quality rather than on price. Local stocks are exceedingly low and will certainly have to be replenished, but doubts are entertained as to the effects which the return of peace conditions will exercise on the numerous local industries which have developed and flourished on the strength of war contracts and because of the scarcity of imported articles.

2. *Traduire en anglais:*

Avant de quitter cette partie de mon sujet, je dirai un mot des méthodes adoptées en Belgique. Grâce au développement d'un service complet de trains rapides à bon marché pour le transport de l'ouvrier; les campagnes voisines d'une ville sont converties en villages, et le travailleur de la ville devient ainsi un habitant du faubourg. En ce pays, le billet d'aller et retour (douze parcours de six milles chacun) coûte moins de vingt-cinq cents par semaine; le parcours de douze milles coûte trente cents. Moyennant cinquante cents par semaine, il peut se faire transporter à trente milles de la ville. La réduction du prix de ces billets a eu pour effet d'élever la vente annuelle de 1,200,000 à 4,100,000 dans l'espace de dix années. Si vous passez une journée au village—j'entends un de ces villages où il n'existe pas d'industries locales—vous y verrez à peine un ouvrier adulte, et vous serez tenté de croire que la population se compose seulement de vieillards et d'enfants.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY, JULY 7, 1919.

Time: 2 hours.

Marks.

3 1. (*a*) Give a statement of Ohm's Law.

4 (*b*) What modification is it necessary to make in applying this law to alternating current?

2. A 110 volt direct current circuit has 24 lamps connected in parallel to it, and a wattmeter connected in the circuit shows a reading of 1·2 kilowatts.

3 (*a*) What is the current in the circuit?

3 (*b*) What is the total resistance of the circuit?

3 (*c*) What is the resistance of each lamp, assuming all the lamps of equal resistance?

3 (*d*) If these lamps remained connected for 46 seconds, what would be the consumption in kilowatt hours recorded on an integrating wattmeter?

3. Indicate the precautions to be observed in order to ensure accurate readings with:

3 (*a*) D.C. Ammeters of the permanent magnet type;

3 (*b*) A.C. instruments of the dynamometer type;

3 (*c*) Electrostatic voltmeters.

4. In an A.C. circuit a voltmeter, ammeter and wattmeter are connected. The readings are:

Voltmeter, 110 volts.
Ammeter, 12 amperes;
Wattmeter, one kilowatt.

10 Explain the reason for the above condition.

4 5. (*a*) Explain the tests you would make on an ordinary commercial integrating alternating watt-hour meter connected on an electric power circuit.

4 (*b*) What instruments would you use for this test?

4 (*c*) What precautions would you take to prevent errors?

50

Marks.

8 6. What are the errors in the two ways of connecting an indicating wattmeter, namely: first, with the shunt coil in front of the series coil, and secondly, with it connected after the series coil?

10 7. In the present practice of the Westinghouse Company their meter constant (Rated Volts × Rated Amperes) represents watt seconds per disc revolution; the Fort Wayne Company use a constant which is 1/100 of the watt seconds per disc revolution, and the Duncan Company a constant which is watt minutes per disc revolution. Reduce these all to watt hours per disc revolution, which is the constant called for by the Meter Regulations, and give one of the ordinary formulæ for testing integrating K.W.H. meters which employs that constant.

10 8. A watt-hour meter which, when correct, makes 42 revolutions on 580 watts in 64 seconds, is found to make 37 revolutions on 490 watts in 59 seconds. What is the percentage of error?

6 9. (*a*) State the law governing the diffusion of light through a given uniform medium, and explain how this is taken advantage of in the photometer.

6 (*b*) Describe a method of measuring the spherical candle power of an incandescent lamp.

10 10. If a certain wattmeter be calibrated so as to read directly from a 300 to 1 potential transformer and a 2 to 1 current transformer, but is operated from a 50 to 1 potential transformer and a 15 to 1 current transformer, what will the dial multiplier be?

50

HEATING ENGINEER, JULY 7, 1919.

Time: 5 hours.

The Power House shown in the first set of plans is to heat the Building shown in the second plan.

An air washer and ventilating equipment for the Building is to be placed in the Power House.

The Power House is to be built alongside the building which it is to serve.

Radiation and ventilation in the Building is be effected from the Power House—mains and radiators to be shown.

Boilers H.R.T., System—low pressure and returns to go to receiving tank with automatic pump to boilers. Boilers to be high pressure and carry 50 lbs. pressure.

Neat drafting not expected. Time allowed 5 hours.

N.B.—In connection with the above paper candidates were required to work from a set of plans.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE. WELLAND SHIP CANAL, JULY, 1919.

LETTER-WRITING.

Two letters required. Time, half an hour.

1. A refusal by the Engineer in Charge of the Welland Ship Canal, St. Catharines, Ont., of an offer from the Empire Dredging Company, 71 Crescent Avenue, New Orleans, to sell two tugs at $30,000.00 a piece, such refusal being based on the excess draught of the tugs for Welland Ship Canal construction purposes and also because steel hulls are required, not wooden.
2. An order from the Engineer in Charge, Welland Ship Canal, St. Catharines, to the contractors for Section No. 7, Messrs. Smith & Jones, to arrange to commence the rock excavation at once in the canal prism at station 69 and also to arrange for the removal of the concrete forms from the upper entrance walls of Lock No. 8, such order being under the authority of Section 12 of their contract No. 22672.

STENOGRAPHY.

Note.—Both the following letters (addresses and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one half hour for typewriting these two letters from their shorthand notes.

One Hundred Words per Minute.

Kamloops, B.C.
12th September, 1917

The Hon. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of enclosures relating | to the construction of a fishing weir at a point on the Fraser River, some miles below New Westminster.

I enclose copies of correspondence on | this subject, to which I respectfully refer you.

At a conference which I held with the principal fishery proprietors at New Westminster, in the middle | of June, no complaint of this structure, then in progress, was made to me; and I myself saw no objection to the construction of the weir, | provided it did not interfere with navigation, or otherwise violate the general provisions of the Fishery Law. Similar weirs were for a time exclusively, and | are even now, I believe, partially employed upon the Columbia River. But they were gradually abandoned, as inefficient, in favour of the drift-net.

On the | whole, I am of the opinion that much causeless jealousy of this weir, built by a man of small means, who probably could not afford | the purchase of nets, has been exhibited. On the other hand, if it is stated that the existence of the weir is calculated to cause | impediment to the navigation at some future time, its continuance would of course become illegal. Indeed, the general Fishery Law itself provides for the removal | of the stakes at the end of the season.

On my return to New Westminster I shall enquire particularly into all matters connected with the | subject in question and report to you afterwards. Meanwhile, I am happy to say that the enormous shoals of fish that have passed up during | the last two months, will at least have removed whatever apprehensions the Fishery proprietors may have entertained.

Yours respectfully,

Alex. Smith,
Inspector of Fisheries.|

One Hundred and Twenty Words per Minute.

Toronto, June 17th, 1919.

Dear Doctor,—

You may have observed that the Provincial Board of Health, in common with many Boards in the United States, has decided upon publishing a | Weekly Report of disease prevailing in the different parts of the Province, noting, at the same time, the accompanying meteorological and other conditions.

In order to make such reports of | any real value in investigating the causes of disease, it will be necessary for the Board to appoint, in various localities, correspondents whose weekly returns may enable it to deduce | practical conclusions therefrom.

To this end the Board has addressed this letter to a number of medical practitioners throughout the Province, and it requests you to consider whether you will | accept the position of correspondent to the Board for your district.

Leaving out of view the bearing of the proposed work upon the question of Sanitary Science, and looking at | it from a partly professional standpoint, the investigations to be made as to the causes and nature of diseases will be as important to medical practitioners as many others in | which they are engaged and to which they gladly devote more time. The filling up of the blank forms will require only a few minutes each week; and should you | be willing to devote that time to it, be kind enough to inform the Secretary at once, so that there may be sent to you stamped form similar to the | one enclosed, and a blotter for your convenience and subsequent reference. Should you decide that you cannot do so, you will confer a favour by informing the Board of some | medical practitioner in your locality who, in your opinion, would be willing to undertake the work.

The reports and remarks of correspondence will be treated as confidential, a general average | of all the reports being published, and the Board exercising discretion in mentioning the names of particular localities.

Although the work is done gratuitously, yet this Board trusts that the | measure of good accruing from this scheme will be such as to encourage it to expect, in the near future greater pecuniary facilities for making the reports.

Yours truly,

P.H.,
Secretary.|

TYPEWRITING.

Copy the following:

All and singular those two parcels or tracts of the Rideau Canal reserve land situate, lying and being on the north-easterly side of the Canal, in the City of Ottawa, and which may be more fully described as follows:—

Firstly: Commencing at a point (" A " on plan) which is fixed as being at the intersection of a line drawn north-westerly at a distance of 58 feet and 8½ inches south-westerly from the most westerly face of the Hotel " Chateau Laurier," and parallel thereto, and a line drawn south-westerly at a distance of 42 feet northerly from the northerly face of the Hotel, and parallel thereto; thence south-easterly and in a straight line parallel to the westerly face of the Hotel, 346 feet, more or less, to a point marked " B " on plan; thence north-easterly to a point (" C " on plan) which is 52 feet 8½ inches south-westerly from the production of the most westerly face of the Hotel, " Chateau Laurier," when measured at right angles thereto; thence north-westerly and parallel to said face of Hotel, 348 feet, more or less, to a point (" D " on plan) which is 42 feet northerly of the production south-westerly of the northerly face of the Hotel, when measured at right angles thereto; thence south-westerly 6 feet to the place of beginning, and containing by admeasurement *two thousand and eighty-two* (2,082 sq. ft.) *Square* feet, more or less, as shown on the plan hereto annexed and marked " Parcel I."

Secondly: Commencing at a point on the north-easterly boundary of the right of way of The Ottawa Northern and Western Railway Company (" E " on plan) which point is distant 6 feet south-westerly from the most south-westerly face of the Hotel " Chateau Laurier " and 214 feet and 6 inches south-easterly from the production of the north-westerly face of the said Hotel, when measured at right angles thereto; thence south-easterly along said boundary of the right of way, 105 feet, more or less, to its intersection, with a line marking the production of the said most south-westerly face of the said Hotel (" F " on plan) which intersection is at a distance of 32 feet and 6 inches south-easterly from the most south-easterly face of the said Hotel, when measured at right angles thereto; thence north-westerly and on a curve of 55 feet radius and having its centre to the north of said curve 21 feet, more or less, to a point (" G " on plan) which is 6 feet south-westerly of a line marking the production of the said most south-westerly face of the Hotel; thence north-westerly and in a straight line 85 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, and containing by admeasurement *two hundred and sixty-two* (262 sq. feet) *square feet,* more or less, as shown on the plan hereto annexed and marked " Parcel 2."

ACCOUNTANTS FOR THE EASTERN AND WESTERN PROVINCES, AUGUST 1, 1919.

AUDITING.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. State generally and concisely what is the object and scope of an audit.

2. What vouchers would you require for cash receipts of a trading company (*a*) from customers on account (*b*) from various sources other than personal accounts (*c*) members of a social club and (*d*) as a check on drivers in a taxi company?

3. What vouchers would you require for payments for goods purchased, for general expenses, for travelling expenses and for cash investments?

4. In your opinion what would be an adequate system of checking the amounts due and payments made for wages in a factory employing say 500 hands? Name three methods of tampering with the pay list.

5. To what extent should an auditor examine the prices in an inventory of stock on hand and the classification of that inventory?

6. How should the following be treated in a balance sheet:
   1. Victory loan $10,000 @ 5½% upon which $1,000 had been paid at date of balance sheet.
   2. A subscription of $2,000 to the Patriotic Fund payable in monthly instalments of $200 each beginning one and one-half months previous to date of balance sheet.
   3. First mortgage bond of $100,000 held as collateral security by the bank against advances.
   4. Debit balances in purchase ledger to the value of $2,000, being advances on orders of goods not yet delivered.

7. Give your ideas of a complete audit of a loan company. What detail would you consider necessary to protect the interests of the shareholders as well as the clients?

THEORY OF ACCOUNTS.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. Instal a system for determining the cost of the monthly output of a Bakery, and the method of handling deliveries to customers on the ticket system.

2. A manufacturing company starts business with $300,000, first mortgage debenture bonds, redeemable at par after 20 years.

   A trust company agrees for an annual payment of $10,500 to pay off the whole of these terminating debenture bonds at the end of 20 years, calculating their interests at 4% per annum.

   What entries would you make in the books of the manufacturing Company' yearly?

   How would the accounts concerned show in the manufacturing company's balance sheet at the end of the third year?

3. The businesses of a City Real Estate Office consists of Valuations, Sales of properties, and Rental of Properties.

Draw up and explain a system of accounts with forms suitable for:

(*a*) Record of transfers of property as a guide to making valuations.
(*b*) Record of Properties for Sale, including price, location and class of property.
(*c*) Record of properties for Rent, and system of collection and remittances to owners.

4. Outline a system of accounts for a subdivision syndicate owning a section of land and selling lots under agreements of sale the terms of which are one quarter cash and the balance payable in quarterly instalments with interest at 6% per annum payable quarterly. Provide for the payment of taxes by the syndicate until the lots are sold.

MIGRATORY BIRD WARDENS, MARITIME PROVINCES, AUGUST 25, 1919.

ORNITHOLOGY.

Time: 2 hours.

1. (*a*) What is meant by the migration of birds?
   (*b*) Mention the migration routes of *two* species.
   (*c*) What Canadian migratory birds are believed to have become extinct recently?
2. What kinds of birds can be attracted to the farm or garden in your vicinity, and how can they be attracted?
3. (*a*) Name *five* migratory ducks found in the Maritime Provinces, with a characteristic field identification mark for each species.
   (*b*) Name *two* species of wild ducks which breed in the Maritime Provinces, with general description of each species.
4. (*a*) Name *one* resident land game bird found in the Maritime Provinces, with a general description of the species.
   (*b*) Name *five* species of shore birds found in the Maritime Provinces, with the general characteristics of each species.
   (*c*) How would you distinguish between the Black-bellied Plover and the Golden Plover,—1st, in spring plumage; 2nd, in autumn plumage.
5. (*a*) Name *ten* common species of migratory insectivorous birds found in the Maritime Provinces, giving *two* species each from *five* different families or groups of birds which come under the above classification.
   (*b*) Give some of the principal uses of these migratory insectivorous birds to man.
6. Name *five* species of birds found permanently resident in the Maritime Provinces, with some of the characteristic habits and economic value of each species.
7. Give some arguments for the abolition of spring shooting.
8. Give as many arguments as you can for the protection of the Robin, Downy Woodpecker, Sea-gulls, Screech Owl.

MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT.

Time: 1 hour.

1. Mention *five* species of birds which are not protected by the Migratory Birds Convention Act.
2. Explain the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act with regard to seizure and confiscation.
3. What rights of entry and search are allowed a game officer appointed under this Act?
4. Upon what species of game birds does the Act make a close season throughout the year, and how long will this close season be in force?
5. What exceptions are made in the case of Indians?
6. Under what circumstances may birds protected by this Act be taken in the close season?

IDENTIFICATION OF BIRDS FROM SPECIMENS.

Time: 30 minutes.

1. Name the species to which each of the fifteen (15) specimens submitted belongs.
   If the species is not known, give the family to which the specimen belongs, with reasons for your decision.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, AUGUST 25, 1919.

ESSAY WRITING.

Time: 3 hours.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(1) The chief causes of the present high prices of commodities.
(2) Trade Unionism in Canada; its organization and aims.
(3) Profit Sharing; its advantages and drawbacks.

REVIEW OF ARTICLES.

Time: 3 hours.

Review the Interim Report of the Committee on Adult Education, "Industrial and Social Conditions in relation to Adult Education," which will be handed to you with this paper. Your review should not exceed 1,500 words in length.

The copy of the report furnished you should be returned along with your review.

TYPEWRITING.

NOTE.—The time required for copying the following should be noted by the Presiding Supervisor.

DEMOBILIZATION.

At present the problem of demobilization, not only bringing troops back, but clearing up all records, documents, etc., is an enormous one.

For instance, at the present time some one hundred and seventy thousand ledger sheets have been returned from overseas within the last few weeks—that is, ledger sheets of the individual troops that are coming over as the men are demobilized. The work of checking and dealing with every individual man's account is enormous. In addition, there are some five hundred tons of files being gradually returned from overseas to the Militia Department here. That includes all the records and documents that have been moved from General Headquarters in France back to England, and the records and documents from the various record offices in England.

It takes an enormous amount of labour and some staff to complete and get all these documents into shape. Furthermore, there is the file of documents for every individual man with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, amounting in all to over six hundred thousand files. These documents, containing the medical history of every man, it is most essential should be carefully kept so as to protect this country in the matter of claims for pensions in the future. The Pension Department requires these files, also the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—(when the men are discharged, which work has nothing to do with the Militia Department)—and the Land Settlement Board in connection with soldiers' settlement.

Then there is the large problem of hospitalization. We are taking care of the returned soldiers—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—in the various hospitals throughout Canada, and we estimate that by next February we should be through with the military hospitalization, but that is only an estimate. In November, 1918, the casualties of Canadian corps were something like 45,000. The difficult problem was to estimate the number of casualties or invalids coming back to Canada. We estimated, as well as we could, on information from the medical service, that somewhere about May there would be approximately 18,000 invalids still coming back from overseas. I am glad to say that we were generous in our estimate; that the patients in the military hospitals in England are being evacuated a little quicker than we expected and becoming convalescent cases. The last figures from France showed that there were about seventeen hundred still to be evacuated from that country. The total number of patients in England and France up to a week ago was slightly under 14,000 and in the various hospitals in Canada close on to 14,000.

SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT FRELIGHSBURG, P.Q., AUGUST 27, 1919.

DICTATION.

Time: 30 minutes.

N.B.—The Presiding Supervisor will warn the candidates that their writing will be judged from this paper.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

I descended on the side of that delicious valley, surveying it with a secret kind of pleasure, to think that this was all my own—that I was king and owner of all this country, and had an indisputable right to it. I saw here abundance of cocoa-trees, orange, and lemon, but all wild, and few bearing any fruit, at least, not then; however, the green limes that I gathered were not only pleasant to eat, but very wholesome; and I mixed their juice afterwards with water, which made it very wholesome, and very cool and refreshing. I now resolved to lay up a store of grapes, limes, and lemons, to furnish myself for the wet season, which I knew was approaching. In order to do this, I gathered a great heap of grapes in one place, and a smaller heap in another place, and a great parcel of limes and lemons in another place; and, taking a few of each with me. I travelled homeward, and resolved to come again to carry the rest home.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions will constitute a full paper. Candidates will take the two parts of the first question and any *six* questions from the remaining eight. ..

Marks.

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8 1. (*a*) Simplify $\frac{\frac{3}{5} + 3\frac{3}{5} \div 4\frac{1}{5}}{4\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{17}{2s}}$, and express the result as a decimal.

8 (*b*) Find the sum of: $(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{7})$, $(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{7})$, $(\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{5}{7})$, $(\frac{5}{2} \div \frac{5}{7})$.

14 2. If a ton of hard coal occupies 36 cubic ft. and is worth $12, find the cost of the coal necessary to fill a bin 16 ft. 4 in. long, 11 ft. 3 in. wide, and 8 ft. deep (inside measurements).

14 3. I bought 600 articles for $24. At what price per dozen must I mark them so that I may give a discount of 20% and still make a profit of $16\frac{2}{3}\%$?

14 4. Mr. Black bought a house for $6,000. He insured it for 80% of its value at $\frac{7}{8}\%$ per annum, and the town assessed him for 75% of the price paid for the house. If the tax rate was 23 mills on the dollar, find his total yearly expense.

14 5. A man bought a horse for $175, a buggy for $95, and a harness for $50. If he sold the harness at a gain of 10% and the buggy at a loss of 20%, for how much must he sell the horse in question to gain 25% on the whole?

14 6. At $20 per thousand, find the cost of bricks, each 8½ in. long, 4 in. wide, and 2½ in. thick, for a wall 20 ft. long, 8½ ft. high, and 2 ft. thick. The mortar takes up 1/12 of the entire space.

14 7. $\$575\tfrac{00}{100}$. Ottawa, May 11, 1919.

Three months after date I promise to pay to John White & Co., or order, the sum of Five hundred and Seventy-five $\tfrac{00}{100}$ Dollars, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Value received.

J. J. Blank.

Find the proceeds of the foregoing note, if discounted June 26th, 1918, at 8% per annum. (Use days of grace.)

14 8. A deposits $2,000 in a Saving Banks that pays interest at the rate of 4% per annum, payable half-yearly. B deposits $2,000 in another Savings Bank that pays interest at the rate of 4% per annum, payable quarterly. How much better off will B be at the end of one year than A?

14 9. A circular grass plot 290 yards in diameter has a carriage drive round the outside of it 4 yards wide. How many cubic yards of gravel will be required to cover it to a dept of 7 inches?

EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for clerks, grades C and B and will be found on page 8.

LETTER-WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

Note.—Only three letters are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing letters.

1. Wanted—A first-class stenographer and typist. Apply, giving references as to age, education, and experience, to J. Smith & Son, Ottawa.

Write an application for the position mentioned in the foregoing advertisement.

2. You owe W. Baker, Hamilton, Ont., an account of $640, a statement of which he has sent you.

Write a letter to him, enclosing a draft for $400, and asking him for an extension of time for the balance, with reasons.

3. W. Johnson, Winnipeg, who has been a dry-goods merchant for the past twenty years, is retiring from business. He is sending a circular letter to his customers notifying them of this fact, and asking them to settle all outstanding accounts on or before October 1st, 1919.

Write this letter for Johnson.

4. A Taylor has started a boot and shoe store in Ottawa. He wishes to open an account with Fraser & Munro, Montreal.

Write a letter for Taylor to Fraser & Munro, asking for credit, stating his business prospects and his financial standing.

5. A. Brown has been employed as a clerk in the office of Thomas & Co., Ottawa, during the past year. He is asking for an increase in salary.

Write the letter for Brown, asking for the increase, and stating fully the reasons for the demand.

FRUIT INSPECTORS, SEPTEMBER 24, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON FRUIT GROWING.

Time: 3 hours.

1. (*a*) Give a list of *four* varieties of apples most profitable for Quebec and Ontario east of Kingston; (*b*) of *six* varieties for Ontario west of Kingston to Toronto.

2. What spray mixture for apples would you recommend for Ontario? Give in general terms (*a*) times of application, (*b*) strength of mixture for each application, (*c*) whether poison is needed, and amount for each application.

3. Give the area of successful pear growing in Ontario and Quebec. Mention the principal varieties, diseases, and insect pests.

4. What pruning would you recommend for the young apple orchard (*a*) from planting time till it comes into bearing, (*b*) when in full bearing?

5. Do you consider it profitable to rejuvenate a sound but neglected apple orchard? How could you proceed to bring about such a change?

6. What varieties of apples are grown in Ontario suitable for box packing that can compete successfully with Western Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Winesap, Spitzenburg, and Delicious?

7. Describe the usual practice in growing peaches *or* strawberries, including: planting, varieties, culture, manuring, picking, packages and yields. (NOTE.—Candidates may select either of the fruits mentioned in Question 7, but only one must be answered.)

ASSIGNMENT CLERK, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, OCTOBER 28, 1919.

SUPERVISION.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. Describe in detail how you would "break in" a new Assignment Clerk.

2. If an Assignment Clerk were inefficient in her work, tell what steps you would take (*a*) if she had previously done good work in the Assignment Section, (*b*) if she had been transferred from another branch of the Civil Service Commission staff in which her superior reported her as highly efficient, and (*c*) if she had a reputation for being stupid?

3. What factors would you take into consideration in determining the efficiency of the clerks, stenographers, and typists working under your direction?

4. Tell how you would deal with an Assignment Clerk who came to you two or three times a week with complaints of inefficiency on the part of other Assignment Clerks?

5. Describe the plan you would follow to make sure that your assistants were working effectively at all times, as far as equipment, layout of desks, light and heat, and similar conditions are concerned.

HANDLING CORRESPONDENCE.

Time: 1 hour.

1. Draw up a letter to be sent to all department heads, asking them to indicate, as far as possible, their needs for the next three months.

2. Draw up a form letter to be sent to persons whose names are on the eligible lists, asking about their willingness to accept appointment.

3. An eligible who took an examination four months ago writes in asking why he has not been appointed, when others below him on the eligible lists have received appointments. Prepare a suitable reply, making any assumption of facts that seems to you reasonable.

MODERN OFFICE PRACTICE.

Time: 2 hours.

1. Describe a filing system which would, in your opinion, be suitable for the Assignment Section of the Civil Service Commission. Make any assumption of facts that seems to you reasonable.

2. Describe in detail the manner in which you would lay out the day's work for yourself and your assistants in order to make sure that all work would be attended to promptly.

3. Draw up a set of rules for the guidance of stenographers and typists designed to secure uniformity in the style and form of communications leaving the office.

4. Tell how you would handle requisitions for the appointment of employees from the time the requisitions reach the Assignment Section until a report is received from the department that the appointee has reported for duty. Assume that eligibles to be appointed live in all parts of Canada and that in the main, communications with them are by correspondence; also, that department heads have their offices in Ottawa, but that the bulk of the appointments are made to positions outside of Ottawa.

5. Explain the meaning of *five* of these terms: Requisition, bill, invoice, cross index, promotion, transfer file, posting.

6. To what extent would you use form letters in carrying on the work of the Assignment Section? Be specific, and give reasons for your answer.

JUNIOR EXAMINER, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, OCTOBER 28, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 3 hours.

1. Assuming that you are subjected to a limited financial appropriation, how would you secure the widest possible publicity for examinations for positions in the Civil Service of Canada?

2. Where would you look for expert assistance in rating the qualifications of applicants for the positions named below:
   - (*a*) A mechanical engineer?
   - (*b*) A clerk of works on a government building in course of construction?
   - (*c*) A chemist?
   - (*d*) A Canadian Trade-Commissioner?
   - (*e*) A Government Agent on an Indian reserve?

3. Draft what you would consider a suitable form of examination to test applicants for *three* of the following positions:—
   - (*a*) A senior clerk with supervisory duties; salary, $1,320 per annum.
   - (*b*) A junior engineer; salary, $1,680 per annum.
   - (*c*) An editorial assistant; salary, $1,200 per annum.
   - (*d*) A live stock assistant; salary, $1,500 per annum.
   - (*e*) An accountant; salary, $2,400 per annum.

4. What factors would you consider in rating the personality of a candidate?

5. What steps would you suggest to prevent impersonation at examinations held at various centres throughout the Dominion?

SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, OCTOBER 29, 1919.

CORRESPONDENCE AND FILING.

Time: 3 hours.

1. (*a*) Mention the characteristics of a good business letter, and show the importance of each point you mention.
   (*b*) Write a letter pointing out the advantages of life in Northern Ontario and intended to persuade friends of yours in Scotland to come and settle in that part of the province.
   (*c*) Show by reference to your letter that you have brought out each point mentioned in (*a*) above.

2. A business correspondent has grown wrathy over some irregularity of yours, either fancied or otherwise, and has written you an abusive letter.

   Write a dignified and soothing letter intended to rectify the whole matter. (Make any assumption of facts that seems to you reasonable.)

3. An applicant for the position of Food Inspector in the Department of Health gives the names of prominent men for references.
   (*a*) Write one of these men asking for the information required.
   (*b*) Write a confidential reply which shows that the applicant, while worthy, is not quite capable of filling all your requirements.

4. The devices for filing are many, and several systems, good and bad are promoted.

   Enumerate the general principles that should be adhered to, and outline minutely the filing system you would use for an extensive Dominion-wide correspondence of various subjects coming under a Health Department.

5. Define a follow-up system as generally used in the business world.
   What requirements are necessary for a complete alphabetical follow-up system? Explain how you would arrange these.

   Give a concrete case illustrating how your follow-up system works.

6. You have a mailing list of several thousand names which fluctuates about 10 per cent annually.

   Describe different methods of keeping this list, which covers the Dominion of Canada.
   Say which way you think is best, and by your method show how you would
      (*a*) select and add new names;
      (*b*) take off worthless names;
      (*c*) make changes of addresses;
      (*d*) deal with unclaimed mail returned.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS, OCTOBER 30, 1919.

ADMINISTRATION.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Answer the first *two* and any other *three* questions.

1. (*a*) Discuss methods of developing team play on the part of an office staff.
   (*b*) What points should be considered in recommending promotions?

2. Discuss *two* of the following: the layout of an office; office furniture and equipment; filing methods.

3. Explain the following terms: scientific management, motion studies, direct system of lighting, Dewey decimal system, petty cash, overdraft, sight draft, "'f.o.b.", balance sheet, garnishee, voucher, double entry, journalizing, commutation, and malingering.

4. Discuss (*a*) a system of control over branch offices, (*b*) methods of disposal of obsolete data.

5. Comment on the following quotations:—

   "Shape the organization to the man, not the man to the organization."
   "Let no man become indispensable."
   "Good organization has little in common with red tape."

6. (*a*) Is the military type of organization suited to the Civil Service?
   (*b*) Discuss the application of the Whitley scheme to the Civil Service.

7. Discuss methods of: (*a*) guarding against waste of stores by office staff; (*b*) ensuring fair treatment in the case of latent disabilities, not manifest for some time after discharge; (*c*) ensuring uniform classification of disability throughout Canada.

FOOD INSPECTOR, OCTOBER 30, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2 hours.

Note.—Any seven questions constitute a full paper.

1. (*a*) Simplify $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \div {}^{3}/_{20}$.
   (*b*) Reduce ${}^{5549}/_{18437}$ to its lowest terms.

2. (*a*) Divide 7·6912 by 3·68.
   (*b*) Multiply 3·285 by 8·645.

3. A lot 165 feet deep has 99 feet frontage and sells at $40 per foot frontage. Find the price of an acre at this rate. (43560 sq. ft. = 1 acre.)

4. On April 5, 1919, an agent sold a carriage for $90 and received in payment a three month's note, which he immediately discounted at the bank at 8% per annum. How much money did he receive from the bank? (Use days of grace.)

5. On October 6th, 1919, J. D. Blank purchased the following from D. Bond, Three Rivers, Quebec:—

   48 yds. carpet @ $3.75 a yard.
   42 yds. matting @ $2.50 a yard.
   54 yds. cotton @ 75 cents a yard.
   80 yds. tweed @ $4.80 a yard.

   5% is allowed off for cash. Make out and receipt the bill.

6. A building lot was sold for $1,840 at an advance of 15% on its cost. What amount would have been gained if it had been sold for $2,240?

7. An agent sold wheat for $8,160 on a commission of 3%. With the net proceeds, after deducting a commission of 2%, he bought cloth at 80 cents a yard.

   Find (*a*) how many yards he bought; (*b*) his total commission.

8. Find the simple interest on $872.35 from November 20th, 1918, to June 8th, 1919, at 7% per annum.

9. If a ton of hard coal occupies 36 cubic feet of space, how many tons may be stored in a coal bin 16 ft. 4 in. long, 11 ft. 3 in. wide, and 8 ft .high (inside measurements)?

TRANSLATION.

Time: 1 hour.

1. *Translate into French:*

Early Traders.

The methods of business are still those which were established by the first foreign merchants many years ago, and, particularly in the outports, have changed little with the changes of the times. In the early days the new arrivals found it easier to conform to the customs of the country than to adopt new methods of their own. Thus a system of trading was established which has changed very little during the past half century.

From the beginning of China's trade relations with other countries, foreign merchants have not only been dealers in imported goods, but they have also been largely engaged in the export trade of Chinese natural products. Such products were in many cases peculiar to China, and much in demand in all foreign markets. It is not so long ago since China controlled the tea markets of Europe and America, and its silk was eagerly sought after.

2. *Traduire en anglais:*

USAGE DE LA GLACE SUR LA FERME.

Le cultivateur qui peut trouver de la glace naturelle dans son voisinage ne devrait jamais négliger d'en mettre de côté une quantité suffisante pour les chaleurs de l'été. Bien employée et appliquée à la conservation du lait, du beurre, de la viande, des légumes, et autres articles périssables, une provision de glace dédommagera amplement des frais qu'elle occasionne. Elle permettra au cultivateur-laitier d'éviter toute détérioration de son lait pendant les chaleurs, et elle allégera considérablement ses travaux. Tout bâtiment, quelque rudimentaire qu'il soit, voire même un coin de hangar, pourvu qu'il fournisse un abri contre le soleil et la pluie, suffira pour conserver la glace, à condition que celle-ci soit protégée contre la chaleur par une couche de sciure de bois ou de foin de grève.

EXPERIENCE.

Time: 45 minutes.

Candidates should give the information asked for below in a clear and concise manner, giving due attention to the style and grammar of their answer:—

What is your age?

What education have you received?

Give names of schools and colleges attended, with full particulars of scholastic attainments.

What business experience have you had?

Have you ever been engaged in the retail and wholesale business?

If so, in what capacity?

Have you had any experience in the manufacturing of food products or other products? If so, in what capacity?

Have you had other experience, which, in your opinion, fits you for the work of the position for which you are a competitor?

RESEARCH CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

LIBRARY WORK.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. Name *four* good working encyclopædias in English, and write a short note on the special points of each.

2. Describe how you would go to work to prepare a bibliography of the leading books and magazine articles of the last fifteen years on " The Shorter Working Day." What works of reference would you consult?

3. Name sources of information on the lives of eminent Canadians.

4. Write a note on the best dictionaries in English at the present day. Comment on the dictionaries you name.

5. Name *one* good encyclopædia and *two* good dictionaries in French.

6. How would you find the following information: Publisher and price of a book (of which you are given the author and title: (*a*) published in America during the last six months? (*b*) published in America in 1910-15? (*c*) published in England in 1917? (*d*) published in England in 1900-10?

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Discuss the chief causes of unemployment.

2. Describe the steps taken by the United Kingdom, *or* France, *or* the United States, *or* Germany, to prevent or relieve unemployment. What further measures, in your opinion, are necessary?

3. (*a*) Write brief notes on the following subjects: Labour Turnover, Unemployment Insurance, The Statistics of Unemployment, Outdoor Relief;

OR

(*b*) Give an outline of a somewhat detailed investigation of any *two* of the above subjects. (Give only chapter and section headings in order to show how you would organize your material and what conclusions would probably be reached.)

4. Prepare a bibliography on unemployment, including the most helpful current periodicals in the leading countries, as well as the more important books on the subject. Give a brief review of any single volume dealing with any aspect of the unemployment problem.

5. In your opinion, is unemployment a normal or abnormal feature of the modern economic system Show what data you would require and how you would marshal your data, if you wished to convince one who was inclined to disagree with you.

6. Discuss *three* of the following topics: employment services and casual labour; dovetailing seasonal labour; procedure of employment services during labour disputes; juvenile labour and vocational guidance.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH.

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into English:

TRACÉ D'UN PLAN DE VILLE.

Je me permets d'aller un peu plus loin et je déclare qu'aucun gouvernement ne saurait justifier son existence, à moins qu'il ne donne à cette importante question un soin tout particulier, en plaçant dans le livre des status une loi conférant pleins pouvoirs aux municipalités des villes et des villages d'établir des règlements, pour traiter la question des habitations insalubres de toutes les classes de la population, et le droit non seulement de contrôler, main même de diriger le tracé du plan de la ville et des faubourgs; car, à cette période de notre croissance, le village d'aujourd-hui sera la ville de demain, et le faubourg d'une ville se trouve incorporé dans celle-ci avant que nous ayons eu le temps de nous en apercevoir. Les péchés d'omission des autorités municipales rurales, aussi bien que ceux de commission du prévoyant spéculateur sur immeubles, deviennent un fardeau pour la ville. Si les autorités urbaines ont été forcées—l'avis ne sert de rien—de construire et d'établir un plan suivant les données fournies par l'expérience, leur action est alors une valeur. Il ne s'agit pas de bâtir et de tracer des plans d'une manière extravagante, mais de procéder conformément à la sagesse. Les intérêts de la population sont sauvegardés, quand il y a construction de maisons en masse.

TRANSLATION FROM ITALIAN INTO ENGLISH.

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into English:

Core una barbara usanza per tutta l'India fra gl' idolatri, d' abbruciarsi vive le mogli in testimonianza di fedeltà e segno di amore, coi cadaveri de' mariti. Ella è solennità che si celebra più o meno pomposa, secondo la qualità della mogli nobili e ricche, o povere e del volgo. Che s' ella è donna di qualche affare, non si gitta in quel medesimo fuoco dove è il marito, ma mentre egli arde, ella quivi innanzi tutta scapigliata e dolente, strilla a gran voci, si straccia i capelli e i panni, e si dibatte eschiamazza e piange alla disperata. Ridotto in cenere il marito, ella tutta in un subito si rasserena, e preso sembiante e parole e atta della più consolata donna del mondo, tutta si rabbellisce, e in guisa di novella sposa si addobba de' più bei panni e delle più care gioie che abbia, e per tutto dove ha parenti, o va ella stessa tutta imbuitata di sandalo odoroso, e con nell' una mano lo specchio, nell' altra un bel frutto aurino e danzando in mezzo a un coro di senatori; o, se tanto non vuole, manda chi che altro sia, invitandoli, per lo tal giorno prefisso, a convenire seco nel medesimo campo colà dove arse il cadavere del marito. In tanto ella ed essi ogni di sono in banchetti e in balli e in ogni altra maniera di barbara allegrezza, come ogni di fossero nozze.

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN INTO ENGLISH.

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into English:

Es war im Jahre 1761. Friedrichs Bedrängnis war aufs höchſte geſtiegen. Ein ruſſiſches Heer unter dem General Butterlin und ein öſterreichiſches unter Laudon ſtrebten nach der Vereinigung, um die Preußen um ſo ſicherer vernichten zu können. Vergebens bemühte ſich der König, durch geſchickte Märſche die Verbindung ſeiner Feinde zu hintertreiben, bei Striegau gelang dieſelbe, und nun ſtand dem etwa 50 000 Mann ſtarken Heere Friedrichs eine Armee von 150 000 Soldaten gegenüber. Mit letzterer den Kampf aufzunehmen, erſchien als ein ausſichtsloſes Wagnis; deshalb zog ſich der König auf Schweidnitz zurück und bezog ein Lager bei Bunzelwitz, nordweſtlich von letztgenannter Stadt. Es galt jetzt, dieſen Platz gegen einen feindlichen Überfall zu befeſtigen. Die natürlichen Verhältniſſe der Umgebung, das tiefe Striegauer Waſſer und ein Gebiet von Sümpfen und moraſtigen Gründen beförderten das Unternehmen. Schanzen wurden aufgeworfen, Gräben gezogen und Paliſſaden eingerammt. Etliche benachbarte Hügel konnten zu Baſtionen umgewandelt werden, und die Höhe beim Dorfe Würben bildete gleichſam die Citadelle des ganzen verſchanzten Lagers.

So gerüſtet erwartete Friedrich den angriff der Feinde. 460 Geſchütze und 183 Minen ſtanden zu ſeinem blutigen Empfange bereit. Allein es kam zu keinem Angriff und zu keiner Schlacht.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH INTO ENGLISH.

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into English:

Hay que pagar el porte entero. El tratado postal entre España y Francia no lleva ninguna cuenta de la diferencia de peso. Cuando una carta no está suficientemente franqueada, el interesado debe pagar el porte entero para recibirla, como sí no estuviese franqueada. Por lo demas, puede usted rehusarla si quiere.

Como en todas partes, hay un cierto número de palabras para cada telégrama, á un precio fijo: es el minimum y basta una sola palabra mas para pagar doble tasa. Los precios pueden satisfacerse por medio de sellos particulares que se venden en todas las oficinas de telegrafia y en los estancos. Al enviar su telégramo, puede usted, si quiere, pagar de antemano la contestacion que debe usted recibir.

Puede emitir billetes al portador de quinientos, mil, dos mil y cuatro mil reales; descuenta letras de cambio y otros efectos de comercio garantizados por dos firmas. Recibe dinero en depósito, y le hace circular por medio de billetes ó por certificados y letras de cambio. Presta sobre depósito de barras de oro ó de plata, de monedas extrangeras, de obligaciones y acciones de caminos de hierro, etc.

El público español es generalmente muy apasionado, y por consiguiente exagerado. Sus aplausos son, las mas de las veces. entusiastas, y aun frenéticos.

SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT PORT MEDWAY, N.S., NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. (*a*) Add: 316499; 20299; 41227; 7737; 46; 3524102; 653; 8326, and write your answer in words.
   (*b*) Multiply 203452 by 9, and divide the product by 684.

2. Make out the following bill and receipt it:
   G. S. McKinley, Halifax, sold to C. F. Bayard on 15th April, 1918:
   6 doz. gimlets @ 87½c. a dozen.
   15 doz. garden rakes @ $3.00 a dozen.
   6½ doz. steel shovels @ $8.50 a dozen.
   12 gross screws @ $1.10 a gross.
   15 doz. 3-in. bolts @ 75c. a doz.
   250 lb. nails @ 5½c. a lb.
   3½ doz. chisels @ $8.00 a doz.
   3 doz. hammers @ $13.50 a doz.
   14 doz. springs @ $2.50 a doz.

3. Write a receipt for the interest on a loan of $80 for six months with interest at 5½% per annum.

4. A man receiving a salary of $1,200 a year spends 14% of it for board, 10% of it for clothing, and 13½% of it for other expenses. How much can he save in 6 years?

5. A merchant buys from a manufacturer cloth which is catalogued at $3.20 a yard. He gets a discount of 25% and sells the cloth at a gain of 20%. At what price did he sell it?

SPELLING.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—1. The Supervisor should warn the condidates that writing will be judged from this paper.

2. This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

To this letter it is only necessary to add that even were it possible to introduce the metric system solely for the sake of our foreign trade, we should lose the greater part of the convenience of that system unless it were accompanied by the establishment of a decimal system of coinage.

That being the case the path of wisdom is to begin with decimal coinage, and the point we wish to press is that the introduction of decimal coinage can be made at once, leaving the nation afterwards gradually to adopt metric weights and measures as their convenience forces itself upon the attention of manufacturers and commercial men. But if decimal coinage is to be introduced at once, or in any reasonable time, there must be no time wasted over fancy systems. A writer advocates the adoption of the American dollar.

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE.

Time: 30 minutes.

What is your age?....................

Education. Fill in the following blanks with regard to the education you have received.

Year.	School.	Age on leaving	Diploma obtained.
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....

Experience.—Fill in the following blanks giving your experience.

Year.	Employer.	Nature of Duties.	Salary.
From.......to...	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....

Add here any other experience which in your opinion qualifies you for the position, or any remarks you wish to make in explanation of the above tabular statements....

....

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JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT SPECIALIST, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. Indicate briefly the conditions which make special employment work for juveniles desirable, and the results you think it should accomplish.
2. State in general terms what has been done in juvenile employment work in other countries.
3. State briefly your view of the field for juvenile employment work in Canada, and outline a plan of organization.

TRANSLATOR TO THE SENATE. NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH TO FRENCH.

Time: 2 hours.

N.B.—The use of a dictionary is not permitted.

Translate into French the two following extracts:

(*a*) In the slow and dreamy life of our village the waters of existence flow on without ripple or ruffle. We live in a small country—overcrowded we are told, congested in physical and industrial aspects, and offering a fierce battle-ground for contending interests of rival toilers. Merry England may have laid just claim to mirth in the dead and bygone years, but the stress of the fight for very life has killed the uppermost instinctive craving for rational enjoyment, and reduced us to a severely serious and practical nation. The smaller the community, the greater the happiness; for, if you enlarge the area of humanity you increase its troubles, and the stronger the influence of mind and soul-weariness, the weaker the grasp of the hand of pleasure. Civilization, steam, and the railway have worked ill for our villages, for they have wrecked the old pastimes and made the new unattainable. Before the population of this island had doubled and trebled itself the village was contented and happy. It lay within itself. shut off and shut in from the outer world, whose larger dealings percolated into it by the slow process of dreary time. The iron-horse, the electric wire, the daily or weekly gazetteer were unknown, and the village ploughed on throughout the years, loyal to the more or less beneficent rule of the lord of the manor and the parson. Few lived there, and those who did were slumberously self-sufficient.

(*b*) I draw from the portfolio of memory the recollection of a man who, more than any other, taught me in early days how very slightly human happiness depends on material possessions. The tendency of this age is, it may be feared, to take the other view too strongly. If you will listen to the persons who make most noise on behalf of the working classes, and do least for them, you would incline to believe that another penny per hour more, or another hour of labour per day less, must make all the difference between misery and felicity. Is it not rather true that a man's life, or a woman's life, depends for true happiness upon the inner nature with which they are born, or to which they have educated themselves; for in all ranks and under all circumstances, people can train and form their temperaments as easily as they can make a scarlet-runner climb up on strings. Everybody has so much realized wealth to start with; even if there should be no silver spoon ready to his mouth. Think only of the wonderful and beautiful body, with all its inherited developments of exquisite adaptation to common uses and daily delights. Why need the poorest girl or boy envy the millionaire's steam-yacht, or the jewelled opera-glass of the duchess, when they have got their five senses in perfect order, with such machinery as engineers can only marvel at, and possess eyes—be they blue, or grey, or brown, or black—to see with?

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS À L'ANGLAIS.

Temps: 2 heures.

Avis. — Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Traduire en anglais les deux extraits suivants:

(*a*) Monsieur Molineux était un petit rentier grotesque qui n'existe qu'à Paris, comme un certain lichen ne croît qu'en Islande. Au premier aspect, cette plante hu-

maine, ombellifère, vu la casquette bleue tubulée qui la couronnait, à tige entourée d'un pantalon verdâtre, à racines bulbeuses enveloppées de chaussons de lisière, offrait une physionomie blanchâtre et plate qui certes ne trahissait rien de vénéreux. Dans ce produit bizarre vous eussiez reconnu l'actionnaire par excellence croyant à toutes les nouvelles que la presse périodique baptise de son encre, et qui a tout dit en disant: Lisez le journal! Le bourgeois essentiellement ami de l'ordre, et toujours en révolte morale avec le pouvoir auquel néanmoins il obéit toujours, créature faible en masse et féroce en détail, insensible comme un huissier quand il s'agit de son droit, et donnant du mouron frais aux oiseaux ou des arêtes de poisson à son chat, interrompant une quittance de loyer pour seriner un canari, défiant comme un géôlier, mais apportant son argent pour une mauvaise affaire, et tâchant alors de se rattraper par une crasse avarice. La malfaisance de cette fleur hybride ne se révélait en effet que par l'usage; pour être éprouvée, sa nauséabonde amertume voulait la coction d'un commerce quelconque où ses intérêts se trouvaient mêlés à ceux des hommes. Comme tous les Parisiens, Molineux éprouvait un besoin de domination.

(*b*) Il y avait sous l'empire romain trois sorte d'ouvriers: d'abord les ouvriers de l'Etat, dont le plus grand nombre étaient esclaves; puis les ouvriers qui concouraient à l'alimentation publique, et enfin toutes autres corporations, qui pouvaient paraître relativement libres.

Les ouvriers de l'Etat travaillaient aux mines, aux carrières, aux salines; ils fabriquaient les armes, les monnaies, construisaient les édifices publics; ils portaient les dépêches les munitions de guerre et les approvisionnements des légions. On comptait parmi eux des condamnés chargés de lourdes chaînes, des esclaves en grand nombre, des affranchis et des hommes libres qui, pour échapper à la misère, s'astreignaient volontairement à cette servitude. Une fois engagés, l'Etat ne les lâchait plus. On les marquait sur la main avec un fer chaud.

Comme les empereurs nourrissaient gratis la populace romaine, ils frappaient l'Italie d'un impôt en nature que les bouchers et les boulangers étaient chargés de percevoir et dont on distribuait ensuite le produit sous le nom peu mérité de largesses impériales. Les patrons de ces corporations étaient donc des espèces d'officiers publics, odieux comme exacteurs, ignobles comme ouvriers; car la Rome républicaine et la Rome impériale ne surent jamais honorer le travail. Pour avoir le droit d'exercer un métier, il fallait appartenir à la corporation qui en avait le privilège. On entrait dans la corporation par l'apprentissage; une fois affilié on ne pouvait plus sortir.

CHIEF OF THE ORGANIZATION BRANCH, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 5 hours.

1. What is an organization chart, and what are its uses? Prepare an organization chart showing what you consider a good organization for a shop, factory, office, or engineering force with about 1,000 employees and at least five departments or branches, some of which have subdivisions.

2. Explain briefly your idea of the meaning of *five* of the following terms: Standardization, unit cost, efficiency, time and motion study, layout, production control, cost accounting.

3. Assume that you are to make the necessary investigations and prepare plans of organization for a force of about 1,500 employees, where it is felt that the number of employees is too large for the work, that there are too many employees of some kinds and too few of others, and that the grouping of functions is unsatisfactory. Assume further, that you are to make a preliminary survey, to last about two days, in order to determine what programme should be followed. Describe in detail the survey you would make; in particular, tell how you would go about the work, what facts you would attempt to discover, and what results you would expect to accomplish.

4. Suppose that, in the course of an investigation, you found about 100 employees in a force who were unable to render efficient services because of advanced age (60 to 85 years). What recommendations would you make in regard to such employees, and why?

5. It is a generally accepted principle that salary increases should be based upon efficient work. What plan, or plans, of efficiency markings would you advice for a force of 1,000 employees? Describe the advantages and disadvantages of your plan.

JUNIOR INVESTIGATOR, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. NOVEMBER 7, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 3 hours.

1. Explain the meaning of the following terms: (*a*) efficiency, (*b*) standardization, (*c*) f.o.b., (*d*) assets, (*e*) voucher system, (*f*) unit cost, (*g*) cross index, (*h*) over head.

2. What is an organization chart, and for what purposes may such charts be used?

3. How would you proceed if you were directed to investigate a certain branch of a business, and the head of that branch refused to afford you the necessary information?

4. Indicate what factors you would consider in determining the efficiency of the layout and operation of *one* of the following: (*a*) an office with 150 employees; (*b*) the building of a concrete abutment for a bridge; (*c*) a small mail-order house; (*d*) a store-room.

5. Tell exactly how you would proceed in case you were assigned to ascertain the facts with regard to the amount, kind, and cause of tardiness in a force of about 600 employees. Assume that the employees work in two buildings three blocks apart, and that on arriving and leaving they record the time of their arrival and departure.

6. Discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of card indexes, loose-leaf books, and bound books for keeping records.

7. In an investigation you find that some employees flatly contradict each other, and others disagree as to very important points. What factors would you consider in making an estimate of the credibility of each employee, and what weight would you attach to each factor?

8. How would you proceed in determining the facts with regard to alleged abuses of sick-leave among the employees of a business?

INVESTIGATOR. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. NOVEMBER 7, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 5 hours.

1. If you were assigned to make a study of the methods used and the results attained by a large corporation in keeping their staff records, how would you proceed? Outline a complete plan of procedure from the time you receive the assignment until your report is complete.

2. What do you understand by "classification of positions" or "job analysis"? What is the purpose of such work?

3. If an investigation of a force of about 2,000 employees were undertaken, and you knew department and branch heads were opposed to such a proceeding, what obstructions and obstacles would you expect to encounter, and how would you deal with each in order to make the investigation as effective as possible?

4. What factors would you consider in determining the efficiency of an individual? of a group of employees?

5. If you were called upon to work out standards to be used in testing the quality of goods purchased by your firm, explain how you would proceed in the case of any *five* of the following commodities: Liquid soap, coal, ink, filing cabinets, flour, dyes, shoes.

6. An investigation is to be made of a large office force which is reported to be overmanned and inefficient. (*a*) What difficulties are likely to be encountered in the investigation and at what stage? (*b*) In what manner should each difficulty be dealt with? (*c*) Under what circumstances is constructive work likely to be accomplished?

ENGINEERING CLERK, TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

THEORY OF SURVEYING AND DOMINION LANDS SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

Time: 3 hours.

Marks.

15 1. The following are the notes of a closed traverse:—

AB	268°	35′	5·93 chains.
BC	46°	24′	7·59 "
CD	124°	43′	6·49 "
DA	125°	38′	5·02 "

Calculate the latitudes and departures, and find the closing error of the traverse.

10 2. It is required to join two posts, *A* and *B*, by a straight line on the ground. A trial line is run from *A* at a bearing of 270° 00′ 00″, and at chainage 321·23 chains is found to strike 2·46 chains south of *B*.

What is the true bearing of *AB*?

What would be the offset from the trial line to the true line at chainage 243 chains?

10 3. Describe what is meant by: Bench Mark, Line of Collimation, Meridian, Azimuth, Zenith Distance, Sidereal Time.

10 4. On a map the scale of which is $1/92000$, a block of land is represented by a square of 0·48 inches side.

What is the area of this land?

What area would represent this land on a map on a scale of 3 miles to an inch?

15 5. What are the Initial Meridians and base lines of the Dominion Lands system of survey? How far apart are the base lines? How far north of the International Boundary is the thirtieth base?

15 6. Describe what is meant by a "Correction Line" in the survey of Dominion Lands.

Explain the "Jog".

15 7. What are the differences between the First and Third systems of survey?

In the Third system of survey, what are the distances between Dominion Lands survey posts?

(*a*) along a meridian outline?
(*b*) along a base line?

10 8. In throwing a new station in the production of a straight line with a 4″ transit, how would you eliminate the effects of lack of adjustment of the line of collimation?

How would you focus the telescope on a distant object so as to avoid parallax?

MATHEMATICS.

Time: 3 hours.

Marks.

9 1. Without using logarithms, calculate correct to three places of decimals:

$$\sqrt{1{\cdot}3247 \times 30{\cdot}261} + \left(\frac{17{\cdot}8492}{12{\cdot}4766}\right)^2$$

Show working.

9 2. From the tables, find the angle whose log sine = 9·8284093.

Show that this angle in circular measure is very nearly equal to its cosine.

9 3. Assuming the earth to be a sphere of radius 3960 miles, calculate:

(*a*) Length of one degree of latitude.
(*b*) Length of one degree of longitude in latitude 49°.

9 4. If we take the area of the St. Lawrence drainage basin as 500,000 square miles and the annual precipitation 36 inches, of which 20 per cent is lost by evaporation and another 20 per cent by seepage, what is the average daily discharge in cubic feet by the St. Lawrence?

12 5. Solve the equations

(*a*) $x + 2y = 7\ ;\quad 3x - 4y = 5\ .$

(*b*) $\dfrac{2x - 3}{x - 1} - \dfrac{3x - 8}{x - 2} + \dfrac{x + 3}{x - 3} = 0\ .$

12 6. Prove that if a straight line be drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, it cuts the other sides proportionately.

12 7. In a plane triangle

$a = 37{\cdot}234$;
$A = 42^\circ\ 37'\ 23''$;
$B = 75^\circ\ 18'\ 15''$.

Calculate the other angle and sides.

12 8. In a spherical triangle

$a = 37^\circ\ 48'$;
$b = 59^\circ\ 44'$;
$C = 90^\circ$.

Calculate the other angles and side.

16 9. At each end of a horizontal base of length $2a$ it is found that the angular altitude of a certain peak is Θ, and at the centre of the base the altitude is ϕ. Prove that the height of the peak above the horizontal plane containing the base is

$$\frac{a \sin\theta \sin\phi}{\sqrt{\sin(\phi + \theta)\sin(\phi - \theta)}}$$

FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE, NOVEMBER 19, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1½ hours.

Note.—Details of the work must be given in full.

1. Find the sum of 7698, 4, 796, 87, 3694, 78, 897, 5096, 406780 and 23405.
2. From 108403 take 76104.
3. Multiply 5764507 by 924.
4. Divide 987654 by 912.
5. A grocer bought 126 pounds of tea at 68 cents a pound. He kept 18 pounds and sold the rest at 80 cents a pound. How much more money did he receive than he paid out?
6. A man earns $75 a month and spends $50 a month, how long will it take him to pay for 60 acres of land at $40 an acre.
7. A man bought 5 pounds of nails at 4 cents a pound; 5 gallons of oil at 16 cents per gallon; a stove for $15 and an axe for $2. How much change will he get out of a $20 bill?
8. If I give $7,830 for 90 head of cattle and sell them at $105 each. How much is the gain?

SPELLING.

Time: 30 minutes.

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The Examiner should warn the candidates that writing will be judged from this exercise.

It was now the twenty-third year of my residence in the island; and I was so used to the place, and the manner of living that, could I have enjoyed the certainty that no savages could come to the place to disturb me, I could have been content to have remained until, like the old goat in the grotto, I lay down and died of old age. It was now the month of December. On going out, early one morning, I was surprised at seeing a fire-light upon the sea-shore about two miles off. I went back to my castle, pulled my ladder after me, and made all things look as wild and natural as I could. Then I prepared myself within, loading my cannon, or muskets or pistols; all the time praying that I might be delivered from the hands of the barbarians. I stayed there about two hours, when getting impatient, I planted my ladder on the side of the hill where there was a flat place, and then, pulling the ladder up after me I set it up again and mounted to the top of the hill.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FISHERIES.

VALUE. Time: 1½ hours.

10 1. What are the names of ten of the most important sea fishes, — as distinguished from fishes caught in the estuaries and tidal portions of rivers,— that are caught by the Atlantic coast fishermen for commercial purposes?

5 2. What are the names of five of the most important commercial fishes caught in the estuaries and tidal portions of rivers and the Atlantic coast.

15 3. In what different methods are the following named fishes prepared for market:
- (*a*) Cod.
- (*b*) Herring.

5 4. What was the value of the Fisheries of Canada and of each of the Maritime Provinces respectively in 1917?

15 5. What are commonly known as the inshore and deepsea fisheries respectively.

20 6. Describe the different methods of fishing carried on by the inshore and deepsea fishermen respectively, excepting in the lobster fishery.

15 7. Describe how lobster fishing is carried on.

15 8. Explain briefly why lobsters require so much more protection than such fish as herring, to save them from depletion.

FISH CANNING METHODS.

Time: 1½ hours.

VALUE.

25 1. Describe fully the interior of either
a lobster cannery
or of
a sardine cannery
and the utensils used in the one described.

25 2. Describe fully the process of canning either lobster or sardines.

10 3. (*a*) What is "red feed".
(*b*) What is the effect of "red feed" on fish filled with it when caught, unless they are immediately opened and the entrails removed.
(*c*) By what means may fish caught in weirs or traps be relieved of "red feed" before being taken from the weir or trap?

25 4. Describe the process of canning any one of the following:—
- (*a*) Herring,
- (*b*) Mackerel,
- (*c*) Haddock,
- (*d*) Cod,
- (*e*) Clams.

15 5. What is meant by the following terms when applied to canned fish or shellfish:—
- (*a*) "Swells"?
- (*b*) "Dead heads"?
- (c) "Fat cans"?
- (*d*) "Do-overs"?

REPORT-WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Only three reports are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the reports.

1. You are an applicant for the position of Fishery Overseer for one of the Districts of the Maritime Provinces. Make a report to the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, stating your qualifications for the position.

2. You are a Fishery Overseer. Make a monthly report to the Superintendent of Fisheries, Ottawa, on the results of the month's fishing, stating the kinds of fish and the quantities caught, loss of life and property, the state of the weather, and any other matters of interest regarding the fisheries that occurred during the month in your District.

3. Write a report to the Inspector of Fisheries for your District, making such recommendations as you think necessary for the improvement of the Fishing industry in your District.

4. You have made a monthly visit to the fish or lobster canneries of your District. Make a report to your Inspector of Fisheries under the following heads.
    (*a*) The amount of work being done.
    (*b*) The methods of canning used.
    (*c*) Compliance with the legal requirements for such canneries.
    (*d*) Suggestions for improvement of the industry of canning.

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE.

This paper is the same as that set for the examination for Sub-Collector of Customs, Port Medway, N.S., and is to be found on page 154.

FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1919.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—Detail of the work must be given in full.

1. Find the sum of 3465, 6534, 475, 16, 98251, 50535, 27, 2357 and 9.
2. From 87544 take 64358.
3. Multiply 47156 by 261.
4. Divide 430765 by 68.
5. How many boxes of tea containing 24 lb. each, at 90 cents a pound, must be given in exchange for 54 tubs of butter of 54 lb. each, at 30 cents a pound?
6. An express train travelling at an average rate of 35 miles an hour leaves Toronto at 10.15 p.m. for Montreal, a distance of about 315 miles. At what time should it arrive?
7. On a bicycle a man rides 9 miles an hour. How many hours will it take him to go 261 miles? After riding 19 hours, how far from the end of the journey will he be?
8. A man bought 74 bbl. of flour at $6.25 a barrel, 12 bbl. of apples at $3.50 a barrel, 65 lb. of cheese at 14 cents a pound, 54 bags of flour at $2.70 a bag, and 95 lb. of butter at 27 cents a pound? Find the total cost of all his purchases.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FISHERIES.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. What are the principal methods of sea fishing on the Atlantic Coast?

   Describe three of these.
2. What are the principal methods of commercial fishing in tidal rivers on the Atlantic Coast?

   Describe the most important one of these.
3. From the catching of what individual sea fish is the most money derived on the Atlantic Coast?
4. What number of people are engaged in the fishing industry in Canada?
   How many of these are engaged in vessel fishing, and in boat fishing respectively in the Maritime Provinces?
5. Name the more important fishing banks adjacent to the coasts of the Maritime Provinces.
6. In what different methods are haddock prepared for market?

FISH CANNING METHODS.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. Describe the method by which packers assure themselves that the required weight of lobster meat is being packed in the cans of various sizes.

2. Describe the method by which the meat is taken from the shell of a lobster, for canning purposes.

3. What is "tomalley"?

4. Describe the method by which "tomalley" is canned.

5. Describe the process of canning either of the following:—
    (*a*) Kippered herring.
    (*b*) Smoked haddock.

6. Where are the following chiefly marketed?
    (*a*) Canned lobsters.
    (*b*) Canned clams.
    (*c*) Canned herring.

REPORT WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Only three reports are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the reports.

1. Suppose you are a Fishery Overseer, and you have visited a river in your district, on which you find that additional protection, to that which you can afford, will be needed for a few weeks, to prevent illegal fishing therein, on account of some unusual condition. Make a full report of the matter to your Inspector of Fisheries.

2. Make a report on the activities carried on at any port, with which you may be familiar, in connection with the fisheries.

3. Make a report to the Inspector of Fisheries on the fishery conditions in any river, or on any particular portion of the sea coast, and give your recommendations, with your reasons therefor, for their improvement.

4. Suppose you are a Fishery Overseer. Make a report to your Inspector of Fisheries of the work done by you during a week.

SPELLING.

Time: 30 minutes:

Note.—This paper should *not* be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The Examiner should warn the candidates that writing will be judged from this Exercise.

In the spring when the ice begins to melt and swell the streams, the logs must be floated down to the mill, or to the "boom" on the freshets· Now the "drive" begins and the trip down the stream is always full of incident, danger, and excitement. A huge mass of logs and ice is sent hurrying down the river, and the drivers follow it, directing the floating mass and keeping it in hand. Armed with long pike poles, having a straight or curved prong in the end, the drivers try to keep the logs in motion by pushing and prodding. If one log should happen to catch on a projection of rock, where the river narrows, it is likely to cause a "jam", and that is what the men fear most.

See, over there the whole drive of logs comes upon a gorge. Every moment adds to the difficulty and danger; the heavy mass becomes firm and rigid; and, as thousands of logs from "up-stream" continue to float down, there seems no likelihood of breaking the jam right away.

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for the examination for Sub-Collector of Customs, Port Medway, N.S., and is to be found on page 154.

CHAUFFEUR, WATERTON LAKES PARK, ALTA.—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NOVEMBER 18, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. What is the necessity and purpose of each of the following: speedometer, odometer, grade indicator, gasoline guage, electric horns.

2. Explain in detail the method of repairing an inner tube.

3. What are the factors that enter into long tire mileage?

4. Amongst the troubles that you have with an engine the following are given:—
   (*a*) Engine fails to start.
   (*b*) Engine turns regularly for a few minutes and then stops.
   (*c*) Engine stops slowly with misfiring.
   (*d*) The engine knocks.
   (*e*) Engine back-fires in muffler.

   Give the cause and remedy for each trouble.

5. Explain briefly how you would test pistons, rings and cylinders for leaks.

6. Why should the reverse gear of a sliding change gear not be engaged until the car has been brought to full stop?

7. What *three* things must be particularly noticed in taking care of brakes and in putting them in condition. Describe the procedure followed in putting them in condition when one of the three defects you mention is present.

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE.

Time: 30 minutes.

What is your age?

What education have you received?

Give in detail the experience you have had in driving an automobile? In repairing an automobile?

State in detail the experience you have had in handling horses.

Have you any other experience which, in your opinion, fits you for the work of the position for which you are a competitor.

PRINCIPAL AND SENIOR CLERKS, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1919.

LETTER-WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Only three letters are to be attempted. Candidates must not sign these letters with their own name. Date, address, and complimentary close must be given.

1. You are at present employed as cashier in a bank at Moncton and you expect to leave in a short time to accept a position as Principal or Senior Clerk.

   Write the letter of resignation you would send the manager of the bank on this occasion.

2. John Doe, of Ottawa, is just about to make a business trip to Hamilton. Write a letter for Mr. Doe to a merchant in Ottawa requesting a letter of introduction to some leading merchant in Hamilton.

3. Write a letter from one business man to another recommending an ex-employee.

4. Henry Hall, a farmer of the Eastern Provinces, intends settling out west. Write a letter he would send Albert Marks, of Edmonton, inquiring minutely about land in the far west.

OFFICE METHODS.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Describe minutely any one system of indexing and filing known by the name of alphabetical, subject, geographical, or numerical.

   Say when you would recommend each of the above methods as best for the purpose.

2. You are frequently sending money to different parts of your province and also making collections. Describe the usual methods for doing each.

   Write out the necessary business papers to be used in each case.

3. Describe the "follow up" system of filing, and making special reference to a case where you write a party three letters before you get a reply.

   How do you locate his previous correspondence should the party write you before your advance date for the next letter?

4. Describe clearly the operations on any office appliances you would use to turn out 500 copies of a circular letter. Tell how you would keep up your mailing list for such circular letters.

5. Tell what you know about necessary papers in making shipments of goods,
   (*a*) by freight,
   (*b*) by express,
   (*c*) by parcel post.

FOOD INSPECTOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, NOVEMBER, 1919.

LETTER AND REPORT WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Candidates must not sign their letters with their own name.

1. You wish to enter the Civil Service of Canada as a Food Inspector. Write a suitable letter to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

2. Write a letter of recommendation you would enclose with the demand contained in question No. 1 from a former employer where in your opinion, you acquired experience that would fit you to discharge the duties of this position.

3. On your journey gathering samples of products suspected of being falsificated, you have accumulated a number of these. Write a report you would send the chief analyst together with the samples.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 2 hours.

1. What do you understand to be the distinguishing peculiarities between the classes of articles known respectively as *Foods* and *Drugs*. Answer this question at some length so as to make your positions quite clear.

2. Distinguish and define the terms: manufacturer, furnisher, agent, vendor, retailer, as used in commerce.

3. What is meant by the term *representative sample,* as applied to (*a*) grain in bulk, (*b*) butter in a 50-lb. tub, (*c*) water used for domestic purposes?

   Describe, as well as you can, how a representative sample, in each of the above cases, could be secured.

4. An order for 25 cases of canned salmon, containing 3 dozen cans, per case, is received by a packer—who quotes a price of $5.50 per case F.O.B. for cash, or $6.10 per case, at 6 months. Freight and delivery charges cost the purchaser $11.40 on the lot. He desires to sell at retail so as to make a profit of 20 per cent on the transaction.
   (*a*) At what price, per can (to the nearest cent) must he offer the goods?
   (*b*) If money is worth 8 per cent will it be to his advantage or otherwise to pay cash to the packer? (This question must not be answered by yes or no, but must be worked out by Arithmetic.)

EXPERIENCE.

This paper was the same as that set for the examination for Food Inspector, held in October, 1919, and will be found on page 149.

TRADE COMMISSIONER AT GLASGOW, DECEMBER 4, 1919.

PART 1.

(Three hours allowed. Any five questions to be answered.)

1. Describe the present organization of Canada's Commercial Intelligence Service.

2. To manufacturers wishing to cultivate the British market at the present time, what policies would you suggest in regard to (*a*) marketing agencies? (*b*) submitting quotations? (*c*) credit terms? (*d*) packing and shipping?

3. Write notes on the following:—
   Clean bill of lading; export merchant, freight broker, c.i.f. & e., maximum and minimum tariff, most-favoured-nation treaties, conventional tariff, Glasgow, as a commercial centre, commercial letter of credit.

4. Enumerate the chief "direct" and "indirect" methods of exporting. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of making use of an export commission house.

5. Discuss Canada's potentialities as an exporter of manufactured products.

6. The following paragraph is quoted from a letter received by the Federal Trade Commission in reply to its questionnaire on co-operation in American export trade:—

   "In the first place, I am convinced that the fields in which they (Combinations for export trade) could accomplish really constructive work are somewhat limited; and, in the second place, I think there would be serious danger of their reducing the emphasis on individual responsibility in connection with export operations. I feel quite positive that in the long run the development of our exports of manufactures will depend almost entirely upon the intelligence with which individual efforts are put forward."

   Compare this with the following statement by a concern engaged in canning sweet corn:—

   "We consider our business too small to go after what little export trade we could handle in addition to our domestic business. We believe that with a central organization to handle foreign sales, credits, etc., the small producer would be better able to handle export business than at present."

   Indicate which of these opinions more nearly coincides with your own views and why?

7. (*a*) You are a manufacturer in Scotland. Write a letter to the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, describing your product and asking for information in regard to developing a market for your product in Canada. (*b*) You are the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, and, at your request, the Canadian representative of the Export Association of Canada is about to pay a business visit to your territory. Prepare a form letter apprising Glasgow merchants of his coming and introducing him.

PART 2.

(Three hours allowed. The candidate will write on any two questions. A copy of the Canada Year Book will be furnished each candidate.)

1. If you were Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, outline what you think your duties would be and how you would carry out those duties. Discuss in some detail such points as the following: (*a*) nature of services that could be

rendered individual business men; (*b*) special reports to Canadian Government; (*c*) annual reports to Canadian Government; (*d*) "current" and "standing" information on the Scottish market—nature, methods of collection, preparation and dissemination of such information; (*e*) organization of your office.

2. Write a report on any Canadian industry, dealing with such points as the following: (*a*) growth and present position; (*b*) natural advantages and disadvantages; (*c*) business organization (*i.e.* scale on which various enterprises are conducted, extent of combination and integration, etc.); (*d*) marketing agencies and policies for foreign trade; (*e*) ability to compete in the home market, in British market, in other markets.

3. Write a report for the Department of Trade and Commerce on "The United Kingdom as a market for *any* Canadian product or line of products."

4. Assume that you are a Canadian representative of the British Board of Trade, and make a report to that body as to the possibilities of the sale in Canada of *any* British product or line of products.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIAN, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NOVEMBER, 1919.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. What are the usual steps to be taken with a book from the time it comes into the library until it is ready for circulation.

2. (*a*) Name 2 popular systems of classification of books.
   (*b*) Give according to *one* of these (specifying which one) the main classes of books.
   (*c*) What would be the classification (according to the system you know) of Bryce's "American Commonwealth", and how would you designate this on the book?

3. Name *three* ways of charging books to borrowers and comment on the suitability of each to a departmental library.

4. If your chief is preparing an article on sulphide paper and wishes a list of the more important magazine articles that have appeared on the subject during the last five years, what library aids would you employ in preparing such a list?

5. What do you consider the best way to preserve pamphlets so that they may be readily available when wanted?

6. Name four good encyclopædias and comment on the special field filled by each.

PRINCIPLE FILE CLERK, SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD, DECEMBER, 1919.

FILING SYSTEMS, OFFICE ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. Describe minutely any one system of indexing and filing known by the name of alphabetical, subject, geographical or numerical.

2. Describe the "follow up" system of filing, making special reference to a case where you write a party three letters before you get a reply.

   How do you locate his previous correspondence should the party write you before your advance date for the next letter?

3. Describe clearly the operations of any office appliances you would use to turn out 500 copies of a circular letter. Tell how you would keep up your mailing list for such circular letters.

4. Discuss (*a*) tho layout of an office.
   (*b*) office furniture and equipment.

5. Discuss methods of guarding against waste of stores by office staff.

POULTRY INSPECTORS IN THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE, OCTOBER 8, 1919.

GENERAL CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.

Time: 3 hours.

1. A breeder has fifty White Leghorn pullets (April hatched) that during the month of November are found to have a non-odorous discharge from the nose, and a slight to serious swelling around the eyes. There is at least twenty-five per cent of the flock in this state. The birds were healthy when put in the pen.

    (*a*) What is the disease?
    (*b*) What are the probable causes of the trouble?
    (*c*) What treatment would you recommend?

2. From the following list of feeds and the price given, give detailed instruction for the making of a scratch feed laying ration, a mash laying ration, and the amounts of each to be given to one hundred April-hatched pullets daily. Also, give the kind and amount of green feed to be fed during November.

Goose wheat..	$ 2 10	per bushel.
Whole corn, No. 2..	2 00	" "
Buckwheat...	1 30	" "
Barley..	1 25	" "
Oats...	1 05	" "
Bran...	45 00	" ton.
Shorts..	50 00	" "

Any of the above whole grains may be ground for an additional price of ten cents per 100 lbs.

Buttermilk..	$ 0 50	per hundred.
Beef scrap..	120 00	" ton.
High grade tankage (60 per cent protein)	110 00	" "

3. (*a*) Name the essential points of a poultry house.
    (*b*) Describe *three* good methods of ventilation.
    (*c*) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of straw lofts in a poultry house.
    (*d*) What kind of a floor would you recommend, and why?

4. A poultryman finds his poultry house to be infested with mites. Give the treatment to clear the house of these pests.

5. What proportion of the total grain ration consumed should be of beef scrap or high grade tankage?

6. When, and why, would you use artificial lighting on laying stock?

BREEDING POULTRY.

Time: 3 hours.

1. Explain the following:—

    Progeny test,
    Sex-linked inheritance,
    Recessive character,
    Records of performance.

2. Explain the following terms: In-breeding; line-breeding; out-crossing.

3. In many of the Rose Combed varieties there is a percentage of Single Combed chickens. Explain how these are nearly always present; also, how you would suggest getting a Rose Combed breed entirely free of Single Combed progeny.

4. What would you recommend, and why, in breeding stock as to age of the males and the females, amount and kind of range, and the amount and kinds of animal and green feeds, taking into consideration that chicks are to be hatched in March and April?

5. A breeder has heavy breed and light breed pullets hatched on the following dates: March 20th, April 10th, May 2nd, May 24th, and June 10th.

    (*a*) Which lot would you prefer to enter in a laying competition beginning November 1st?
    (*b*) Which lot will likely lay the greatest number of eggs by the time they are eighteen months of age?

6. A breeder has the following birds, which have been trap-nested. He also has from three to five daughters from each old hen and their daughters, and a number of sons. He wishes to breed next season two pens.

    (*a*) Select the birds, giving your reasons.
    (*b*) Would you suggest he buy a female or a male for the following year's breeding, and why?

Hen No. 616 lays eggs weighing 24 oz. to the dozen.

Lays during her first year 99 eggs.
" " second " 187 "
" " third " 237 "

She bred one daughter as a yearling, No. 517, which laid 134 eggs.

As a three-year-old, she had three daughters:

722	250 eggs.
728	205 "
816	113 "

Hen No. G507 lays during her first year 239 eggs, eggs weighing 24 oz. to the dozen; lays during her second year 210 eggs.

G507 has four daughters, which lay as follows:—

525	171 eggs.
549	225 "
735	183 "
782	187 "

Hen No 658 lays during first year 176 eggs, eggs weighing 26 oz. to the dozen;
lays during second year 160 eggs.

658 has 6 daughters, which lay as follows:—

510	190 eggs.
545	209 "
738	160 "
795	200 "
813	205 "
765	160 "

Hen No. G553 lays 198 eggs during her first year, eggs weighing 24 oz. to the dozen.

553 has four daughters, which lay as follows:—

521	236 eggs.
531	166 "
770	119 "
793	164 "

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BROCKVILLE, ONT., OCTOBER 10, 1919.

OFFICE METHODS.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. Outline clearly a numerical indexing system; also, a cross-indexing numerical system.

2. Write a promissory note, a cheque, and an invoice.
What is the chief use of each?

Show *four* forms of endorsement used on notes and drafts.
State the chief purposes of each form, and give the consequent liability.

3. Describe, and give the chief advantages and uses of, *either* a Shannon file and transferring, *or* a vertical-filing drawer and transferring.

4. Give the important points to be observed in writing telegrams.

Write a business telegram to be sent to Toronto; also, a letter confirming your telegram.

5. Describe *three* commonly used methods of making copies of outgoing letters. State *two* disadvantages of each. Which do you think is the best method, and why?

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time: 1½ hours.

1. State the fundamental principles of the Single Entry and the Double Entry systems of book-keeping.

State *three* points of advantages of the latter over the former.

2. State definitely the character of the records in the Purchase Journal, the Sales Journal, the Discount Journal, the Bill Book, the Office Time and Pay Sheet.

3. Distinguish between Gross Profits and Net Profits, stating in what account each of these results is found.

Show by skeleton outlines the principal items each of the accounts you name would most likely contain.

4. Analyze the following Ledger Accounts, stating in full what each side shows, and how the accounts close: Stock, Bank, Bills Receivable, Bills Payable, Personal Accounts.

5. On March 25th I drew on K. Manning at sixty days for $450.00. On April 9th I discounted the draft at 6% and remitted the proceeds, together with a cheque for $125.00, to D. Chapman to apply on a debt on which I am entitled to a discount of 3%.

Calculate amounts, and give my Journal entries.

HEAD ENGLISH EXAMINER, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, NOVEMBER 30, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—Part I.

Time: 3 hours.

1. Discuss the possibilities and limitations of educational tests in selecting applicants for entrance to the Civil Service of Canada.

2. What weight would you give to the previous experience of applicants for entrance to the Civil Service in selecting (*a*) Junior Clerk, starting salary $600 a year; (*b*) Inspector of Weights and Measures, starting salary $1,200 a year; (*c*) Senior Clerk, starting salary $1,320 a year; (*d*) administrative positions, starting salary $3,000–$5,000 a year?

3. In view of the reluctance of applicants for administrative positions to submit themselves to written tests, what method, or methods, of testing the fitness of applicants for such positions would you employ? Why?

4. Assume that "promotion shall be made for merit by the Commission upon such examination as the Commission may by regulation provide."

What factors should be considered in making promotions within the Civil Service, and what relative importance should be given to each? Give reasons for your answer.

5. Dwell briefly on the advantages and disadvantages of the methods commonly used by large commercial concerns for securing employees.

6. (*a*) Outline a plan for securing unpaid publicity for Civil Service examinations.
(*b*) Tell what steps you would take, as Head English Examiner, to call the attention of the right class of prospective applicants to examinations for *any five* of the following positions:—

(*a*) Indian Agent.
(*b*) Clerk-Stenographer.
(*c*) Truckman.
(*d*) Linotype Operator.
(*e*) Library Assistant.
(*f*) Junior Engineer.
(*g*) Forest Supervisor.
(*h*) Railway Mail Clerk.
(*i*) Weather Observer.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.—Part II.

Time: 4 hours.

1. Give in order the various steps involved in holding a Civil Service examination from the time the need for an examination arises until a list of persons eligible for appointment has been established.

2. Assume that the Examination Branch receives 2,000 applications a month for an average of 200 different classes (kinds of position); that applications require to be held for varying periods until examinations occur; that all applications must be retained for at least a year after the examinations occur; that aplications and the examination papers of candidates appointed to the service must be turned over to the Administration Branch, and that after one year from the date of holding the examination both applications and examination papers of candidates not appointed may be destroyed.

Describe a filing system that will meet these requirements.

3. Outline a plan of holding a Civil Service examination, to include a written test on the duties of the position, an oral interview, and a rating of the applicants' education and experience which will conceal the candidates' identity until all the ratings are complete.

4. Discuss the desirability of each of the following office appliances by the Examination Branch of the Civil Service Commission of Canada in carrying on its work:

   (*a*) Addressograph, (*b*) Mimeograph, (*c*) Multigraph, (*d*) Adding Machine, (*e*) Numbering Machine.

5. Following are descriptions of the work, the qualifications to be required of applicants, and the starting salary for Clerk, Letter Carrier, Elevator Operator, and Junior Engineer, as these classes of positions are designated in the Civil Service of Canada. Prepare what you consider a satisfactory examination programme to test the relative fitness of applicants for *two* of these classes.

CLERK.

Definition of Class: To perform under supervision, clerical work requiring skill, previous experience, and familiarity with clerical methods; in some cases to supervise a small number of employees in the same or a lower rank; and to perform other related work as assigned.

Qualifications: Primary school education; at least one year of office experience; some knowledge of modern office practice.

Starting Salary: $960 a year.

LETTER CARRIER.

Definition of Class: To perform, under supervision, all work connected with the delivery of mail in the business or residence section of a city; to sort letters, newspapers, small parcels, and other mail matter preparatory to leaving the post office; to deliver mail matter to the addresses; to secure receipts for registered mail delivered; to report changes of address; in some cases to supervise a small group of Letter Carriers; to readdress mail matter as necessary; and to perform other related work as assigned.

Qualifications: At least primary school education; courtesy and tact in dealing with the public; trustworthiness; good physical condition; good eyesight.

Starting Salary: $780 a year.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR.

Definition of Class: Under direction, to operate a passenger or freight elevator; to assist in keeping an elevator in good running condition; and to perform other related work as assigned.

Qualifications: Primary school education; preferably some experience in operating an elevator; thorough understanding of the operation of hydraulic or electrically driven passenger or freight elevators; ability to make minor repairs; good physical condition.

Starting Salary: $780 a year.

JUNIOR ENGINEER.

Definition of Class: Under direction, to make surveys, supervise engineering construction and repairs, and make computations in engineering work; and to perform other related work as required.

Qualifications: Education equivalent to high school graduation; either graduation from a school of applied science of recognized standing with two years of engineering experience, or four years of engineering experience in design, estimate, construction, and maintenance work.

Starting Salary: $1,680 a year

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. Make out a bank deposit slip in the usual form, showing bills, silver, and cheques in your deposit.

2. Make out a receipt for cash received for pilotage fees.

3. Illustrate by Cash-book and Ledger entries, using your own figures, how you would keep a record of fees collected from ship masters for pilotage, a percentage, say 60 per cent, of which is paid directly to the pilot and the balance deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, keeping a separate account for each pilot.

4. Illustrate by a form of Journal entry and Ledger accounts, using your own figures, how you would keep a record of fees charged to ship owners for pilotage and a percentage, say 60 per cent, credited to the account of each individual pilot, in order to show the total earned by each during the year, and the balance credited to the Department of Marine to be drawn upon as required.

5. From the following transactions make up the Cash-book of John Scott, and bring down the balances of Cash, Bank and Petty Cash.

   December 1st, 1919: Cash on hand, $200.; Cash in Bank, $185.; Petty Cash on hand, $15.; Received from James, $100.; from Peter, $50.; from Arthur, $65., cash; and from Robert, cheque for $50. and note for $200.50, on which the bank charges are 50 cents. All of these amounts are deposited separately in the bank to the credit of John Scott.

   Cheques were issued to James for $150.; Edward, $40. in full; Salaries, $250.; Insurance, $75., and Petty Cash Advance, $25.

   Cash payments were made for wages, $120.; and Rent, $50.

   Expenses amounting to $35. were paid out of Petty Cash.

6. If two of the above cheques had not been cashed by the bank, how would you show the bank balance in the Cash-book and the Bank Pass-book in reconciliation?

TYPEWRITING.

NOTE.—The Supervisor will mark the time taken by each candidate to complete this paper.

During this reconstruction period, when old superstitions and social fallacies are being swept aside with such astonishing swiftness, something should be done to raise this important profession to the high financial standard its usefulness deserves, so that our returned soldiers, many of whom have already nearly qualified, may be tempted to enter the profession. I would respectfully draw the attention of the Government to the importance of giving these men any assistance to induce them to enter the teaching profession. None are so capable to give our public schools and high schools that patriotic atmosphere which is so essential to the production of sound Canadian citizenship.

There will be many monuments erected by a grateful people to the memory of our heroic soldiers. These monuments will be placed in the most prominent positions in every city and town across this broad country. They will represent the local ideas and will be representative of the community characteristics of the people. They will take many forms in accordance with the diversity of opinion in the various sections interested. An effort should be made to make them as beautiful in form and as lasting in material as skill can erect.

Canada is a young country, but already rich in inspiring traditions which should be kept well before the notice of our growing population. These monuments will have a great educational value. Their importance in this respect should not be overlooked. The creation of a patriotic national sentiment is inseparable from them. They point to our part played in the great struggle for human liberty which has just been brought to a successful conclusion. They will inspire future generations to emulate the heroic self-sacrifice and loyalty to the Empire of our young men who so promptly came forward to offer their services in defence of human liberty.

A day should be set apart as a national holiday for the decoration of these monuments. A suitable day for this purpose would be the day on which peace is signed by the great powers. It will come at a time of the year when flowers are available and the weather suitable for outside celebration, a day on which it is fondly hoped the dove of peace on expectant wings will slowly settle down on a blood-stained world. Veterans of the Great War would have reunions, and the public would meet to hear patriotic addresses having for their purpose the intensifying of national sentiment, in which this country is deficient.

The graves of our heroic dead 3,000 miles away cannot be decked with the flowers which loving hands would fain place on them. These monuments could be decorated "in memoriam" of them with flowers, and this would give the occasion that touch of solemnity necessary to deep, abiding sentiment. Canada is commencing a new era of untold possibilities. We can only glimpse our wonderful potentialities by taking a mental vision of the years ahead. A hundred million of people will inhabit this country in less than a century, and they will be a people which only a northern clime can produce, a people who will sway the civilized world with their wealth and commercial power.

1916—Atlantic Division.	49,998
1917—Interior Division.	8,124
1918—Pacific Division.	11,232
Total number of fishermen.	69,354

ENGINEERING CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AT CALGARY, DECEMBER 29, 1919.

THEORY OF LEVELLING AND OF THE DOMINION LAND SURVEY SYSTEM.

Time: 3 hours.

Note.—Candidate must pass in each of the two parts of this paper.

Theory of Levelling.

Marks.

25 1. What is meant by the following: Foresight: Turning Point, Temporary Bench Mark, Assumed Elevation, Closing Error of a Circuit?

25 2. What is the closing error of the following circuit:—

North side levelled easterly rises 67·67 feet.
West side levelled southerly falls 68·08 feet.
South side levelled westerly rises 67·74 feet.
East side levelled northerly rises 68·12 feet.

40 3. The following rod readings were taken in the order named, when levelling east along the north boundary of section 24, township 88, range 8, west of the fourth meridian:—

B.S. 5·87 on B.M. 26, elevation 1450·97; I.S. (ground at I.P. at northeast corner of section 23) 5·67; F.S. 4·61; B.S. 3·31; I.S. (ground at 20 chain tally) 6·50; F.S. 7·64; B.S. 6·16; I.S. (water in small lake close to line at 33·00 chains) 12·58; F.S. 2·71; B.S. 7·21; F.S. on B.M. 25, 3·82.

Show how these readings should be entered in the level book, ruling columns as required. All details should be filled in, and the H.I. and the elevations should be reduced.

30 4. How should a line of levels be carried across a lake too wide to be sighted across? Assume rod readings and make a record.

30 5. Explain what effect each of the following will have on the final elevation at the end of the line:—

(1) The turning point sinks between reading the foresight, and the backsight at the next station.
(2) The instrument sinks between the backsight and foresight at a station.

Dominion Land Survey System.

25 1. What is meant by township, range, base line and correction line? Make a sketch showing their positions relative to one another.

30 2. How are the following posts marked: northeast corner of section 21, township 14, range 10, west of the fourth meridian; northeast corner of township 2, range 10, east of the Principal meridian; southeast corner of section 4, township 19, range 6, west of the third meridian.

40 3. Make a diagram of a regular township, showing road allowances, and the location and numbering of the sections.

25 4. The northeast corner of section 5, township 5, range 8, west of the fourth meridian falls in a lake. A witness monument to mark this corner has been placed 20 chains north. How should the post be marked?

30 5. If you commenced levelling at the northeast corner of section 24, township 48, range 8, west of the fourth meridian, and followed the surveyed line for two miles north, one mile east, two miles south and one mile west, how would you describe each separate mile in the notes?

PLOTTING FROM FIELD NOTES.

Time: 3 hours.

Marks.

50 1. Explain what is meant by contouring, and the purpose it serves. What is meant by contour interval?

50 2. The datum of a map is 3·68 feet below that of mean sea level. The elevation of a point is shown on the map as 1052·86 feet. Explain this by diagram. What is the actual elevation of the point referred to mean sea level?

125 3. Make a diagram of a section on suitable scale, and from the following information contour the section, showing contours at two-foot intervals, commencing at contour 752.00.

The four boundaries of a section have been levelled, and the following ground elevations obtained:—

South boundary going west—

0·00 chains..	764·9 feet.
	(S.E. corner.)
20·00 chains..	764·0 feet.
40·00 chains..	763·4 feet.
60·00 chains..	762·3 feet.
80·00 chains..	761·7 feet.
	(S.W. corner.)

West boundary going north—

0·00 chains..	761·7 feet.
	(S.W. corner.)
5·00 chains..	761·2 feet,
	Doe Creek flowing N.E.
20·00 chains..	761·8 feet.
40·00 chains..	762·9 feet.
60·00 chains..	761·8 feet.
80·00 chains..	760·5 feet.
	(N.W. corner.)

North boundary going east—

0·00 chains..	760·5 feet.
	(N.W. corner.)

20·00 chains	759·6 feet.
40·00 chains	759·1 feet.
60·00 chains	755·8 feet.
80·00 chains	753·0 feet.
	(N.E. corner.)
East boundary going south—	
0·00 chains	753·0 feet.
	(N.E. corner.)
19·50 chains	751·4 feet, Doe Creek flowing N.E.
30·00 chains	760·5 feet, Top of Creek Valley.
40·00 chains	760·9 feet.
60·00 chains	763·1 feet.
80·00 chains	764·9 feet.
	(S.E. corner.)

75 4. Plot a profile on a suitable scale of the east boundary of the section in Question 3, using the information given for that line.

TRADE COMMISSIONER AT COPENHAGEN, DECEMBER 29, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—Part I.

Time: 3 hours.

Note.—Candidates will answer *any four* questions.

1. Write notes on any *three* of the following: (*a*) Copenhagen as a commercial centre; (*b*) the publications relating to the trade of Canada; (*c*) Canada's Commercial Intelligence Service; (*d*) the advisability of forming combinations for export trade.

2. (*a*) You are manager of a firm which has recently been established at Copenhagen to import and sell Canadian merchandise and to represent Canadian manufacturers in the Scandinavian market. Write a letter to the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Copenhagen, informing him of the organization and objects of your firm and expressing a desire to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of a number of products which you think would find a ready sale in your market.

(*b*) You are a Canadian manufacturer of one of the above products and have been put into touch with the Copenhagen firm through the Canadian Commercial Intelligence Service. Write a letter to the firm describing your product and quoting your prices and credit terms.

3. Explain the following terms: Commercial letter of credit, forwarding agent, export merchant, free port, freight broker, liner, tramp, bill of exchange, through bill of lading, consular invoice, cartel, export commission house, maximum and minimum tariff.

4. (*a*) What are Canada's chief manufacturing industries, and where are they located?

(*b*) What are the chief articles of export and import in Canada's trade? In what articles is Canada likely to develop an export trade to the Scandinavian countries?

5. " German manufacturers did not build up their vast foreign trade by staying at home and quoting prices " F.O.B. Hamburg " and just as certain is it that the Canadian manufacturers cannot increase their foreign trade by staying at home and quoting " F.O.B. Atlantic port " or " F.O.B. Pacific port ", while a quotation " F.O.B. Factory " will be waste of postage."

Explain this quotation. What is meant by " F.O.B. Atlantic port "? In what other ways may prices be quoted? In your opinion, how should Canadian exporters quote prices if they wish to capture foreign markets? Why?

6. Enumerate the chief marketing methods or agencies which a Canadian manufacturer might use in developing export trade. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of making use of an export commission house.

7. " The establishment of branches of Canadian banks abroad is regarded as a most necessary step in the promotion of foreign trade."

Discuss the various ways in which banks can, and do, assist in the development of foreign trade.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—Part II.

Time: 4 hours.

Note.—Candidates will answer only *one* question. They will be allowed the use of the Canada Year Book and the Annual Report of the Trade of Canada, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 7, for any recent year.

1. Prepare a report on Canada's trade with Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, discussing: (*a*) chief articles of export and import; (*b*) extent and character of development in last twenty years; (*c*) possibilities of extension; (*d*) Canada's chief competitors in the Scandinavian market.

2. Prepare a report on *any* Canadian industry, discussing such points as the following: (*a*) growth and present position; (*b*) natural advantages and disadvantages; (*c*) size of establishments and development of combination; (*d*) foreign competition in the home market; (*e*) export trade—extent, agencies, policies.

3. Prepare a report, comprising the exports of agricultural products made by Canada on the one hand, and Denmark on the other. Note the products and markets in which they seem to be competitors. Show the results of this competition in the last twenty years, and suggest reasons therefor.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH.

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into English:

Monsieur le commissaire,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter ci-joint le rapport du service de l'extension des marchés pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1913.

Organisation et Attributions du Service.

Ce service a été créé en l'année 1900. Il devait s'occuper principalement de rechercher les points faibles qui existaient dans les moyens de transport des produits périssables entre le Canada et la Grande-Bretagne et de les faire disparaître. Pour arriver à ce but il fallait établir un système indépendent d'inspection qui permettrait d'établir les causes retardant l'établissement d'un commerce d'exportation de produits alimentaires de choix, comme le fromage, le beurre, les fruits, etc. On se proposait également de faire surveiller plus ou moins activement le chargement et le déchargement des produits périssables afin de réduire au minimum les pertes résultant des manutentions peu soigneuses ou grossières. Pendant les trois premières années deux inspecteurs furent employés à Montréal pendant la saison de navigation et un à chacun des ports de Liverpool, Londres, Glasgow et Bristol. On décida en 1903 que l'importance des résultats obtenus justifierait d'élargir la portée des opérations et de les installer sur une base permanente.

TRANSLATION FROM DANISH INTO ENGLISH.

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into English:

En af de betydeligste Industrier i Canada er Fabrikationen af Agerdyrknings Redskaber. Canadiske Fabrikanter af Redskaber have været heldige ikke alene i Canada;

men i mange undenlands Markeder. I 1910 var der 77 Etablissementer for Agerdyrknings Redskaber. Den anbragte Kapital var $45,232,098.—og Aerets Produktion vurderedes til $20,722,722.—

Værdien af Exporten af Canadiske Agerdyrknings Redskaber var $6,152,539.—i Finansaaret 1913 og $7,219,520.—i Finansaaret 1914 uden deri at indbefatte Tærske Maskiner; men i Finansaaret 1915 var Værdien af Canadiske Agerdyrknings Redskaber exportaret kun $2,802,096.—paa Grund af Krigens Udbrud i et antal Lande, som sædvanlignis importerede Agerdyrknings Redskaber fra Canada.

Inellem de exporterede Agerdyrknings Redskaber var Jorddyrkere, Saamaskiner, Harver, Höstere, Bindere, Meje Maskiner, Plauge, Skærere, etc. Exporten af Canadiske Tærske Maskiner vurderedes til $712,270.—i 1914 og til $866,993.—i 1915.

Ifölge Census Opgivelser var der i 1910: 30 Etablissmenter for Fabrikationen af Okser og Redskaber. Elleve lavede Save. Otte lavede Stempler og Stäbeformer. Fire producerede Vagne og Saddelmager Varer og Otte lavede Vægte.

TRANSLATION FROM SWEDISH INTO ENGLISH.

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into English:

De länder, med vilka Sverige har sitt livligaste varubyte, äro Tyska riket, Storbritannien, Danmark, Norge, Ryssland och Finland samt vidare Frankrike, Nederländerna, Belgien och Amerikas förenta stater. Uppmärksammas bör den viktiga omläggning, som ar 1905 ägt rum i var statistik, i det att före nämnda ar uppgifterna avsett varornas, sista lastnings-, resp. första lossningsort i utlandet, undet det att fr. o. m. ar 1905 uppgifterna vid import avse det land, varifran godset blivit inköpt eller för försäljning eller i annat syfte direkt eller över annat land till Sverige avsänt, och vid export det land, till vilket godset blivet salt eller till försäljning eller i annat syfte slutligen destinerat. Av denna ändring i statistiken, snarare än av nagra faktiska ändringar i handelsförhallandena, torde saledes förklaras t. ex. den nedgang i var införsel fran Danmark, vilken uppgives för ar 1905. En överblick av var handel med andra länder sedan ar 1871 lämnas i Tab. 109.

Till *Tyska riket* utgöres var utförwel av oarbetade trävaror, snickeriarbeten, papper och pappersmassa, sten järnmalm, stangjärn, annat järn och stal, sill lingon, separatorer, kött, mjölk och grädde hudar, o.s.v.

TRANSLATION FROM NORWEGIAN INTO ENGLISH.

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into English:

Norges lange kyst, har til alle tider henvist dets befolkning til livlig samfaerdsel med andre lande, og med de forbedrede kommunikationer har ogsaa landets eksports skudt en rask vaekst saavel til de europaeiske lande som til de oversjoiske markeder. Erfaring har bevist de norske varers konkurrenceevne under ellers like vilkaar. Med landets naturlige hjaelpekilder maa det ogsaa antages, at denne udvikling vil fortsette, Landets skoge danner grundlaget for dets udviklede traevare-, traemasse- og papirindustri. Utnyttelsen av havets rigdomme av fisk spiller ogsaa en overordentlig vigtig rolle i landets okonomi. Jordbruket har gjennemgaaet en jaevn utvikling, som ogsaa har fundet sit uttryk i eksportcifrene. Og de umaadelige kraftkilder, som landet besidder i sine vandfald, har skapt en storindustri, som fuldt ut haevder sin plads i konkurrencen paa verdensmarkedet.

Her kan alene naeves enkelte av eksportartiklerne, idet man iovrig maa henvise til registret.

21 procet av landets vidtstrakte areal er bedaekket med skoge, og det er derfor naturlig nok, at Norge spiller en vigtig rolle ved verdensmarkedets forsyning med traelast. Der eksporteres aarligaars omkring 1 million kubikmeter traelast.

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN INTO ENGLISH.

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into English:

Ottawa, Ont., den 18 November, 1909.

Berliner Waren-gesellschaft,
80 Leipziger-strasse,
Berlin.

Meine Herren:—

Bereits vor einem Monate sandten wir Ihnen einen Auftrag auf einige Artikel, die wir dringend brauchten. Die Nichtlieferung dieser Waren bringt uns in die grösste Verlegenheit und wir müssen Sie also bitten, uns dieselbigen ohne weitere Verzögerung zuzusenden. Sollten wir die Waren nichtsdestoweniger innerhalb acht Tage nicht erhalten, sehen wir uns gezwungen. Sie für alle daraus erstehenden Folgen verantwortlich zu halten.

Hiermit annullieren wir sogleich die Ihrem Herrn S. vor ungefähr sechs Wochen erteilte Bestellung, da die, für den Absatz dieser Waren günstige Zeit jetzt ungefähr abgelaufen ist.

Wir bedauern sehr, uns über Ihre letzte Sendung vom 16 ten d.M., beklagen zu müssen; da aber die Blechkasten so schlecht verlötet waren, ist Seewasser eingedrungen und die Waren sind jetzt zu nichts mehr brauchbar.

Wir besitzen Ihr wertes Schreiben vom 6 ten d.m., Rechnungsabschluss vom 31 sten. Dez. V. J. enthaltend. Denselben haben wir geprüft und folglich übersenden wir Ihnen einliegend fünf tausend Dollar.

Wir erwarten mit Ungeduld Ihre ferneren Nachtrichten und begrüssen Sie hochachtungsvoll,

Smith & Company.

OFFICE SECRETARY TO THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONER GENERAL AT PARIS, FRANCE, DECEMBER 29, 1919.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Issues of New Capital.

Time: 30 minutes.

We have already alluded to the fact that commercial issues of new capital having been largely in abeyance since the commencement of the war, it is reasonable to expect a very large number of appeals for new capital, and that if the State is also under the necessity of borrowing, it will create a further element of competition which is likely to force up money rates to a high level. But it is also most essential for the future prosperity of this country, that the available supply of capital should flow, in the first place, to essential industries, and not to the support of enterprises of a speculative or unessential character. The increased cost of living and high taxation will induce many people to seek a high return on their capital with less consideration for safety, and will, consequently, encourage the issue of enterprises of the latter character.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 3 hours.

A French business man calls at the office of the Commissioner General of Canada in Paris to ask for information about Canada. He says:

"I should like to know the best time of the year to visit Canada. Tell me the climatic conditions at different seasons of the year. I should like to go direct from a French port to a Canadian port and return by way of England, spending about one month in Canada. Tell me the best way to see the country. What cities should I visit? About how far apart are the cities? What are the railway connections? How can I best economize time? I should like to see Niagara Falls. Can I arrange a trip there *en route* to other sections of the country in such a way as not to lose time? I go for pleasure, but I wish to do some business also. What are the most important industrial centres from which goods could be conveniently shipped to France? Suggest some lines of manufactured goods that might advantageously be supplied by Canada to France. I know the Canadian winter is cold. Are the ports frozen up in winter? How are goods shipped in the winter months? A friend of mine wishes to buy Canadian apples. He asks me to visit the apple-growing districts and ascertain the different kinds of apples grown. Where are these apple-growing districts? How can I reach them? I know Canadian lobsters are fine. Are the lobster fisheries on the Atlantic coast or on the Pacific? Where are the salmon fisheries? I wish to invest capital in Canada. What do you suggest in this connection? Any other suggestions you can make that will help to make my visit to Canada pleasant and profitable will be appreciated."

Prepare a memorandum answering his questions.

TYPEWRITING.

Time: 10 minutes.

The war is naturally having the effect of curtailing the value of our work in regard to all phases of civic improvement, including town planning. There is practically no limit to the amount of work that requires to be done, nor to the energy that is needed to be applied to that work; but the work done is less productive, for reasons which are obvious. Of course, we have to recognize the altered circumstances and conditions which the war has brought about, for if we failed to do so, we could not expect to grasp or hold public interest in our proposals.

We have to revise our programme, not only to meet new circumstances, but to justify our position as an expert body capable of adapting itself to changes that have taken place. It is not so much that new problems have been created, as that new lights and new shadows have been cast on the old problems, thereby altering their relative importance. We have to realize the necessity of placing the emphasis where it is most needed, firstly, for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the war, and, secondly, for the purpose of securing the best possible adjustment of our social and economic conditions after the war.

For instance, this is not an opportune time to advocate extravagant, or even what might be regarded as reasonably inexpensive schemes of replanning or reconstruction of cities and towns for mere æsthetic reasons, but it is a time in which circumstances compel us to recognize the increasing importance of raising the standard of public health, promoting the welfare of the young, and conserving our resources by eliminating waste, and exercising economy in both national and municipal affairs. To assist, by study and investigation to frame laws and regulations which will help us to attain these ends and to secure social evils, which persist in spite of our seeming prosperity, is our problem, made the greater and more difficult of solution because we have to try to solve it without large expenditure of public funds.

Probably the need for economy is more urgent and important, even in Canada, than we care to admit, but to cut down public expenditure in productive and useful enterprises is the last, and not the first, direction in which it should be practised.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH.

Temps: 30 minutes.

Traduire en anglais:

ORGANISATION ET ATTRIBUTIONS DU SERVICE.

Ce service a été créé en l'année 1900. Il devait s'occuper principalement de rechercher les points faibles qui existaient dans les moyens de transport des produits périssables entre le Canada et la Grande-Bretagne et de les faire disparaître. Pour arriver à ce but il fallait établir un système indépendent d'inspection qui permettrait d'établir les causes retardant l'établissement d'un commerce d'exportation de produits alimentaires de choix, comme le fromage, le beurre, les fruits, etc. On se proposait également de faire surveiller plus ou moins activement le chargement et le déchargement des produits périssables afin de réduire au minimum les pertes résultant des manutentions peu soigneuses ou grossières. Pendant les trois premières années deux inspecteurs furent employés à Montréal pendant la saison de navigation et un à chacun des ports de Liverpool, Londres, Glasgow et Bristol.

STENOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—Both the following letters (address and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed *one hour* for transcribing their notes.

Eighty Words per Minute.

LONDON, June 3rd, 1919.

JOHN SMITH, Esq.,
Rio de Janeiro.

DEAR SIR,—

We are much obliged for | your esteemed communication of the 3rd ultimo, and accept your proposal in regard to the shipment of the consignments to you.| We think you will find our product sell readily in your market, especially as we are already exporting large shipments | to other South American States. Moreover, our prices are closely calculated in order to compete with the product of our | Continental competitors. You will convince yourself of this by comparing our catalogue and price list, which we enclose, with those | of the French manufacturers, and since we have had some experience of South American trade, we should propose to ship | you only the medium and cheaper grades, unless, of course, you have a demand for the better article; but in | order to work up a trade in your market, we are willing to assist you to the utmost in regard | to the production of goods which will compete with those offered by our rivals.

We agree to your proposal in | regard to Account Sales monthly, and by next mail will send you particulars of the best discounts and commission we | can offer you on the various lines contained in the sample case.

Trusting that the sample case will reach you | safely, and that we shall soon hear favourably from you,

We remain, dear, sir,
With compliments,
Yours faithfully,

RICHARDSON & SPENCER. |

One Hundred Words per Minute.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 18, 1919.

PORTER, JONES, LTD.,
Perth, New Brunswick.

GENTLEMEN,—

In reference to the enclosed claim of Edward Price for | $735.12, you will note that I simply certified to the damage.

In regard to the difference in duty, I have never | investigated the matter, and, at that time, had formed no opinion regarding the justice of the claim. I understand that Edward Price deducted a considerable | amount from his original claim in lieu of the 5 per cent damage, and made out another claim to present to you which did not include | either labour or duty on damaged stock.

In reference to your claim on Edward Price for $177.12, representing difference of 12 | cents in assessment of duty between American and Canadian stock, I have gone over this matter pretty thoroughly with Edward Price and Company. You say | it is your privilege to ship American potatoes in all cases, with the understanding that the difference in the assessment of the duty shall be | for your account. With whom did you have this understanding? They claim they bought these goods at Havana, and you would have nothing to do | with the duty in any case without a special arrangement having been made to that effect. As a matter of fact, on this particular | shipment, they paid Canadian duty. You will see by the enclosed documents covering shipment that they paid $871.43 on the | 1,476 sacks, amounting to about 60 cents a sack; whereas the American duty would only have amounted to 48 cents. The Customs | officials here claim that you are a Canadian shipper, and that the proof of these being American goods was not sufficient to justify them in | accepting American duty.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DOE.

CUSTODIAN OF SURVEYING EQUIPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DECEMBER 30, 1919.

CARE OF INSTRUMENTS.

Time: 3 hours.

Marks.

50 1. Tell what you know about a transit theodolite, describing the instrument and its essential parts.

30. 2. Describe the various adjustments of a transit theodolite.

20 3. Describe the various adjustments of a dumpy level.

15 4. (*a*) What are "stadia constants"?
(*b*) How can they be determined in the field?

15 5. What are the essential features of a surveying aneroid?

10 6. What is instrumental parallax?

10 7. In levelling, what errors may be due to the rod, and how can they be avoided?

10 8. Describe how you would focus a transit telescope on a star, dealing with the eyepiece and objective separately.

10 9. What is the line of collimation?

10 10. What are the respective advantages of direct and inverting eyepieces?

10 11. What is the object of reading two verniers?

10 12. What eror may be introduced by the use of the focussing screw?

TECHNICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Time: 3 hours.

Marks.

100 1. Write a letter to Troughton & Sims, London, England, giving them a detailed description of a 5-inch transit theodolite, suitable for D.L.S. subdivision surveys in rough and remote parts of Canada, and asking them to submit prices and specifications.

50 2. Write to John Smith, Dominion Land Surveyor, Winnipeg, telling him that his instruments have arrived back from the field, that you have examined them and found various defects (these will be described in detail in your letter) in his transit, trough compass, dumpy level, stadia rod, clinometer, sidereal watch and aneroid barometer. State the cost of putting them in good order, and ask whether he wishes you to put the work in hand at his expense.

50 3. The instrument Committee of the Interior Department meets on the second Friday of each month. You have been instructed to obtain competitive prices on the following instruments in time to be submitted at the next meeting of the Committee:—

3 18-inch Engineers' Wye levels;
6 5-inch Transit theodolites for railroad work.
12 14-foot folding levelling rods.
12 500-foot $\frac{1}{4}$-inch steel tapes on reels.
6 300-foot $\frac{1}{8}$-inch steel tapes on reels.
4 500-link $\frac{3}{16}$-inch steel tapes on reels.
60 Surveying aneroids to read up to 10,000 feet.

The lowest or any tender need not be accepted. Tenderers are required to state how soon they can deliver after receipt of order, and it is to be understood that any order may be cancelled if delivery is not made within the time specified.

Write a letter to a firm of manufacturers inviting them to quote on the above instruments and giving them clearly to understand the conditions.

JUNIOR TRADE COMMISSIONERS, DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, DECEMBER 31, 1919.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 3 hours.

Develop ONE *of the following subjects:—*

1. The Canning Industry in Canada.
2. The Development of Canada's Natural Resources.
3. The Development of Canadian Forestry.
4. Land Settlement in Canada.
5. Canadian Boots, Shoes, and Leather Goods Industries; Production, and Extent to which Demand is Supplied by Home Products; Competition to be met with in Canada, and Possible Overseas Markets, etc.
6. Canadian Men's, Women's and Children's Ready-made Clothing Industries; to be treated similarly to No. 5.

DEPARTMENT

OF

PUBLIC PRINTING *and* STATIONERY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1919.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ARTHUR L. SIFTON,

Secretary of State.

April 15, 1920.

Ottawa, April 15, 1920.

The Right Honourable Arthur L. Sifton,
Secretary of State.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1919.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. de L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

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ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, November, 1919.

J. de L. TACHÉ, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919. Complete details of the financial operations of the department will be found under the following heads:—

1. General Financial Statement.
2. Letter of Credit Account.
3. King's Printer's Advance Account.
4. Printing Branch Account and comparative statements.
5. Stationery Branch Account and comparative statements.
6. Expenditure on Appropriations and detail of same.
7. *Canada Gazette*, comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
8. Casual Revenue Account.
9. Audit of Canadian National Railways Printing Accounts.
10. Government Newspaper Advertising Accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. FRIGON,
Chief Accountant.

1. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919.

Dr.		Printing Branch.		Stationery Branch.				Dr.
—		Letter of Credit Receipts.	Work completed and chargeable to Departments.	Letter of Credit Receipts.	Goods purchased and chargeable to Departments.	Casual Revenue Receipts.	Appropriation Credits.	Total.
KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advances to Printing Branch account by letter of credit	$ 2,274,987 41							
Less refunds	76 78							
	$ 2,274,910 63							
Advances to Printing Branch account by cheques on New York	6,740 66							
		2,281,651 29						2,281,651 29
Advances to Stationery Branch account by letter of credit	$ 2,280,771 39							
Less refunds	1,418 25							
	$ 2,279,353 14							
Advances to Stationery Branch account by bills of exchange	21,199 03							
Less refunds	640 86							
	$ 20,558 17							
Advances to Stationery Branch account by cheques on New York	47,187 54							
Less refunds	13 50							
	$ 47,174 04			2,347,085 35				2,347,085 35
Printing, binding, etc., chargeable to departments			978,388 15					
Printing, etc., ordered outside and chargeable to departments			368,029 97					
Paper stock from stationery used on above work			805,014 75					
Linotype and monotype dross sold to public			1,075 67					
Empty spools sold to public			19 54					
Paper stock saved in Press room and sold to Stationery Br'ch			534 30					
Electros sold to newspapers			7 50					
Dry gum sold to public			21 60					
Total								2,153,091 48
Stationery, etc., chargeable to departments					2,339,919 08			
Total								2,339,919 08

CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.							
Proceeds of sales—							
Parliamentary publications to departments					7,347 27		
" " public					10,592 58		
Canada Gazette, advertising and subscriptions					29,413 70		
Waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public					12,080 53		
Profit on Stationery Branch account					47,836 30		
Total							107,270 38
APPROPRIATIONS.							
Gratuities						3,983 79	
Civil Government salaries						69,787 50	
" " contingencies						10,300 00	
Printing, binding, and distributing the annual statutes						26,000 00	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists						17,000 00	
Plant—New						40,000 00	
Plant—Renewals						10,000 00	
Miscellaneous printing						100,000 00	
Canada Gazette						37,000 00	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						53,000 00	
War Bonus						133,256 46	
Total							500,327 75
Grand total	2,281,651 29	2,153,091 48	2,347,085 35	2,339,919 08	107,270 38	500,327 75	9,729,345 33

1. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Cr. Cr.

—	Printing Branch.		Stationery Branch.		Casual Revenue Deposits.	Appropriation Expenditure.	Total.
	Letter of Credit Expenditure.	Receipts from Departments.	Letter of Credit Expenditure.	Receipts from Departments.			
King's Printer's Advance Account.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Expenditure on Printing Branch account—							
Wages	966,675 57						
Printing material	75,707 47						
Paper stock	858,414 95						
Miscellaneous expense	11,563 83						
Outside work	369,289 47						
Total							2,281,651 29
Expenditure on Stationery Branch account—							
Goods, stationery, etc			2,155,925 64				
Wages			118,282 48				
Miscellaneous expense			72,877 23				
Total							2,347,085 35
Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of printing, etc., to departments		2,151,432 87					
" linotype and monotype dross		1,075 67					
" empty spools		19 54					
" paper stock saved and on hand in Press room, on March 31, 1919		534 30					
" electros		7 50					
" dry gum		21 60					
Total							2,153,091 48
Sales of stationery, etc., to departments				2,339,919 08			
Total							2,339,919 08
Casual Revenue.							
Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of Parliamentary publications to departments					7,347 27		
" Parliamentary publications to public					10,592 58		
" *Canada Gazette* advertising and subscriptions					29,413 70		
" waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public					12,080 53		

Entry warrants—							
Profit on Stationery Branch account transferred to credit of Casual Revenue account					47,836 30		
Total							107,270 38
APPROPRIATIONS.							
Expenditure—							
Gratuities						3,983 79	
Civil Government salaries						62,801 00	
" " contingencies						7,725 25	
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes						18,041 34	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists						5,179 10	
Plant—New						8,712 64	
Plant—Renewals						8,937 51	
Miscellaneous printing						99,999 41	
Canada Gazette						36,999 92	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						52,997 18	
War bonus						133,256 46	
Total							438,633 60
Unexpended balances—							
Civil Government salaries						6,986 50	
" " contingencies						2,574 75	
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes						7,958 66	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists						11,820 90	
Plant—New						31,287 36	
Plant—Renewals						1,062 49	
Miscellaneous printing						0 59	
Canada Gazette						0 08	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						2 82	
Total							61,694 15
Grand total	2,281,651 29	2,153,091 48	2,347,085 35	2,339,919 08	107,270,38	500,327 75	9,729,345 33

2. LETTER OF CREDIT ACCOUNT.

Total amount received by letters of credit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919		$ 4,921,354 00
Total amount received by bills of exchange		21,199 03
Total amount received by cheques on New York		53,928 20
		$ 4,996,481 23
Detail, by accounts, of net expenditure drawn on above amounts—		
Printing Branch account		$ 2,281,651 29
Stationery Branch account		2,347,085 35
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes		18,041 34
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists		5,179 10
Plant—New		8,712 64
Plant—Renewals		8,936 20
Canada Gazette		36,999 92
Miscellaneous printing		99,999 41
Distribution of parliamentary documents		52,997 18
*Gratuities		1,471 64
War bonus		133,256 46
		$ 4,994,330 53
Refunds, deposited to credit of respective accounts—		
Printing Branch account	$ 76 78	
Stationery Branch account	2,072 61	
Plant—Renewals	1 31	
		2,150 70
		$ 4,996,481 23

*Paid by Departmental cheque from November 15, 1918.

3. KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

Advances to King's Printer during the fiscal year 1918-19—		
For Printing Branch account	$ 2,281,728 07	
For Stationery Branch account	2,349,157 96	
		$ 4,630,886 03
Amount received for stationery, etc., in excess of expenditure on the same		47 836 30
		$ 4,678,722 33
Deposits to credit of Receiver General, made by the King's Printer to cover advances during the fiscal year 1918-19—		
Amount received from departments and Parliament for printing, etc	$ 2,151,432 87	
Amount received by Printing Branch from Stationery Branch for sale of printing paper	534 30	
Amount from sale of dross	1,075 67	
Amount from sale of empty spools	19 54	
Amount from sale of electros	7 50	
Amount from sale of dry gum	21 60	
		$ 2,153,091 48
Amount of refunds—Printing Branch		76 78
		$ 2,153,168 26
Excess of expenditure over revenue carried to fiscal year 1919-20. Printing Branch		128,559 81
		$ 2,281,728 07
Amount received from departments and Parliament for stationery, etc	$ 2,339,919 08	
Amount of refunds—Stationery Branch	2,072 61	
		2,341,991 69
Amount by which the stock of Stationery Branch was increased during the fiscal year 1918-19		55,002 57
		$ 4,678,722 33

4. PRINTING BRANCH ACCOUNT.

Inventory on April 1, 1918		$ 161,488 12
Expenditure for the fiscal year 1918-19—		
Inside work, Wages	$ 966,675 57	
" Printing material, etc	945,686 25	
Outside work	369,289 47	2,281,651 29
Net credit balance for the fiscal year 1918-19		128,131 10
		$ 2,571,270 51
Revenue for the fiscal year 1918-19—		
Sale of inside work, printing, etc., to departments and Parliament	$ 1,783,402 90	
Sale of outside work to departments and Parliament	368,029 97	$ 2,151,432 87
Sale of dross	$ 1,075 67	
Sale of empty spools	19 54	
Sale of electros	7 50	
Sale of paper saved in Press Room to Stationery Branch	534 30	
Sale of dry gum	21 60	1,658 61
		$ 2,153,091 48
Excess of expenditure over revenue carried to fiscal year 1919-20		128,559 81
Inventory on March 31, 1919		289,619 22
		$ 2,571,270 51

Detail of Inventory of Printing Branch on March 31, 1919.

Work in process—		
Hand composition	$ 61,801 69	
Linotype composition	24,054 19	
Monotype composition	12,540 75	$ 98,396 63
Stereotyping		1,794 38
Press work		8,360 64
Binding		23,998 50
Map engraving		17,797 15
Chief Mechanic's—Carpentering		291 15
		$ 150,638 45
Materials, etc., on work in process—		
Stereotyping room	$ 33 26	
Press room—Ink	161 10	
Bindery	2,022 58	
Die stamping room	3 20	
Map engraving room	277 81	
Chief Mechanic's—Carpenters	49 32	
Paper	83,531 65	86,078 92
Materials, etc., on hand in different rooms—		
Stereotype room	$ 61 98	
Press room	2,534 92	
Bindery	5,773 38	
Die stamping room	220 26	
Map engraving room	1,688 36	
Caretaker's room	356 76	
Chief Mechanic's room	72 25	
Storekeeper's room	41,471 22	52,179 13
Amount for lithographing, printing, binding, etc., paid to outside firms and not charged to departments and Parliament on March 31, 1919		722 72
		$ 289,619 22

STATEMENT, by Departments, of accounts paid for Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., done outside the Department, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

Department.	Freight, etc.	Printing, Binding, Lithographing.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council	....	156 35	156 35
Agriculture	117 21	22,880 17	22,997 38
Archives	....	3,048 17	3,048 17
Canada Food Board	347 03	1,318 38	1,665 41
Canada Registration Board	4,230 60	3,943 48	8,174 08
Canadian National Railways	....	94 56	94 56
Civil Service Commissioners	....	527 23	527 23
Commission of Conservation	....	583 92	583 92
Customs	8 61	4,767 18	4,775 79
Director of Public Information	72 53	2,791 68	2,864 21
Experimental Farms	....	110 96	110 96
External Affairs	3 95	1,582 61	1,586 56
Fuel Controller	20 87	191 37	212 24
Finance	6,227 26	25,270 97	31,498 23
Governor General's Secretary	0 30	221,57	221 87
House of Commons	1 45	2,707 51	2,708 96
Housing Committee	....	3 00	3 00
Immigration	22 09	6,244 52	6,266 61
Indian Affairs	....	312 14	312 14
Inland Revenue	10 94	3,693 11	3,704 05
Insurance	....	5 45	5 45
Interior	104 25	29,360 72	29,464 97
International Joint Commission	8 53	112 79	121 32
Invalided Soldiers' Commission	....	36 70	36 70
Justice	3,831 86	23,897 70	27,729 56
Labour	3 20	23,082 95	23,086 15
Library of Parliament	....	12 75	12 75
Marine	3 50	10,628 52	10,632 02
Militia and Defence	330 02	79,792 05	80,122 07
Mines	2 70	11,921 21	11,923 91
National War Savings Commission	29 08	4,174 23	4,203 31
Naval Service	69 63	25,505 23	25,574 86
Pension Commissioners	....	3,578 23	3,578 23
Post Office	272 87	37,578 77	37,851 64
Privy Council	....	7 66	7 66
Public Printing and Stationery	....	1,101 12	1,101 12
Public Works	7 57	1,517 12	1,524 69
Railways and Canals	3 17	957 16	960 33
Railway Commission	....	38 93	38 93
Repatriation Committee	8 80	777 63	786 43
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	....	156 34	156 34
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	28 17	8,412 42	8,440 59
Soldier Settlement Board	7 45	11 17	18 62
Secretary of State	....	189 03	189 03
Senate of Canada	....	55 65	55 65
Trade and Commerce	175 89	9,951 06	10,126 95
War Purchasing Commission	....	28 47	28 47
	15,949 53	353,339 94	369,289 47

Statement of Printing, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1919.

Department.	Outside Work.	Inside Printing, Binding, etc.	Paper.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council	156 35	794 94	383 81	1,335 10
Agriculture	23,155 33	68,668 68	44,192 91	136,016 92
Archives	3,048 17	3,096 98	425 76	6,570 91
Auditor General	....	632 66	700 66	1,333 32
Biological Board of Canada	....	30 25	17 69	47 94
Canada Food Board	1,665 41	14,192 25	11,202 91	27,060 57
Canadian Munition Resources	....	20 32	2 67	22 99
Canadian National Railways	975 88	6,520 71	7,445 66	14,942 25
Canada Registration Board	8,174 08	9,299 00	38,764 45	56,237 53
Civil Service Commissioners	527 23	5,562 14	6,067 08	12,156 45
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	....	325 81	168 10	493 91
Commission of Conservation	580 17	595 55	667 40	1,843 12
Customs	4,766 93	18,958 82	21,708 08	45,433 83
Departments Generally	23 75	118 30	85 48	227 53
Dominion Police	75 95	1,902 55	2,193 86	4,172 36
Editorial Committee	....	97 43	6 60	104 03
Exchequer Court	....	196 18	24 26	220 44
External Affairs	1,586 56	2,331 29	2,353 70	6,271 55
Finance	36,008 92	33,249 18	132,181 34	201,439 44
Fuel Controller	212 24	2,181 40	1,683 02	4,076 66
Governor General's Secretary	221 87	686 51	865 22	1,773 60
House of Commons	2,449 56	135,363 57	20,730 40	158,543 53
Immigration	6,252 61	4,416 07	15,569 68	26,238 36
Imperial Munitions Board	....	27 20	25 03	52 23
Indian Affairs	312 25	3,656 42	1,929 83	5,898 50
Inland Revenue	3,663 58	14,345 95	8,132 44	26,141 97
Insurance	5 85	20,679 57	6,231 05	26,916 47
Interior	28,983 39	43,453 07	19,420 45	91,856 91
Internment Operations Office	....	127 07	66 59	193 66
International Joint Commission	114 34	....	....	114 34
Justice	27,096 96	21,762 81	25,864 20	74,723 97
Labour	23,040 26	11,197 14	12,142 88	46,380 28
Library of Parliament	12 75	6,330 87	16 84	6,360 46
Marine	10,649 12	9,045 97	7,142 86	26,837 95
Militia and Defence	80,021 93	82,021 19	141,375 80	303,418 92
Mines	11,847 19	17,746 02	6,834 10	36,427 31
Miscellaneous Printing	812 42	80,796 16	16,232 02	97,840 60
National Gallery of Canada	....	12 80	25 15	37 95
Naval Service	25,049 70	53,687 68	32,649 77	111,387 15
Northwest Territories	....	110 73	37 75	148 48
Penitentiaries	39 97	777 13	300 13	1,117 23
Pension Commissioners	3,552 39	3,872 93	7,657 38	15,082 70
Post Office	37,288 61	88,545 13	80,725 62	206,559 36
Privy Council	6 63	3,251 64	919 68	4,177 95
Public Information	2,860 46	18,274 83	7,185 80	28,321 09
Public Printing and Stationery	867 23	64,486 95	28,842 87	94,197 05
Public Works	1,523 25	14,435 21	12,363 50	28,321 96
Repatriation and Employment Committee	783 21	273 33	938 34	1,994 88
Railways and Canals	129 83	3,091 98	1,904 79	5,126 60
Railway Commission	38 93	2,870 26	1,434 34	4,343 53
Royal Mint	....	65 18	159 60	224 78
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	156 76	1,072 03	1,395 08	2,623 87
Secretary of State	189 03	3,769 51	2,973 66	6,932 20
Senate of Canada	....	10,595 78	588 35	11,184 13
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	8,467 49	23,919 97	43,903 11	76,290 57
Soldier Settlement Board	749 74	4,697 53	3,594 69	9,041 96
Supreme Court	....	551 84	208 61	760 45
Trade and Commerce	9,830 68	57,943 98	23,660 78	91,435 44
Transcontinental Railway Commission	0 70	94 19	49 02	143 91
War Purchasing Commission	54 31	1,557 51	641 90	2,253 72
Total	368,029 97	978,388 15	805,014 75	2,151,432 87

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years: 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18 and 1918-19.

Department.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council	....	....	....	286 30	1,335 10
Agriculture	142,255 05	174,876 62	293,306 23	223,096 06	136,016 92
Archives	2,692 95	4,968 69	13,566 87	8,832 84	6,570 91
Auditor General	1,928 99	1,552 67	1,914 59	4,451 78	1,333 32
Biological Board of Canada	....	....	....	....	47 94
Canada Food Board	....	....	....	39,571 59	27,060 57
Canada Registration Board	....	....	....	69 83	56,237 53
Canadian National Railways	6,566 02	6,140 19	9,600 87	14,211 42	14,942 25
Canadian Munitions Resources Commission	....	....	10 20	....	22 99
Civil Service Commissioners	3,352 70	3,185 60	2,728 05	2,800 46	12,156 45
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	1,196 83	4,989 48	9,711 30	34,081 19	493 91
Commission of Conservation	87 24	116 52	86 99	76 54	1,843 12
Commission of Inquiry, Railways, and Transportation	....	....	112 15	....	....
Customs	64,346 87	56,144 27	55,703 27	60,910 91	45,433 83
Departments generally	40 02	277 03	231 47	194 61	227 53
Dominion Police	2,446 08	1,448 96	2,080 71	2,807 52	4,172 36
Editorial Committee	....	....	....	94 71	104 03
Economic and Development Comm'n	....	....	87 04	....	....
Exchequer Court	1,776 83	409 68	1,187 20	340 68	220 44
External Affairs	4,321 68	7,203 60	8,766 30	1,930 54	6,271 55
Finance	6,980 96	13,774 26	42,206 82	86,328 58	201,439 44
Fuel Controller	....	....	....	2,654 26	4,076 66
General Consulting Engineer	....	....	2 99	3 12	....
Governor General's Secretary	1,529 14	1,422 87	1,621 26	1,717 79	1,773 60
House of Commons	372,584 69	362,475 34	251,016 61	338,991 69	158,543 53
Immigration	20,630 46	16,554 71	21,019 30	23,273 55	26,238 36
Imperial Munitions Board	....	....	....	....	52 23
Indian Affairs	7,256 58	6,157 46	5,153 71	5,688 20	5,898 50
Inland Revenue	26,967 94	28,765 91	34,307 08	33,172 83	26,141 97
Insurance	11,655 09	10,840 80	15,509 48	25,312 02	26,916 47
Interior	160,069 85	139,193 50	124,897 45	122,633 63	91,856 91
International Joint Commission	55 51	10,167 82	1,197 67	27 95	114 34
Internment Operations Office	....	....	417 15	342 02	193 66
Justice	3,798 95	3,468 26	2,844 36	85,814 09	74,723 97
Labour	31,256 19	29,654 55	26,517 01	34,383 79	46,380 28
Library of Parliament	5,615 19	4,873 50	6,627 74	7,777 09	6,360 46
Marine	43,532 28	36,773 64	41,409 35	40,956 93	26,837 95
Military Hospitals Commission	....	....	5,323 35	13,011 22	....
Militia and Defence	134,345 79	345,645 14	606,830 13	405,809 36	303,418 92
Mines	157,910 93	134,907 09	112,978 27	121,428 99	36,427 31
Miscellaneous Printing	166,944 11	129,772 61	152,427 12	131,006 65	97,840 60
National Gallery of Canada	....	....	15 60	7 79	37 95
National Service Commission	....	....	17,047 05	28,091 80	....
Naval Service	44,309 49	68,535 56	89,051 18	145,466 98	111,387 15
Northwest Territories	....	....	....	....	148 48
Penitentiaries	1,883 95	1,525 19	1,632 27	1,546 40	1,117 23
Pension Commissioners	....	....	6,090 21	21,812 01	15,082 70
Post Office	171,132 15	168,684 98	175,823 76	245,528 13	206,559 36
Privy Council	1,293 92	1,663 86	2,589 46	4,759 89	4,177 95
Public Information	....	....	....	....	28,321 09
Public Printing and Stationery	60,637 06	72,023 76	72,153 28	82,303 06	94,197 05
Public Works	41,798 00	26,796 09	22,407 78	26,494 91	28,321 96
Railways and Canals	15,362 42	10,486 53	7,309 37	7,603 64	5,426 60
Railway Commission	2,988 75	2,361 15	3,504 97	4,176 01	4,343 53
Repatriation and Employment Committee	....	....	....	....	1,994 88
Royal Commission *re* Fuse Contracts	....	....	5,918 97	....	....
Royal Commission *re* War Supplies	....	....	1,287 69	....	....
Royal Mint	159 31	150 97	233 90	328 98	224 87
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	6,252 20	7,345 55	5,543 81	3,196 87	2,623 78
Secretary of State	17,287 13	19,573 93	37,065 51	31,344 15	6,932 20
Senate of Canada	9,683 23	5,252 76	5,624 98	14,078 18	11,184 13
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	....	....	....	....	76,290 57
Soldier Settlement Board	....	....	....	....	9,041 96
Supreme Court	1,359 15	1,045 96	523 26	408 85	760 45
Trade and Commerce	51,044 47	59,200 07	82,942 93	77,610 88	91,435 44
Transcontinental Railway Commission	54 44	201 36	226 90	125 54	143 91
War Purchasing Commission	....	543 91	13,521 86	584 92	2,253 72
Total	1,807,390 59	1,981,152 40	2,401,914 83	2,569,559 73	2,151,432 87

5. STATIONERY BRANCH ACCOUNT.

Inventory, April 1, 1918		$ 480,315 60
Amount of goods purchased during fiscal year 1918-19—		
Canadian	$ 2,088,193 43	
American	47,174 04	
British and Foreign	20,558 17	
		2,155,925 64
Amount of other expenditures during fiscal year 1918-19—		
Wages	$ 118,282 48	
Customs duties, and brokerage	16,846 84	
Freight, etc	56,030 39	
		191,159 71
Amount received for goods issued in excess of expenditure on the same		47,836 30
		$ 2,875,237 25
Amount of goods issued to departments and Parliament during fiscal year 1918-19		$ 2,339,919 08
Inventory, March 31, 1919		535,318 17
		$ 2,875,237 25

The stock of goods on hand has been increased $55,002.57 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT of Goods purchased and Goods issued to Departments and Parliament in each month for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

Month.	Goods Purchased.			Goods Issued.
	British and Foreign.		Canadian and American.	
1918.	£ s. d.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April			21,320 82	118,912 76
May			144,092 84	176,885 07
June	598 11 1	2,912 96	136,749 27	192,558 79
July			201,091 16	191,705 41
August	1,226 18 9	5,971 10	119,233,31	162,485 32
September			184,944 11	185,073 01
October	357 0 10	1,737 60	147,310 49	201,244 02
November			222,351 77	205,830 65
December	1,353 9 7	6,586 93	258,430 99	188,956 13
1919.				
January			218,305 98	223,468 87
February			200,584 17	193,993 10
March	819 19 0	3,990 44	282,360 31	298,805 95
	4,355 19 3	21,199 03		
Amount of Canadian and American purchases			2,136,775 22	
Amount of British and Foreign purchases			21,199 03	
			2,157,974 25	
Refunds on goods purchased			2,048 61	
Totals of goods purchased and of goods issued			2,155,925 64	2,339,919 08

COMPARATIVE Statement of amount of Goods issued to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18 and 1918-19.

Department.	1914–15.	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.	1918–19.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council	....	....	....	1,403 46	1,111 58
Agriculture	25,439 47	26,809 13	35,646 37	45,597 06	45,815 01
Archives	2,380 62	984 95	1,325 66	1,969 43	1,307 24
Auditor General	3,492 83	3,600 45	4,966 07	6,660 03	4,870 77
Biological Board	....	....	....	....	22 00
Canada Food Board	....	....	....	10,227 79	9,754 90
Canada Registration Board	....	....	....	....	3,862 69
Canadian National Railways	22,777 22	23,609 90	39,973 90	49,867 01	23,909 25
Canadian Munitions Resources Commission	....	88 70	223 31	187 95	114 49
Civil Service Commission	1,368 31	768 17	412 51	2,365 29	8,823 87
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	230 70	1,128 89	66 05	10,554 96	263 80
Commission of Conservation	....	....	....	5 00	1,409 66
Commission of Inquiry, Railways and Transportation	....	....	122 22	....	....
Customs	35,223 85	27,577 83	35,800 97	39,435 40	37,811 03
Departments Generally	770 39	820 46	1,260 34	1,904 67	335 98
Dominion Police	1,764 06	961 70	1,121 94	1,070 87	3,847 80
Economic and Development Commission	....	....	184 78	....	....
Editorial Committee	....	....	....	47 29	4 60
Exchequer Court	181 29	628 47	444 55	184 58	381 72
External Affairs	2,127 98	2,310 73	2,416 67	2,943 51	4,212 32
Finance	4,181 88	7,263 66	22,536 97	43,096 14	113,472 67
Fuel Controller	....	....	....	1,067 27	980 01
General Consulting Engineer	73 02	60,05	65 97	61 59	....
Governor General's Secretary	1,803 52	1,410 79	1,932 10	1,566 91	1,976 51
House of Commons	16,504 33	26,950 08	29,359 21	37,821 81	8,040 46
Immigration and Colonization	8,802 03	8,921 72	6,538 10	10,395 65	10,201 04
Indian Affairs	17,224 14	17,983 06	16,982 36	16,198 35	12,531 16
Inland Revenue	8,940 10	10,699 69	10,083 29	8,764 91	7,600 95
Insurance	1,484 02	1,805 53	3,583 40	1,438 39	1,092 44
Interior	75,839 46	61,392 20	74,388 35	60,572 39	62,396 28
International Joint Commission	23 67	13 50	33 00	....	....
Internment Operations Office	....	4 40	2,222 81	1,414 36	1,158 19
Justice	11,492 36	5,917 61	5,140 96	27,481 54	37,215 04
Labour	1,630 00	1,314 30	1,451 28	3,191 29	11,954 70
Library of Parliament	280 84	591 72	869 33	852 23	452 31
Marine	24,005 77	15,221 00	17,348 24	17,922 55	18,511 03
Military Hospitals Commission	....	....	8,433 93	28,813 02	....
Militia and Defence	103,201 76	227,648 29	375,478 41	326,858 83	460,114 37
Mines	13,183 80	8,951 58	9,039 52	7,817 37	9,485 94
National Gallery of Canada	....	....	65 63	57 14	192 77
National Service Commission	....	....	17,204 54	1,053 59	....
Naval Service	29,129 88	38,203 67	39,622 01	105,364 58	91,609 14
Newspaper Print Commission	....	....	....	59 15	....
Penitentiaries	1,612 33	1,726 86	1,903 82	1,933 08	2,749 19
Pension Commissioners	....	....	27,145 06	71,428 61	66,553 35
Post Office	116,822 81	87,670 89	108,795 21	138,001 19	160,168 13
Privy Council	2,384 72	1,689 93	2,538 11	4,666 13	8,265 96
Public Information	....	....	....	....	3,986 54
Public Printing and Stationery	428,492 15	567,642 27	936,272 31	925,570 98	879,855 02
Public Works	54,029 05	36,237 30	29,892 75	24,903 31	34,181 88
Railways and Canals	22,142 70	15,481 94	12,647 18	8,939 60	7,636 18
Railway Commission	5,612 16	3,512 24	4,877 81	3,324 89	5.324 39
Royal Mint	227 77	267 93	372 30	553 20	501 14
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	15,742 88	10,948 40	12,220 55	6,627 87	8,405 30
Secretary of State	7,736 18	6,875 09	6,579 53	8,664 18	6,995 48
Senate of Canada	9,515 25	7,828 22	12,339 14	11,669 96	6,999 16
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	....	....	....	....	113,539 89
Soldier Settlement Board	....	....	....	....	12,611 09
Supreme Court	986 26	1,133 13	1,222 34	1,023 17	857 10
Trade and Commerce	5,358 95	8,505 77	19,431 74	18,539 17	22,241 34
Transcontinental Railway Commission	222 54	129 92	239 04	273 12	177 67
War Purchasing Commission	....	....	558 15	346 14	2,026 55
Total	1,084,443 05	1,273,292 12	1,943,379 79	2,102,757 96	2,339,919 08

6. DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation—Gratuities		$ 3,983 79
Details of expenditure, death gratuities paid to widows or legal representatives of—		
Russell C. Budreo, hand compositor, died of wounds, March 24, 1919, while on overseas military service	$ 209 00	
Albert M. Routhier, hand compositor, died March 31, 1918	209 00	
Edouard Lafortune, messenger, died April 22, 1918	149 99	
Miss Bridget Duffy, bindery hand, died May 8, 1918	88 96	
Emmanuel Côté, pressfeeder, died May 17, 1918	138 33	
Olivier Gratton, labourer, died May 25, 1918	155 44	
Mrs. Annie Lamb, charwoman, died June 30, 1918	54 00	
John Wiltshire, clerk, died August 29, 1918	216 67	
Miss Rose-Anne Lavigne, bindery hand, died August 31, 1918	73 40	
Robert C. Miller, hand compositor, killed in action, August 31, 1918	207 25	
G. Hector Allard, hand compositor, died October 9, 1918	207 50	
Miss Alice Riendeau, bindery hand, died October 11, 1918	77 81	
Fortunat Pelletier, packer, died October 13, 1918	160 13	
Romeo Foucault, bookbindery learner, died October 15, 1918	158 81	
Dolor J. Parent, clerk, died October 18, 1918	200 00	
F. Polycarpe Doucet, linotype operator, died October 19, 1918	207 25	
John C. Peacock, ruler, died October 26, 1918	198 61	
Robert H. Ralph, bookbinder, died of pneumonia December 13, 1918, while on overseas military service	202 93	
Oswald R. Villeneuve, ruler, died January 9, 1919	194 78	
René St. Louis, pressfeeder, died January 15, 1919	153 75	
Calixte J. Gareau, packer, died January 29, 1919	147 86	
Michael J. Cleary, hand compositor, died March 3, 1919	213 50	
Arthur J. Sawyer, clerk, died March 12, 1919	200 00	
Joseph Payette, fireman, died March 17, 1919	158 82	
		$ 3,983 79

Appropriation—Civil Government Salaries		$ 69,787 50
Detail of expenditure—		
Salaries paid during the year	$ 62,801 00	
Unexpended balance	6,986 50	
		69,787 50

Appropriation—Civil Government Contingencies		$ 10,300 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Charwomen and cleaning	$ 2,050 70	
Office printing	3,876 73	
Office stationery	1,231 49	
Travelling expenses	207 80	
Cab hire and street car fares	154 00	
Postage	25 00	
Newspapers and periodicals	150 58	
Sundries	28 95	
	$ 7,725 25	
Unexpended balance	2,574 75	
		$ 10,300 00

Appropriation—Plant, New			$ 40,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Hand composing rooms		$ 174 00	
Stereotype room		889 25	
Bindery—			
Book	$ 815 00		
Pamphlet	149 38		
		964 38	
Map engraving room		17 88	
Offices		3,104 62	
Storekeeper's stock		3,223 68	
Customs duties		311 66	
Brokerage		8 15	
Freight		19 02	
Total		$ 8,712 64	
Unexpended balance		31,287 36	
			$ 40,000 00

Appropriation—Plant Renewals			$ 10,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Hand composing rooms		$ 497 59	
Monotype room		1,386 18	
Linotype room		1,645 63	
Stereotype room		96 58	
Press room		634 50	
Bindery—			
Book	$ 753 68		
Pamphlet	444 07		
Loose Leaf	240 74		
		1,438 49	
Die stamping room		42 25	
Map engraving room		56 85	
Departments generally		974 32	
Chief Mechanic's room		1,112 97	
Offices		181 02	
Storekeeper's stock		483 38	
Customs duties		272 32	
Brokerage		47 00	
Freight		68 43	
Total		$ 8,937 51	
Unexpended balance		1,062 49	
			$ 10,000 00

Appropriation—Miscellaneous Printing			$ 100,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Agriculture		$ 22,216 09	
Auditor General		23,912 66	
Civil Service Commission		1,346 34	
Customs		8,276 62	
Editorial Committee		11 83	
External Affairs		16 90	
Finance		1,266 78	
Immigration and Colonization		50 00	
Indian Affairs		299 28	
Inland Revenue		601 20	
Insurance		4,611 67	
Interior		1,384 89	
Labour		635 75	
Marine		1,355 50	
Militia and Defence		177 60	
Mines		1,994 77	
Naval		2,136 89	
Penitentiaries		133 79	
Post Office		380 87	
Public Printing and Stationery		16,245 76	
Public Works		1,119 50	
Railways and Canals		1,548 21	
Railway Commission		415 20	
Secretary of State		372 45	
Trade and Commerce		9,488 86	
		$ 99,999 41	
Unexpended balance		0 59	
			$ 100,000 00

Appropriation—Canada Gazette			$ 37,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Printing of *Canada Gazette*	$ 28,548 33		
Paper used for above	5,249 59		
Editing and translating	3,007 00		
		$ 36,804 92	
Postage		195 00	
		$ 36,999 92	
Unexpended balance		0 08	
			$ 37,000 00

Appropriation—Distribution of Parliamentary Documents		$ 53,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Office printing	$ 992 39	
Office stationery	1,261 19	
Postage	1,758 00	
Express and freight	274 82	
Sundries	75 70	
Salaries	48,635 08	
	$ 52,997 18	
Unexpended balance	2 82	
		$ 53,000 00

Appropriation—Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes		$ 16,000 00
Reprinting of the Annual Statutes from 1906 to 1918		10,000 00
		$ 26,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Printing and binding the Annual Statutes	$ 6,193 33	
Reprinting of Annual Statutes	11,848 01	
	$ 18,041 34	
Unexpended balance	7,958 66	
		$ 26,000 00

Appropriation—Contingent expenses in connection with the Voters' Lists		$ 17,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Printing of ballots	$ 1,371 32	
Office stationery	22 58	
Salaries	3,771 46	
Express and freight	13 74	
	$ 5,179 10	
Unexpended balance	11,820 90	
		$ 17,000 00

Appropriation—War Bonus		$ 133,256 46
Detail of expenditure—		
Clerical staff	$ 61,393 37	
Mechanical staff,	71,863 09	
		$ 133,256 46

7. "CANADA GAZETTE."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* from the year 1874 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

Year.	Expenditure.					Revenue.			
	Copies Gratis.	Sub-scrib-ers.	Paper.	Printing and Distribution	Transla-tion.	Subscrip-tions.	Advertising	Loss.	Gain.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1874....	1,045	77	1,142 17	2,416 40	119 45	242 20	931 43	2,494 59	....
1875....	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,144 00	135 55	242 80	943 74	2,635 13	....
1876....	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,836 11	....
1877....	1,084	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 80	224 75	681 62	2,743 13	....
1878....	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	683 47	2,318 53	....
1879....	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,293 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,613 60	....
1880....	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,307 72	106 30	243 90	862 38	2,538 09	....
1881....	1,251	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	137 40	253 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	....
1882....	1,238	92	1,360 61	2,261 85	197 60	378 44	2,706 28	735 34	....
1883....	1,250	109	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	367 25	2,181 53	1,262 24	....
1884....	1,290	85	1,428 16	2,219 00	148 24	414 67	6,658 12	1,727 48	....
1885....	1,321	69	1,404 76	2,243 43	169 44	169 45	289 35	2,363 14	....
1886....	1,318	77	1,683 88	2,241 65	72 20	299 70	2,020 82	1,576 21	....
1887....	1,366	84	1,979 21	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	....
1888....	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	307 35	2,909 72	2,231 15	....
1889....	1,367	83	1,883 83	2,859 19	103 60	308 60	4,637 49	....	99 47
1890....	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	204 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	....
1891....	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 45	211 85	324 18	3,309 65	331 70	....
1892....	1,439	86	1,480 19	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32	....	11 26
1893....	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	240 54	306 50	4,612 37	....	366 55
1894....	1,418	82	1,181 66	2,485 08	265 10	298 73	3,545 87	89 24	....
1895....	1,425	75	1,153 87	2,704 36	232 50	281 65	4,015 64	....	206 56
1896....	1,428	72	1,129 52	3,007 00	259 75	276 65	4,673 69	....	559 07
1897....	1,492	83	1,129 07	3,003 51	245 40	298 55	4,992 94	....	913 51
1898....	1,438	87	1,450 21	3,803 11	337 10	312 70	5,574 45	....	296 73
1899....	1,486	89	940 43	3,273 01	255 30	329 95	3,948 65	190 14	....
1900....	1,529	96	1,092 72	3,640 17	289 50	350 00	4,679 98	....	7 59
1901....	1,528	97	1,349 79	4,267 81	256 60	329 65	4,370 82	1,173 73	....
1902....	1,553	97	1,430 89	3,858 22	284 00	361 80	4,451 39	759 92	....
1903....	1,545	105	1,315 56	3,999 78	253 60	371 85	5,667 65	....	470 56
1904....	1,559	116	1,427 48	4,368 81	309 80	430 40	4,523 25	1,152 44	....
1905....	1,573	177	1,684 85	6,125 57	364 80	604 12	6,997 50	573 60	....
1906....	1,559	191	1,629 58	6,909 57	460 85	750 00	7,644 35	605 65	....
1907....	1,616	184	1,322 63	4,248 17	329 20	524 27	6,821 20	....	1,445 47
1908....	1,625	200	1,805 72	7,484 48	709 80	762 15	8,472 51	765 34	....
1909....	1,665	185	2,053 45	7,319 99	587 60	721 20	8,684 40	555 44	....
1910....	1,692	208	2,158 56	6,983 10	815 80	775 25	14,219 41	....	4,037 20
1911....	1,725	250	2,548 44	9,532 19	918 55	949 85	15,844 95	....	3,795 62
1912....	1,742	258	2,943 28	9,600 27	438 60	979 15	21,077 11	....	9,074 11
1913....	1,754	271	4,385 03	19,349 44	*3,261 07	1,034 20	30,804 59	....	4,843 25
1914....	1,791	284	2,720 73	15,477 24	*3,842 06	1,090 05	23,062 88	....	2,112 80
1915....	1,907	293	4,502 28	22,597 68	*4,202 56	1,121 45	18,322 04	11,441 02	....
1916....	1,901	424	3,018 22	14,978 79	*2,905 34	1,505 58	28,357 80	....	8,961 03
1917....	991	484	4,088 93	14,248 76	*2,658 00	1,677 20	35,885 58	....	16,567 09
1918....	1,000	600	6,966 17	28,214 72	*3,764 71	2,335 35	29,671 57	6,938 68	....
1919....	1,303	797	5,249 59	28,743 33	*3,007 00	3,071 10	26,342 60	7,586 22	....

*Translating and editing.

8. CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DETAIL of proceeds of Casual Revenue sales made during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

Sales of parliamentary publications to departments and Parliament	$ 7,347 27	
Sales of parliamentary publications to the public	10,592 58	
		$ 17,939 85
Sales of *Canada Gazette* and of advertising	$ 26,342 60	
Sales of subscriptions	3,071 10	
		29,413 70
Sales of waste paper and empty cases		12,080 53
Sales of stationery to departments and Parliament— Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1918-19		47,836 30
Total		$ 107,270 38

9. RAILWAY PRINTING AUDIT.

The amount of accounts audited at this department during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, for printing, binding, lithographing, etc., for the Canadian National Railways, was $225,469.95. These accounts being paid by the railways for which the printing is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

Below is a statement of the total amount of accounts audited by this department, from 1890-91 to 1918-19.

Fiscal Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1890–91	49,021 53		
1900–01	59,268 59	10,247 06	
1910–11	95,976 55	36,707 96	
1911–12	104,026 24	8,049 69	
1912–13	110,528 56	6,502 32	
1913–14	148,575 51	38,046 95	
1914–15	141,631 99		6,943 52
1915–16	140,156 30		1,475 69
1916–17	188,774 31	48,618 01	
1917–18	208,669 43	19,895 12	
1918–19	225,469 95	16,800 52	

10. GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for government advertising during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, was $438,132.62, the details of which are set forth in a statement on page 19. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 15,660; contracts to the number of 15,995 were issued, of which 4,303 were for transient advertising and 11,692 for space contract advertising.

There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

Below is a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts audited by this department from the year 1876 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, inclusive.

Calendar Years.	
1876	$ 12,529 27
1877	12,751 56
1878	20,583 77
1879	39,676 60
1880	63,092 50
1881	30,015 44
1882	50,604 71
1883	30,149 31
1884	39,401 48
1885	33,782 53
1886	25,102 83
1887	48,596 03
1888	44,520 30
1889	35,939 47
1890	26,102 48
1891	27,519 59
1892	24,819 54
1893	26,704 27
1894	26,423 72
1895	27,424 68
1896	30,760 76
1897	35,138 54
1898 (6 mos. to June 30, 1898)	16,312 58

Fiscal Years.	
1898–1899	$ 27,699 72
1899–1900	46,317 74
1900–1901	50,790 40
1901–1902	53,850 75
1902–1903	41,078 02
1903–1904	57,898 72
1904–1905	102,848 11
1905–1906	107,812 56
1906–1907	89,329 77
(March 31)	
1907–1908	141,200 45
1908–1909	156,673 50
1909–1910	102,841 15
1910–1911	144,081 66
1911–1912	166,224 26
1912–1913	204,762 87
1913–1914	247,477 61
1914–1915	200,441 19
1915–1916	210,818 48
1916–1917	295,694 98
1917–1918	496,645 77
*1918–1919	622,197 21

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*Includes advertising of Victory Loan, 1918, amount, $184,064.59, contracted for with Canadian Press Association. See page 19.

AUDIT of Government Advertising in Newspapers for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1919.

Department.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	British Columbia	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	7,871 44	716 63	640 20		18 65	477 30	27 84	84 04	1 40			9,837 50
Auditor General		885 05										885 05
Canadian National Railways	2,440 04	2,355 09	1,059 35	1,821 07	438 00	1,336 72					2,695 49	12,145 76
Canada Registration Board		33,097 00										33,097 00
Civil Service Commission	827 39	521 77	43 20	55 90		81 40	45 03	22 26	103 15			1,700 10
Customs	219 95	228 55	17 50	22 55		27 60	23 56	43 58	85 71			669 00
External Affairs	128 60	87 90	17 55	13 00	10 60	30 60	7 80	36 92	27 70			360 67
Finance	17,142 42	26,255 01	34 40	7 37		69 50	547 32	77 12	103 15			44,236 29
Governor General's Secretary	220 50											220 50
House of Commons	10 40	69 00	15 00	18 90	10 00	304 05	16 00	13 20	10 00			466 55
Inland Revenue	199 52	47 94	17 86	125 61								390 93
Indian Affairs	366 99	686 85	45 23	6 25		128 32	56 00	4 80	195 65			1,490 09
Interior	4,893 66	1,318 70	687 31	336 54	119 50	3,744 93	2,882 85	6,146 07	3,524 29	53 00		23,706 85
Justice	23,270 88	102,271 67	3,093 74	1,793 85	549 02	7,350 54	5,510 40	6,489 18	4,898 12	222 22		155,449 62
Labour	189 33	1,015 52	13 60	21 75		23 50	375 64	33 20	62 85			1,735 39
Marine	1,454 14	784 80	1,059 30	478 28	15 72				24 50			3,816 74
Militia and Defence	3,895 83	3,400 23	1,204 85	717 52	32 20	636 01	489 23	481 53	399 14			11,256 54
Mines	350 04	100 00	105 00						75 00			630 04
National Service								3 60				3 60
Naval	2,354 36	7,342 55	2,105 15	506 96	113 35	228 00	3 50	41 60	1,020 01		6 38	13,721 86
Post Office	9,591 09	7,521 48	2,380 01	1,885 23	910 10	803 39	1,362 59	293 34	484 49	15 75		25,250 47
Public Works	30,266 88	15,613 23	1,940 41	2,089 86	253 95	1,138 64	596 56	635 55	2,344 86			54,879 94
Railways and Canals	3,900 08	2,007 60	477 95	1,006 10		245 70						7,637 43
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	225 00						432 43	522 52	46 00		13 00	1,238 95
Repatriation Committee	26,496 64	320 00				50 00			45 00			26,911 64
Secretary of State	2,819 82	1,035 85	534 49	326 77	90 90	192 00	375 44	297 00	542 74			6,215 01
Senate		28 00	15 00	13 20	6 90	38 40	32 00	26 40	11 50			171 40
Trade and Commerce						7 70						7 70
Total	139,135 00	207,713 42	15,507 10	11,246 71	2,568 89	16,914 30	12,784 19	15,251 91	14,005 26	290 97	2,714 87	438,132 62
Victory Loan Campaign, 1918												184,064 59
Grand total												622,197 21

PRINTING BRANCH.

J. de L. Taché, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in the Government Printing Bureau during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, contained in the following tabulated statements:—

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
3. Routine parliamentary work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. *Canada Gazette.*
7. Voters' lists.
8. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.
9. Statement of other letterpress departmental work.
10. Halftone plates and other insertions in annual and supplementary reports.
11. Statement of books bound.
12. Pads made.
13. Making and stamping of prepaid Post Office envelopes.
14. Die stamping of letter and note headings, and envelopes.
15. Loose leaf work.
16. Comparative statement of presswork.

In addition to the divisions of work covered by the foregoing statements, there are the map engraving and stereotyping divisions.

The work of the map engraving division consists of the engraving of maps, charts, etc., of various sizes on copper, making changes and additions to existing plates, printing transfers for lithographers, engraving and printing personal cards, and engraving plates on steel for die stamping. The cost of operating this division during the year 1918–19 amounted to $26,799.56.

The work of the stereotyping division consists of the making of matrices and stereotype plates for printing, making alterations to existing plates, casting and refining metal for the linotype division, and the manufacture of some metal equipment for use in the typesetting divisions. The cost of operation for the year 1918–19 amounted to $19,404.49.

Respectfully submitted,
FRED. BOARDMAN,
Superintendent of Printing.

Ottawa, September 15, 1919.

Table No. 1.—Annual Reports to Parliament completed during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Requisitioned for.				Cost.	
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.	$	cts.
Adulteration of Food, 1917–18 (English)	1,515	88	133,320	900	400	15	200	375	98
Adulteration of Food, 1917–18 (French)	265	98	25,970	75	100	15	75	302	61
Agriculture, 1916–17 (French	615	138	84,870	375	150	15	75	623	20
Agriculture, 1917–18 (English)	5,935	96	569,760	1,100	4,600	35	200	711	29
Auditor General, 1916–17 (Bilingual)	4,035	2,626	10,595,910	1,075	2,000	260	700	22,158	32
Civil Service Commission, 1916–17 (English)	1,710	132	225,720	500	500	210	500	698	49
Civil Service Commission, 1916–17 (French)	405	122	49,410	175	50	105	75	465	35
Civil Service List, 1917–18 (English and French)	3,325	590	1,961,750	1,810	500	740	275	5,766	35
Criminal Statistics, 1916–17 (English and French)	1,490	324	482,760	700	500	15	275	2,343	18
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1917–18 (English)	2,410	4	9,640	1,500	600	110	200	74	61
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1917–18 (French)	555	4	2,220	375		105	75	29	07
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1918–19 (English)	2,510	10	25,100	1,600	600	110	200	159	53
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1918–19 (French)	555	10	5,550	375		105	75	71	59
Estimates of Canada, 1919–20 (English)	3,110	112	348,320	2,100	500	310	200	1,446	63
Estimates of Canada, 1919–20 (French)	530	112	59,360	350		105	75	1,012	91
Excise, 1917–18 (English)	1,515	72	109,080	900	400	15	200	618	34
Excise, 1917–18 (French)	265	72	19,080	75	100	15	75	287	14
Experimental Farms, 1915–16 (French)	6,590	1,586	10,451,740	375	6,000	15	200	17,944	72
Experimental Farms, 1916–17 (French)	3,510	160	561,600	375	3,000	60	75	1,096	17
Experimental Farms, 1917–18 (English)	11,235	148	1,662,780	1,000	10,000	35	200	2,390	46
External Affairs, 1916–17 (English)	1,685	16	26,960	1,100	200	35	350	104	74
External Affairs, 1916–17 (French)	365	16	5,840	250	25	15	75	63	81
Fisheries, 1916–17 (French)	840	500	420,000	375	250	15	200	3,543	98
Fisheries, 1917–18 (English)	2,265	48	108,720	800	1,250	15	200	286	52
Geological Survey Summary, 1917 (English)	4,215	24	101,160	1,000	3,000	15	200	564	13
Immigration and Colonization, 1917–18 (English)	3,215	32	102,880	1,500	1,500	15	200	323	00
Indian Affairs, 1916–17 (French)	625	130	81,250	375	35	15	200	603	30
Indian Affairs, 1917–18 (English)	1,885	106	199,810	950	700	35	200	707	94
Insurance Abstract, 1917 (English)	14,485	284	4,113,740	1,100	13,000	35	350	4,519	67
Insurance Abstract, 1917 (French)	465	288	13,920	375		15	75	1,516	59
Insurance, 1917, Vol. I (English)	9,235	792	7,314,120	1,100	7,900	35	200	8,231	33
Insurance, 1917, Vol. I (French)	1,365	800	1,092,000	375	900	15	75	4,149	94
Insurance, 1917, Vol. II (English	7,835	824	6,456,040	1,100	6,500	35	200	9,452	18
Insurance, 1917, Vol. II (French)	1,165	834	971,610	375	700	15	75	4,378	67
Interior, 1917–18 (English)	1,935	162	313,470	1,200	500	35	200	1,146	93
Labour, 1916–17 (French)	615	42	25,830	225	250	15	125	238	54
Marine, 1916–17 (French)	840	288	241,920	375	250	15	200	2,038	24
Marine, 1917–18 (English)	1,815	108	196,120	1,100	500	15	200	963	04
Marine, 1917–18 (French)	460	120	55,200	275	100	10	75	793	42
Militia Council, 1916–17 (English)	2,470	40	98,800	1,600	500	20	350	227	54

Militia Council, 1916-17 (French)	565	40	22,600	275	200	15	75	170 05
Militia Council, 1917-18 (English)	2,115	40	84,600	1,400	500	15	200	302 88
Naval Service, 1917-18 (English)	1,770	48	84,960	800	750	20	200	262 09
Naval Service, 1917-18 (French)	565	48	27,120	225	250	15	75	248 56
Navigation and Shipping, 1916-17 (French)	465	120	55,800	375	....	15	75	541 96
Navigation and Shipping, 1917-18 (English)	1,265	98	123,970	600	450	15	200	827 34
Penitentiaries, 1916-17 (English)	1,665	28	46,620	1,000	450	15	200	152 74
Penitentiaries, 1916-17 (French)	310	28	8,680	175	50	10	75	153 39
Penitentiaries, 1917-18 (English)	1,340	24	32,160	675	450	15	200	127 92
Penitentiaries, 1917-18 (French)	340	26	8,840	200	50	15	75	161 32
Postmaster General, 1917-18 (English)	2,290	104	238,160	1,200	880	10	200	941 44
Postmaster General, 1917-18 (French)	425	104	44,200	250	90	10	75	820 82
Public Printing and Stationery, 1916-17 (English)	1,110	68	75,480	800	....	110	200	364 85
Public Printing and Stationery, 1916-17 (French)	465	68	31,620	375	....	15	75	270 75
Public Accounts, 1916-17 (French)	640	256	163,840	375	50	15	200	1,114 76
Public Accounts, 1917-18 (English)	1,715	244	418,460	1,000	500	15	200	2,261 07
Public Works, 1917-18 (English)	1,515	184	278,760	800	500	15	200	1,655 65
Public Works, 1917-18 (French)	460	192	88,320	225	150	10	75	1,734 29
Railways and Canals, 1916-17 (French)	600	108	64,800	375	10	15	200	618 59
Railways and Canals, 1917-18 (English)	1,615	96	155,040	1,200	200	15	200	701 00
Railway Commission, 1916-17 (English)	1,315	110	144,650	600	500	15	200	715 33
Railway Commission, 1916-17 (French)	460	120	55,200	275	100	10	75	647 73
Secretary of State, 1916-17 (English)	1,435	180	258,300	800	400	35	200	958 18
Secretary of State, 1916-17 (French)	415	180	74,700	275	50	15	75	850 31
Secretary of State, 1917-18 (English)	1,420	178	252,760	800	400	20	200	1,181 51
Summary of Mines, 1916 (French)	1,590	200	318,000	375	1,000	15	200	1,070 66
Summary of Mines, 1917 (English)	3,705	154	570,570	500	3,000	5	200	1,331 93
Trade and Commerce, 1916-17 (English)	2,935	1,076	3,158,060	900	1,650	35	350	6,778 68
Trade and Commerce, 1916-17 (French)	440	984	432,960	200	150	15	75	5,310 23
Trade and Commerce, 1917-18 (English)	2,465	40	98,600	1,200	1,050	15	200	288 87
Trade and Commerce, 1917-18 (French)	340	42	14,280	200	50	15	75	213 51
Trade, 1916-17 (French)	640	1,298	830,720	375	50	15	200	6,573 45
Trade, 1917-18 (English)	1,390	1,284	1,784,760	600	575	15	200	8,372 45
Weights and Measures, 1917-18 (English)	1,515	40	60,600	900	400	15	200	208 02
Weights and Measures, 1917-18 (French)	265	40	10,600	75	100	15	75	147 37
Totals	151,425	19,808	55,742,120	51,685	83,065	3,450	13,225	150,509 15
Totals (March 31, 1918)	195,624	26,482	105,261,128	72,735	91,354	5,685	25,850	196,284 97

TABLE No. 2.—Supplementary Reports to Parliament completed during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Requisitioned for.				Cost.
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.	
								$ cts.
Agricultural Instruction Act, 1916–17 (French)	1,590	90	143,100	375	1,000	15	200	526 02
Agricultural Instruction Act, 1917–18 (English)	6,315	60	378 900	1,100	5,000	15	200	768 58
Agricultural Statistics, 1917 (English and French)	6,305	76	479,180	1,000	5,000	30	275	1,095 45
Canal Statistics, 1917 (English)	1,015	32	32,480	600	200	15	200	262 60
Canal Statistics, 1917 (French)	285	32	9,120	175	25	10	75	131 86
Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1916 (English and French)	3,125	486	1,518,750	1,575	1,000	....	550	4,041 99
Contribution to Canadian Biology, 1915-16 (French)	840	130	109,200	375	250	15	200	667 64
Contribution to Canadian Biology, 1916-17 (English)	1,485	364	540,540	600	500	35	350	2,631 47
Geographic Board, 1915–16 (French)	640	370	236,800	375	50	15	200	1,941 01
Industrial Census, 1917 (English and French)	2,815	152	427,880	1,025	1,500	15	275	1,878 25
List of Vessels, 1917 (English and French)	2,165	352	762,080	1,375	500	15	275	1,291 53
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1916–17 (English)	1,510	124	187,240	600	650	60	200	634 89
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1916–17 (French)	315	124	39,060	175	50	15	75	738 40
Manitoba Hydrographic Survey, 1915–16 (English)	5,235	416	2,177,760	2,100	2,500	35	600	6,178 03
Railway Statistics, 1917 (English)	1,935	156	301,860	1,100	600	35	200	890 63
Railway Statistics, 1917 (French)	465	156	72,540	275	100	15	75	619 05
Registrars of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, 1916-17 (Eng.)	1,615	112	180,880	900	500	15	200	693 29
Registrars of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, 1916-17 (Fr.)	560	108	60,480	225	250	10	75	717 45
Telephone Statistics, 1916-17 (French)	515	90	46,350	375	50	15	75	277 98
Topographical Surveys, 1916–17 (English)	1,935	112	216,720	1,200	500	35	200	1,383 88
Topographical Surveys, 1916–17 (French)	865	120	103,800	275	500	15	75	567 64
Trade and Navigation, Monthly Statements—								
February, 1918	1,085	440	477,400	400	625	60	....	2,462 96
March, 1918	1,060	440	466,400	400	600	60	....	1,819 74
Trade and Commerce, Monthly Report—								
December, 1917	750	400	300,000	....	750	....	....	1,961 05
January, 1918	750	386	289,500	....	750	....	....	1,927 67
February, 1918	750	408	306,000	....	750	....	....	1,916 85
Veterinary Director General, 1916–17 (English)	8,315	20	166,300	1,100	7,000	15	200	266 83
Veterinary Director General, 1916–17 (French)	1,840	20	36,800	250	1,500	15	75	164 33
Totals	56,080	5,776	11,067,120	17,950	32,700	580	4,850	38,457 07
Totals (March 31, 1918)	123,075	13,168	23,313,800	49,050	60,675	1,750	11,600	61,662 21

TABLE No. 3.—Statement showing the Routine Parliamentary Work, Year 1918–19.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Requisitioned for.			
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.
Votes and Proceedings	English	1,705*	768	1,705	....	....	....
	French	471*	768	471	....	....	....
Orders of the Day	English	955*	1,500	955	....	....	....
	French	227*	1,540	227	....	....	....
Senate Minutes	English	1,392*	592	1,392	....	....	....
	French	360*	588	360	....	....	....
Public Bills	English	1,826*	1,306	1,826	....	....	....
	French	382*	1,396	382	....	....	....
Private Bills	English	1,087*	340	1,087	....	....	....
	French	297*	328	297	....	....	....
Third Reading Bills (Commons)	English	593*	584	593	....	....	....
	French	187*	452	187	....	....	....
Third Reading Bills (Senate)	English	789*	884	789	....	....	....
	French	535*	548	535	....	....	....
Returns (for distribution or Sessional Papers, either or both)	English	5,000	48	4,800	....	....	200
	French	2,000	166	2,000	....	....	....
Divorce Cases (aggregate)		11,600	470	11,600	....	....	....
Printing of various Committee sittings (aggregate)		5,025	1,480	5,025	....	....	....
House of Commons Journals, 1918	English	500	448	....	....	....	500
	French	200	452	....	....	....	200
Appendix No. 2, 1918	English	500	372	....	....	....	50
	French	100	384	....	....	....	100
Senate Journals, 1917	English	600	540	....	....	....	600
	French	200	544	....	....	....	200
Senate Journals, 1918	English	200	320	....	....	....	200
	French	75	320	....	....	....	75
Totals		36,806	17,138	34,231	....	....	2,575
Totals (March 31, 1918)		80,245	19,826	71,695	....	2,950	5,600

*Average for the session.

TABLE No. 4.—Statement of the Work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, Year 1918–19.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Requisitioned for.				Cost.
				House of Commons	Senate.	Bound Copies.	Stock.	
								$ cts.
House of Commons Debates—								
Unrevised Edition (English)	3,644*	3,236	11,791,984	2,964			680	16,144 72
Unrevised Edition (French)	675*	3,284	2,216,700	460			215	13,426 42
Revised Edition, 1918, 2 vols. (English)	650	2,670	1,735,500			650		6,049 05
Revised Edition, 1918, 2 vols. (French)	150	2,778	416,700			150		7,348 59
Senate Debates—								
Unrevised Edition (English)	1,530*	928	1,419,840		1,315		215	4,016 81
Unrevised Edition (French)	118*	530	62,540		98		20	2,990 43
Revised Edition, 1917 (French)	108	1,394	150,552		98		10	4,111 12
Revised Edition, 1918 (English)	475	728	345,800			475		1,907 60
Revised Edition, 1918 (French)	111	784	87,024			111		1,979 23
Totals	7,461	16,332	18,226,640	3,424	1,511	1,386	1,140	57,973 97
Totals (March 31, 1918)	8,886	29,464	42,387,924	4,321	1,875	1,440	1,250	98,218 64
Speeches: Extra copies ordered by Members and Senators (aggregate)	83,450	508	1,172,700					1,121 42
Speeches: (March 31, 1918)	376,700	1,370	6,353,500					3,736 80

*Average for the session.

TABLE No. 5.—Statement of the work on the Statutes, Year 1918–19.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Cost.
THE STATUTES.				$ cts.
Volumes 1 and 2, 1918 (English)	3,500	488	1,708,000	3,691 04
Volumes 1 and 2, 1918 (French)	1,000	512	512,000	2,346 50
Totals	4,500	1,000	2,220,000	6,037 54
Totals (March 31, 1918)	15,442	1,816	6,745,112	14,288 08

TABLE No. 6.—Statement of the work on the *Canada Gazette* for the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

——	Aggregate Annual Issue.	Number of Pages in Volume.
Canada Gazette	90,722	3,912
Supplements and Extras	234,100	774
Total	324,822	4,686
Total (March 31, 1918)	234,800	5,398

TABLE No. 7.—Voters' Lists. (None printed in 1918–19.)

Table No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate).

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Advisory Research Council—			
The Recovery of Vapour from Gases	2,000	16	32,000
How to Handle Frozen Fish	1,000	8	8,000
Heating of Houses—Coal and Electricity Compared	2,000	16	32,000
Report of the Chairman	5,000	44	22,000
The De-tarring of Gas, etc	1,000	48	48,000
Agriculture—			
Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock	20,000	16	320,000
Fruit Crop Report (5 issues)	34,000	40	272,000
Canadian Record of Performance (Report No. 10)	9,500	88	836,000
Animal Contagious Disease Act	5,000	58	290,000
List of Cheese Factories, etc	1,500	96	144,000
Apple Recipes	27,200	40	1,088,000
Pear Thrips (Bulletin No. 15)	4,000	52	208,000
Canadian Bark-Beetles, Part II (Bulletin No. 14)	3,000	144	432,000
Tuberculosis—A Plain Statement of Facts, etc	5,000	24	120,000
Care of the Ewe and Lamb	20,000	8	160,000
Tent Caterpillars (Circular No. 1)	7,500	12	90,000
Apple Recipes	2,000	40	80,000
Harmful Weed Seeds, etc	3,000	8	24,000
Sheep Husbandry in Canada (Bulletin No. 12)	10,000	104	1,040,000
Keeping Dairy Herd Records	15,000	12	180,000
Canada Gazette (aggregate)	8,000	8	64,000
Sheep (Pamphlet No. 15)	25,000	8	200,000
Agricultural Gazette of Canada, 1918 (4 issues)	20,910	388	2,030,180
Canadian Patent Office Record, 1918 (9 issues)	10,800	2,802	3,322,400
Index to Canadian Patent Office Record, 1917	1,200	104	124,800
An Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act, 1918	10,000	10	100,000
Canadian Patent Office Record, 1918 (12 issues)	14,400	3,526	4,231,200
Pure Bred Male Animals (Booklet No. 3)	1,000	16	16,000
Proceedings of a Dairy Conference, 1918	3,000	116	348,000
Publications Available for Distribution	60,000	8	480,000
Federal Assistance to Horse Breeding	7,000	32	224,000
Canadian Patent Office Record, 1919 (11 weekly issues)	13,200	412	489,600
The Balsam Injury in Quebec and Its Control	1.000	8	8,000
Agricultural Gazette of Canada, 1918–19 (6 issues)	31,800	598	3,166,500
Culture du Tabac au Canada (bulletin n° 25)	5,000	32	160,000
Semis de Tabac (bulletin n° 21)	30,000	56	168,000
La graine de trèfle rouge et ses impuretés (feuillet n° S-2)	12,000	24	288,000
La production laitière—Un nouveau système de contrôle; (circulaire n° 24)	5,000	12	60,000
Règlements pour l'application de la loi sur les insectes et les fléaux destructeurs (circulaire n° 10)	1,000	16	16,000
Loi des épizooties et règlements établis en vertu de la loi	2.000	60	120,000
La Gazette agricole du Canada, 1918–19 (6 publications)	5,400	596	536,400
Auditor General—			
Auditor General's Report, 1916–17 (published in separate parts)	50	2,626	131,300
Canada Food Board—			
Glucose for Household Use	75,000	8	600,000
Recipes for the Use of Glucose	151,000	8	1,208,000
Supplements and extras of the Canada Gazette (aggregate)	410,200	236	3,960,400
Canada Food Bulletin, 1918–19 (9 issues)	408,325	196	8,901,800
La fabrication du pain	1,000	8	8,000
Mangeons moins et mieux	10,000	16	160,000
Usage des substituts à la farine, etc	1,000	8	8,000
Bulletin canadien des vivres (6 publications)	60,100	116	981,600
Canada Registration Board—			
Canada Registration Regulations	134,350	24	3,224,400
Information and Instructions for the Use of Deputy Registrars, etc.	120,000	16	1,920,000
Canada Gazette	5,000	8	40,000
Index to Code Numbers	200	112	22,400
Règlements pour l'enregistrement de toutes personnes, etc	38,025	24	912,600
Carried forward	1,859,660	13,112	43,657,580

TABLE NO. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	1,859,660	13,112	43,657,580
Civil Service Commission—			
Regulations of the Civil Service Commission	9,800	48	470,400
Report re Postal Employees	200	24	4,800
Report on Postal Strike in Winnipeg	100	32	3,200
Règlements de la Commission du service civil	3,800	52	197,600
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery—			
Statement of the Votes Polled	1,700	18	30,600
Canada Gazette	100	8	800
Commission of Conservation—			
Conservation of Life	9,950	24	238,800
Conservation de la vie	900	24	21,600
Customs—			
Financial Report, 1917	100	344	34,400
Resolution re Customs, Excise and War Revenue	500	8	4,000
Tariff Changes, 1918	10,000	8	80,000
List of Forms	1,500	16	24,000
Prohibited Exports	7,000	36	252,000
Restricted Imports	10,000	8	80,000
Director of Public Information—			
Mr. Gompers' Speech	25,000	12	300,000
Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky	30,200	24	724,800
Canada's War Effort, 1914–18	51,400	32	1,644,800
War Lecture Bureau (4 issues)	36,000	36	328,000
Sacrifice the Price of Victory	50,000	12	600,000
Organization of the Executive Offices of the Public Service of Canada	2,500	12	30,000
Canadian Official Record (21 issues)	364,000	268	4,443,200
L'effort du Canada pour la guerre, 1914–18	10,000	32	320,000
Bulletin officiel canadien (19 publications)	105,425	236	1,243,500
Experimental Farms—			
The Potato in Canada (Bulletin No. 90)	318,500	16	5,096,000
Peach Canker (Bulletin No. 37)	5,000	32	160,000
Seasonable Hints (6 issues)	713,900	96	11,454,400
Poultry Feeds and Feeding (Bulletin No. 91)	50,000	32	1,600,000
Asparagus, Celery and Onion Culture	25,000	8	200,000
Tomato Culture (Pamphlet No. 22)	20,000	8	160,000
Best Varieties of Grain (Circular No. 16)	140,200	8	1,121,600
How to Make and Use Hot Beds	25,000	8	200,000
The Diseases of Tomatoes (Bulletin No. 35)	5,000	16	80,000
Rapport de l'entomologiste, 1916–17	1,000	28	28,000
Rapport du directeur, 1916–17	500	116	58,000
Rapport du service de la chimie, 1915-16	500	90	45,000
Les maladies de la tomate (bulletin n° 35)	4,000	16	64,000
La basse-cour à la ville et à la campagne (bulletin n° 89)	40,050	48	1,922,400
Conseils pour la saison (5 publications)	139,100	80	2,325,000
L'alimentation des volailles (bulletin n° 91)	10,000	32	320,000
La pomme de terre (bulletin n° 90)	70,000	16	1,120,000
Le jardinage à la maison (circulaire n° 14)	5,000	12	60,000
Elevage du lapin (bulletin n° 34)	3,000	48	144,000
External Affairs—			
List of Passports Issued from April 1, 1916 to April 1, 1917	25	40	1,000
List of Passports Issued from April 1, 1917 to April 1, 1918	25	12	300
Statement in Response to Application of the New York and Ontario Power Co	100	8	800
Carried forward	4,165,735	15,196	80,894,580

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed. Pages.
Brought forward	4,165,735	15,196	80,894,580
Finance—			
Budget Speech, 1918	7,000	28	196,000
Superannuations, Judges' Salaries, etc	25	18	450
Instructions to Banks	1,000	8	8,000
Unclaimed Victory Loan Bonds, 1917	4,000	36	144,000
British and Foreign Companies—Annual Statement	1,050	32	33,600
An Act to Levy a Tax on Business Profits	5,000	16	80,000
Supply Bills (aggregate)	2,300	80	52,400
Fuel Controller—			
Coal Situation in Canada	1,000	16	16,000
Fuel Organization and Regulations	9,000	16	144,000
Canada Gazette extra	2,000	4	8,000
Regulation of Fuel Supplies (Bulletin No. 2)	5,000	16	80,000
Règlementation des approvisionnements de combustible (bulletin n° 2)	1,000	16	16,000
Governor General—			
Confidential Memorandum	100	8	800
House of Commons—			
Supplementary Catalogue of the Library of Parliament, 1917	525	132	69,300
List of Members, 1918	800	20	16,000
Select Standing Committees, 1918	500	12	6,000
Memo. of Changes on Bill No. 13, 1917	500	10	5,000
Rules of the House of Commons	300	100	30,000
An Act respecting Bankruptcy	500	120	60,000
Alphabetical Index and List of Sessional Papers, 1918	4,000	32	128,000
Index to Proclamations, etc	100	24	2,400
Index to Votes and Proceedings, 1918	250	32	8,000
List of Reports and Returns, 1919	400	8	3,200
Official Postal Guide, 1918	650	604	392,600
List of Members, 1919	800	20	16,000
Select Standing Committees, 1919	500	12	6,000
Official Postal Guide, 1919	400	610	244,000
Unrevised Debates of various dates (extra copies, aggregate)	1,900	254	120,200
Canada Gazette (extra copies)	500	8	4,000
Various Bills, Session 1919 (aggregate)	245	40	9,800
Soldiers' Pension Regulations	800	32	25,000
List of Members, Senators and Committees, 1919	1,350	48	64,800
Index général des journaux de la Chambre des Communes, de 1904 à 1915	305	688	209,840
Guide officiel du service postal, 1918	650	604	392,600
Index alphabétique et documents parlementaires du Canada, 1918	1,450	32	46,400
Index des procès-verbaux, 1918	75	32	2,400
Règlements de la Chambre des Communes, 1918	100	108	10,800
Guide officiel du service postal, 1919	100	614	61,400
Indian Affairs—			
Indian Act with Amendments	300	84	25,200
Inland Revenue—			
List of Licensed Manufacturers	850	60	51,000
Bulletins:—			
Sodium Phosphate (No. 393)	5,000	32	160,000
Wines and Liquors (No. 394)	5,000	24	120,000
Canned Corn (No. 395)	5,000	28	140,000
Salad Oil (No. 396)	5,000	24	120,000
Sugar (No. 397)	5,000	24	120,000
Cheese (No. 398)	5,000	24	120,000
Marmalade (No. 399)	5,000	24	120,000
Strained Honey (No. 400)	5,000	20	100,000
Liquor Arsenicalis (No. 401)	5,000	20	100,000
Carried forward	4,268,060	20,050	84,783,770

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	4,268,060	20,050	84,783,770
Inland Revenue—Concluded.			
Witch Hazel (No. 402)	5,000	8	40,000
Allspice (No. 403)	5,000	24	120,000
Fertilizers (No. 404)	5,000	32	160,000
Grape Juice (No. 405)	5,000	20	100,000
Condensed Milk (No. 406)	5,000	20	100,000
Molasses (No. 407)	5,000	24	120,000
Medicated Soaps (No. 408)	5,000	36	180,000
Maple Syrup (No. 409)	5,000	24	120,000
Arsenica, etc. (No. 411)	5,000	16	80,000
Bran (No. 412)	5,000	24	120,000
Egg Substitutes (No. 413)	5,000	24	120,000
Céréales préparées (n° 383)	500	40	20,000
Petit son (n° 384)	500	28	14,000
Sel de table (n° 385)	500	28	14,000
Cascara sagrada (n° 386)	500	40	20,000
Fèves ou haricots (n° 387)	500	36	18,000
Aliments du bétail enregistés (n° 388)	500	28	14,000
Sirops aromatisés, etc. (n° 390)	500	20	10,000
Poissons conservés (n° 391)	500	40	20,000
Saucisses (n° 392)	500	24	12,000
Phosphate de soude (n° 393)	500	32	16,000
Vins et liqueurs (n° 394)	500	24	12,000
Conserves de maïs (n° 395)	500	32	16,000
Huile à salade (n° 396)	500	24	12,000
Sucre (n° 397)	500	24	12,000
Fromage (n° 398)	500	24	12,000
Marmalade (n° 399)	500	24	12,000
Miel coulé (n° 400)	500	20	10,000
Liquor arsenicalis (n° 401)	500	20	10,000
Hamamelis (n° 402)	500	8	4,000
Piment moulu (n° 403)	500	24	12,000
Mélasses (n° 404)	500	24	12,000
Jus de raisin (n° 405)	500	20	10,000
Lait concentré (n° 406)	500	20	10,000
Savons médécinaux (n° 408)	500	36	18,000
Sirop d'érable (n° 409)	500	24	12,000
Arsénic dans les poudres à pâte (n° 411)	500	16	8,000
Son (n° 412)	500	24	12,000
Insurance—			
List of Licensed Insurance Companies (4 issues)	2,050	48	24,600
Canadian Life Statement	175	56	9,800
General Agents' Fire Statement	1,000	8	8,000
List of Securities	600	152	91,200
British and Foreign Life Statement	175	32	5,600
Interior—			
Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations	2,000	12	24,000
General Instructions for Levelling	300	20	6,000
Forest Fires in Canada	3,000	48	144,000
The Peace River District	15,000	48	720,000
Memorandum *re* Land Settlement	250	20	5,000
Catalogue of the Maps of the Geographic Board of Canada	500	52	26,000
Index to Orders in Council, 1916	35	74	2,590
Regulations respecting Dominion Lands	2,000	108	216,000
Coal Mining Lease	5,000	12	60,000
Coal Mining Regulations	5,000	12	60,000
Wood-Using Industries of Quebec	25,000	90	2,250,000
Creosote Treatment of Jack Pine	2,000	24	48,000
Irrigation, Surveys and Inspection, 1917	2,000	48	96,000
Carried forward	4,402,645	21,870	90,192,560

TABLE NO. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	4,402,645	21,870	90,192,560
nterior—Concluded.			
Report of the Superintendent of the Geodetic Survey	1,000	64	64,000
Fire Laws of Saskatchewan	5,000	16	80,000
Act respecting Migratory Birds	10,000	12	120,000
Act to Amend the Dominion Lands Act	700	12	8,400
Amendments to Forest Reserve Regulations	3,500	8	28,000
Index to Orders in Council, 1917	35	98	3,430
Revised Dominion Lands Act	5,000	80	400,000
Precise Levelling	1,000	68	68,000
The New Manitoba District	10,000	44	440,000
Lists of School Lands for Sale (aggregate)	32,500	104	260,000
Lists of Unoccupied and Uncultivated Lands (aggregate)	22,000	722	722,000
Publications of the Dominion Observatory (2 issues)	1,400	400	28,000
Regulations under the Migratory Birds Convention Act	5,000	12	60,000
Extracts from Reports on Townships, etc	1,000	28	28,000
Manual of Instructions for the Survey of Dominion Lands, 1918	1,505	208	313,040
The Development and the Undeveloped Resources of New Brunswick	10,000	28	280,000
Report on Juvenile Immigration	1,000	20	20,000
Dominion Parks, 1916–17	2,000	84	168,000
Drainage Regulations	1,500	8	12,000
Dominion Lands Handbook, 1918 (2 issues)	39,960	104	2,038,080
List of Decisions of the Geographic Board (2 issues)	900	16	7,200
Immigration Facts and Figures, 1918	1,000	24	24,000
Poles, Cross-ties, etc	1,500	8	12,000
Nomenclature of the Mountains of Western Canada	500	4	2,000
The New Manitoba District	10,000	44	440,000
Potash Regulations	2,000	8	16,000
Loan Regulations of the Soldier Settlement Board	5,000	12	60,000
Soldiers' Settlement Handbook	10,000	24	240,000
Regulations of the Soldier Settlement Board respecting Dominion Lands	1,000	16	16,000
Produits des forêts du Canada, 1916	2,000	44	88,000
Industries de Québec employant du bois	2,000	88	176,000
Justice—			
Report of the Criminal Identification Bureau	700	12	8,400
Memo. of Powers and Duties of Dominion Police Constables	1,000	16	16,000
The Military Service Act, 1917	2,000	120	240,000
General Rules and Orders, etc	500	8	4,000
Regulations Governing Applications, etc. (2 issues)	7,000	16	56,000
Judgment of Supreme Court *re* George E. Gray	100	24	2,400
Manual of Information *re* Military Service Act, 1917	2,000	120	240,000
Report of Administration of Military Service Branch	1,000	28	28,000
Report of the Royal Commission on Purchase of Submarines	500	256	128,000
Statements in Defence (aggregate)	215	98	3,460
Labour—			
Report on Wholesale Prices, 1917	2,500	164	410,000
Operations of Flour Milling Companies in Canada	1,000	40	40,000
Report of Labour Legislation in Canada, 1915	1,200	748	897,600
Labour Organization in Canada—Seventh Annual Report, 1917	5,000	228	1,140,000
Report of Labour Legislation in Canada, 1917	2,000	96	192,000
Canada Gazette extra	16,000	4	64,000
Marine—			
List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Inland Waters of Canada	800	168	134,000
List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Atlantic Coast	1,600	328	524,800
Rules for the Inspection of Boilers	400	76	30,400
Memo. *re* Masters and Crew	250	8	2,000
Report on the Harbour of Vancouver, B.C	500	44	22,000
Supplement to List of Vessels (9 issues)	2,050	82	18,000
Règlements internationaux pour prévenir les abordages	300	20	6,000
Règlements pour prévenir les abordages sur les grands lacs	500	24	1,200
Carried forward	4,641,760	27,006	100,623,370

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	4,641,760	27,006	100,623,370
Militia and Defence—			
Regulations for the Conduct of Correspondence, 1917	2,000	32	64,000
Statement *re* Military Service Draft	10,000	8	80,000
Standing Orders of the Permanent Army Medical Corps, 1918	3,000	88	264,000
Classified List of Militia Forms	2,000	32	64,000
Instructions for the Guidance and General Information for all Persons serving in the Department of Militia and Defence	1,000	44	44,000
Classified List of Militia Forms	1,000	32	32,000
Scales of Equipment for Issue to Hospitals	500	16	8,000
First Aid to the Injured	25,000	112	2,800,000
Instructions dealing with Deserters and Absentees without Leave	2,000	60	120,000
Manual of Treatment of Venereal Diseases	3,000	32	96,000
Scale of Issues of Personal, Training Camp and Barrack Equipment	1,000	44	44,000
Combatting Lousiness among Soldiers and Civilians, 1918	500	12	6,000
General Instructions *re* Patients in Military Hospitals	1,500	48	72,000
Confidential Report	50	8	400
Instructions for Members of Canadian Army Corps	1,000	8	8,000
Standing Orders	500	16	8,000
Regulations for Women's Aid Department	3,000	8	24,000
Regulations for Supply, Transport and Barrack Services for the Canadian Militia, 1918	800	110	88,000
Canadian Military Police Corps Standing Orders	500	48	24,000
Index to Regulations for Supply, Transport and Barrack Services	800	24	19,200
Instructions for Guidance in Military Estates' Branch	200	28	5,600
Instructions Governing Orderly Rooms and Documents of C.E.F., 1918	700	24	16,800
The Militia List (corrected to 1st July, 1918)	1,300	898	1,167,400
List of Appointments (aggregate)	4,500	56	84,000
Militia General Orders, 1918–19 (aggregate)	86,975	722	1,104,500
Memorandum on the Measurement of Movements of Joints	3,000	12	36,000
Liste des nominations (au total)	1,050	56	19,600
Ordres généraux de la milice, 1918–19 (au total)	33,825	976	302,600
Mines—			
Analysis of Fuels from Manitoba and Saskatchewan	2,500	16	40,000
Analysis of Canadian Fuels—Coal Fields of British Columbia and Yukon Territory	3,000	24	72,000
Analysis of the Canadian Fuels of Alberta and the Northwest Territories	2,500	68	170,000
Analysis of Canadian Fuels—Coal Fields of the Maritime Provinces	2,500	28	70,000
Analysis of Canadian Fuels—Coal Fields of Ontario and Quebec	2,500	28	70,000
Memo. *re* Minerals, etc	60	72	4,320
Catalogue of Publications	500	32	16,000
Price List of Mines' Publications	300	8	2,400
Drillers' Note Book	1,000	16	16,000
List of Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells, 1918	1,500	8	12,000
Catalogue of French Publications	2,000	16	32,000
Summary Report of the Geological Survey, 1917	3,000	48	144,000
List of Coal Mines in Canada	1,500	10	15,000
The Hawks of the Canadian Prairie Provinces in their Relation to Agriculture	4,000	16	64,000
Production of Copper, Gold, etc	2,000	72	144,000
General Summary of the Mineral Productions of Canada	1,500	28	42,000
Production of Iron and Steel, etc	1,500	32	48,000
Production of Cement, etc	2,500	44	110,000
Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1918	6,000	24	144,000
List of Metal Mines in Canada, 1918	1,700	10	17,000
Production of Coal and Coke	2,000	40	80,000
Amisk-Athapapuskow Lake District	3,000	92	276,000
Summary Report, 1917, Part C	3,000	64	192,000
Summary Report, 1917, Part D	3,000	48	144,000
Summary Report, 1917, Part E	3,000	48	144,000
Summary Report, 1917, Part F	3,000	36	108,000
Road Materials in a Portion of Vaudreuil County, Que	1,000	16	16,000
Carried forward	4,892,520	31,504	109,418,190

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	4,892,520	31,504	109,418,190
Mines—Concluded.			
Gisement de magnésite du district de Grenville, comté d'Argenteuil, Qué	1,000	68	68,000
Production minérale au Canada, 1916	1,000	348	348,000
Etude d'une partie de la région du lac Saint-Jean, Qué	1,000	94	94,000
Minéraux industriels du Canada	3,000	16	48,000
Naval Service—			
Report on Lobster Investigations at Long Beach Pond, N.S., 1915	200	24	4,800
Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast, 1919	21,000	64	1,344,000
Tide Tables for Vancouver, B.C., 1919	9,000	48	432,000
Establishment of Naval Stores	500	32	16,000
Conservation of Canadian Lobsters	1,500	24	36,000
Regulations for Entry of Surgeons for Temporary Service in the Medical Department of the Royal Navy	250	12	3,000
Port of Sidney Traffic Regulations	2,000	8	16,000
West Atlantic Allied W/T Call Signs	1,250	24	30,000
Transport Regulations	1,000	8	8,000
Special Fishery Regulations for British Columbia	2,000	40	80,000
Instructions for Transports	200	8	1,600
Proceedings of International Radio-Telegraph Conference of London, 1912	750	44	33,000
Marine Defences—Quarterly Report	25	16	400
Notes on Gunnery	200	48	9,600
West Atlantic W/T Call Signs (5 issues)	13,750	188	184,000
Return of Naval Courts-Martial, 1918	1,500	8	12,000
Instructions for W/T Stations	600	18	10,800
Instructions for Reporting Officers	100	12	1,200
Boat Practice on Troop Transports	2,000	8	16,000
Report of British Columbia Special Fishery Committee, 1917	700	48	33,600
Pay and Allowance for Officers and Men of Royal Canadian Navy	600	24	14,400
Report of Canadian-American Fisheries, 1918	1,000	36	36,000
Defence against Submarine Attacks	35	72	2,520
Instructions for Transports, etc., from Canadian Ports	100	8	800
Tide Tables for Eastern Coast of Canada, 1920	11,000	68	748,000
Defence of Canada Order	300	28	8,400
Official Catalogue of Government Publications	500	36	18,000
General Orders Promulgated	1,000	36	36,000
Bulletins of Sea-Fishery Statistics (aggregate)	3,600	52	46,800
Fish Culture, 1917	150	16	2,400
Fishery Regulations for British Columbia	250	16	4,000
Tide Tables for Hudson Bay, 1919	500	8	4,000
Naval College Calendar, 1919	1,000	60	60,000
Instructions for First Aid Charts	200	16	3,200
Weekly Orders (aggregate)	3,160	796	70,440
Canadian Navy List (aggregate)	625	582	72,500
Naval Intelligence Report (aggregate)	3,350	718	54,100
Canadian Monthly Orders (aggregate)	12,125	1,692	307,140
Extracts from Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1916–17 (aggregate)	1,500	394	39,400
Instructions to Commanding Officers of Trawlers and Drifters	300	8	2,400
Directions et instructions aux inspecteurs des pêcheries	50	74	3,700
Hydrographie de la baie Passamaquoddy et des environs, Nouveau-Brunswick	150	40	6,000
Règlements de pêche particuliers aux provinces suivantes:			
Nouvelle-Ecosse	500	58	29,000
Ile du Prince-Edouard	500	34	17,000
Saskatchewan	200	34	6,800
Manitoba	200	34	6,800
Nouveau-Brunswick	500	44	22,000
Ontario	50	34	1,700
Appel du gouvernement aux encaisseurs et aux pêcheurs	1,000	16	16,000
Carried forward	5,001,490	37,746	113,898,690

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed. Pages.
Brought forward	5,001,490	37,740	113,898,690
National War Savings' Commission—			
Canadian War Book (2 issues)	12,250	64	7,184,000
Le Canada et la grande guerre	12,000	64	768,000
Pension Commissioners—			
Pension Regulations (4 issues)	4,000	16	64,000
General Order No. 231	1,000	10	10,000
Pension Rate Ready Reckoner	200	28	5,600
Post Office—			
Ontario Distribution List, 1918	2,500	260	650,000
Schedule of Mail Trains—West of Port Arthur	1,150	104	119,600
Schedule of Mail Trains—East of Port Arthur	1,750	232	406,000
Contract *re* His Majesty's Mails	150	16	2,400
Circular to Postmasters	4,000	52	208,000
Toronto City District List, 1918	300	128	38,400
List of Money Order Offices in Canada	7,000	176	1,232,000
Schedule of Mail Trains—West of Port Arthur	1,150	100	115,000
Schedule of Mail Trains—East of Port Arthur	1,750	232	406,000
Alberta Distribution List, 1918	1,750	138	241,500
Contract for the Conveyance of Mails	50	10	500
Distribution List for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, 1918	800	184	147,200
Rural Mail Delivery Regulations	30,000	40	1,200,000
Schedule of Mail Trains—West of Port Arthur	1,150	100	115,000
Schedule of Mail Trains—East of Port Arthur	1,700	228	387,600
Manitoba Distribution List, 1918	1,700	104	176,800
Saskatchewan Distribution List, 1919	1,760	144	253,440
Instructions to Railway Mail Clerks	1,800	56	100,800
Customs Memo. No. 2172-B	2,200	32	70,400
Official Postal Guide, 1919	1,500	610	915,000
Regulations, etc. (Part 1, Postal Guide)	3,000	242	726,000
Monthly Money Order Circular, 1918-19 (12 issues)	59,400	108	534,600
Monthly Supplement to Postal Guide, 1918-19 (12 issues)	218,000	96	1,744,000
Guide officiel du service postal, 1918	3,540	614	2,173,560
Contrat pour le transport des dépêches	50	16	800
Contrat pour le transport des dépêches	100	26	2,600
Instructions aux commis de malles sur chemin de fer	500	60	30,000
Guide officiel du service postal, 1919	2,590	614	1,590,260
Règlements des postes (1re partie du guide officiel du service postal)	850	250	212,500
Circulaire mensuelle des mandats-poste, 1918-19 (12 publications)	15,000	108	135,000
Supplément mensuel du guide officiel du service postal, 1918-19 (12 publications)	47,600	96	380,000
Privy Council—			
Report of Women's War Conference	5,000	48	240,000
Report of Iron Deposits, etc	500	8	4,000
Summary of Emergency Legislation (2 issues)	400	92	36,800
Voyage on S.S. "Northland"	200	12	2,400
Canada Gazette extra	4,100	4	16,400
Orders in Council:			
Fuel Control	100	32	3,200
Defence of Canada	100	16	1,600
Military Voters' Act	100	16	1,600
Public Information	50	34	1,700
Housing Scheme	2,000	16	32,000
Orders in Council and Index	50	40	2,000
Minutes of Proceedings—Conference between the members of the Federal and Provincial Governments	200	10	2,000
Public Printing and Stationery—			
Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada	300	22	6,600
Orders of the Day, April 19, 1918	230	24	5,520
Alphabetical List of Employees	25	116	2,900
Report of Editorial Committee	500	28	14,000
Carried forward	5,459,585	43,622	136,606,970

TABLE NO. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	5,459,585	43,622	136,606,970
Public Printing and Stationery—Concluded.			
The Hawks of the Canadian Prairie Provinces in their Relation to Agriculture	5,000	16	80,000
Price List of Government Publications	1,000	20	20,000
Index to Canada Gazette, 1917–18	2,100	64	134,400
Official Postal Guide, 1918	1,500	604	906,000
Canada Gazette (extra copies, aggregate)	11,000	40	53,000
Commons Debates of various dates (aggregate)	2,500	280	212,800
Official Postal Guide, 1919	1,490	610	908,900
Statutes of Canada (reprinted) 1907	300	908	272,400
1908	300	1,168	350,400
1909	270	804	217,080
1910	250	1,104	276,000
1912	375	972	364,500
1913	150	1,130	169,500
1914	385	1,028	395,780
1915	350	812	284,200
1918	500	488	244,000
Civil Service Regulations	2,000	48	96,000
Mass and Funeral Service	200	16	3,200
Various Acts reprinted for stock (aggregate)	73,900	2,428	1,040,600
Statutory List, complete to Feb. 18, 1918 (12 issues)	9,000	74	666,000
Extracts from Canada Gazette (aggregate)	4,500	28	42,000
Guide officiel du service postal, 1918	200	614	122,800
Liste de prix des publications du gouvernement	2,000	16	32,000
Guide officiel du service postal, 1919	100	614	61,400
Règlements du service civil	1,200	52	62,400
Statuts du Canada (réimprimés) 1907	150	942	141,300
1908	150	1,214	182,100
1909	350	812	284,200
1910	255	1,108	282,540
1911	280	840	235,200
1912	225	972	218,700
1913	275	1,144	314,600
1914	250	1,042	260,500
1915	250	902	225,500
Public Works—			
Rules and Regulations of the Government Telegraph Service	400	24	9,600
Railway Commission—			
Judgments, Orders, etc. (27 issues)	16,200	596	357,600
Index to Vol. VII, Judgments, Regulations and Rulings	600	18	10,800
Rules for Wires Erected Along or Across Railways	1,500	10	15,000
Regulations and Rulings	200	20	4,000
Regulations for Plans, etc	500	24	12,000
Secretary of State—			
Canadian War Trophies (3 issues)	18,000	24	432,000
Revised List of Prohibited Publications	4,500	16	72,000
Canada Gazette (extra copies, aggregate)	6,150	42	31,650
War Charities Act, 1917	5,000	28	140,000
Amendments to Companies Act	2,000	36	72,000
Statutory List (complete to Feb. 18, 1918)	3,000	74	222,000
Consolidated Orders *re* Censorship	200	8	1,600
Liste des publications dont la possession est interdite au Canada	600	12	7,200
Senate—			
List of Senators and Committees, 1918	700	20	14,000
Forms of Proceedings of the Senate	300	60	18,000
Railway Transportation	150	32	4,800
Memo. *re* Rights of the Senate in Matters of Financial Legislation	200	8	1,600
Divorce Rules and Orders	500	32	16,000
List of Senators, 1919	200	16	3,200
List of Senators and Committees, 1919	500	20	10,000
Carried forward	5,643,740	67,656	147,222,020

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	5,643,740	67,656	147,222,020
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—			
Report of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, 1918	15,000	112	1,680,000
Lecture Notes	1,000	48	48,000
Report of the Inter-Allied Conference for the After-Care of Soldiers, etc	2,000	40	80,000
Medical Quarterly,. Jan., 1919	1,500	56	84,000
Agricultural Training and Loans	25,000	20	500,000
Back to Mufti	30,000	32	960,000
Soldier Settlement Board—			
Land Regulations	2,500	16	40,000
Soldier Settlement Handbook	10,000	24	240,000
Land Settlement and Agricultural Loans for Returned Soldiers	10,000	24	240,000
Trade and Commerce—			
List of Licensed Elevators	1,500	138	207,000
Index to Table of Contents—Census and Statistics Monthly	6,000	24	144,000
Census and Statistics Monthly, Dec., 1916 (reprint)	300	24	7,200
Agricultural Meteorology	500	12	6,000
Trial Shipment of Wheat from Vancouver via Panama Canal to the United Kingdom	1,000	20	20,000
Canada's Opportunity for Export	25	16	400
Instructions to Canadian Trade Officials	75	28	2,100
Index to Weekly Bulletin, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1918	6,200	20	124,000
Vital Statistical Conference.	500	48	24,000
Monthly Trade Report of the Bureau of Statistics	1,025	388	397,700
Handbook for Importers	15,700	16	251,200
The Lyons Fair, 1918	6,200	16	99,200
Supplement to Weekly Bulletin No. 772	200	16	3,200
Official List of Laboratory Bulletins	250	28	7,000
Grades of Grain Grown in Western Canada	500	8	4,000
List of Flour Mills in Canada	500	16	8,000
Index to Weekly Bulletin, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1918	6,600	20	132,000
Weekly Bulletin, 1918-19 (50 issues)	331,230	2,314	14,281,300
Census and Statistics Monthly, 1918-19 (11 issues)	64,175	340	1,987,700
Trade and Commerce Bulletin (14 issues)	13,525	5,430	5,246,300
Bulletins:			
Human Foods (No. 377)	10,000	20	200,000
Manufactured Cattle Feed (No. 417)	4,500	8	36,000
Cocoa (No. 418)	4,500	20	90,000
Alcoholic Patent Medicines (No. 410)	4,500	8	36,000
Lard and Lard Substitutes (No. 414)	4,500	16	72,000
Water Glass (No. 419)	4,500	8	36,000
Ice Cream (No. 420)	4,500	4	18,000
Maple Sugar (No. 415)	4,500	12	54,000
Flour Substitutes (No. 421)	4,500	4	18,000
Coffee and Substitutes (No. 416)	4,500	8	36,000
Bran and Shorts (No. 422)	4,500	8	36,000
Commerce et industrie du Canada	5,000	16	80,000
Recensement des industries laitières	100	4	400
Bulletins:			
Médicaments brevetés alcooliques (No. 410)	500	8	4,000
Café et succédanés (No. 416)	500	8	4,000
War Purchasing Commission—			
Second Report of the War Purchasing Commission	2,000	164	328,000
Second Report of the War Purchasing Commission	500	16	8,000
Totals	6,260,345	77,282	175,102,720
Totals (March 31, 1918)	9,710,765	58,004	346,121,958

TABLE No. 9.—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Department.	Envelopes.	Copies other work.
Acting Commissioner's Office, Govt. of N.W.T.	2,000	12,000
Advisory Research Council	23,000	12,500
Agriculture	1,206,620	2,967,345
Auditor General	10,750	45,975
Biological Board of Canada	5,000	6,000
Canada Food Board	360,000	787,255
Canada Registration Board	311,250	7,969,900
Canadian Munition Resources	....	5,400
Civil Service Commission	335,350	961,615
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	1,000	8,600
Commission of Conservation	15,000	21,360
Customs	179,075	5,275,060
Director of Public Information	511,500	534,850
Editorial Committee	....	750
Experimental Farms	464,990	2,220,150
External Affairs	49,615	289,505
Finance	2,575,230	18,558,045
Fuel Controller	124,060	326,200
Governor General	8,250	15,685
House of Commons	47,720	205,070
Immigration and Colonization	66,200	752,325
Imperial Munition Board	....	50
Indian Affairs	112,350	393,155
Inland Revenue	282,425	2,565,200
Insurance	40,580	20,000
Interior	992,405	5,283,855
Internment Operations	....	15,200
Justice	1,430,515	13,015,920
Labour	339,725	555,685
Library of Parliament	....	500
Marine	343,680	1,241,380
Militia and Defence	437,245	33,084,915
Mines	159,385	244,100
National War Savings Committee	348,000	2,553,400
Naval Service	747,350	7,149,640
Pension Commissioners	135,000	1,839,825
Post Office	1,972,520	64,993,810
Privy Council	45,500	165,325
Public Printing and Stationery	357,925	2,321,140
Public Works	940,450	4,272,655
Railways and Canals	558,180	492,500
Railway Commission	106,150	121,430
Repatriation Committee	85,000	155,300
Royal Mint	500	23,000
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	82,000	351,790
Secretary of State	113,445	272,720
Senate	24,650	10,015
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	884,000	13,202,075
Soldier Settlement Board	....	285,350
Trade and Commerce	817,440	2,942,620
War Purchasing Commission	25,500	119,100
Totals	17,638,530	198,667,245
Totals (March 31, 1918)	23,018,845	148,745,825

TABLE No. 10.—Statement showing the Number of Half-tone Plates or other Insertions in Annual and Supplementary Reports during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Title of Document.	Number of Plates.	Number of Copies of Reports.	Total Plates Inserted.
Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1915–16 (French)	10	840	8,400
Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1916–17 (English)	47	1,485	69,795
Manitoba Hydrometric Survey, 1915–16 (English)	7	5,235	36,645
Summary of Mines, 1916 (French)	14	1,590	22,260
Totals	78	9,150	137,100
Totals (March 31, 1918)	154	33,970	2,326,840

TABLE No. 11.—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Department.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
Agriculture	35	448	126	1,555
Auditor General		27		1
Canada Food Board	100			50
Canada Registration Board			35	
Canadian Munition Resources			1	
Civil Service Commission			102	150
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	1		47	
Commission of Conservation		7		
Customs	5	1,226	2,006	1,055
Experimental Farms		3	4	35
External Affairs	8	62	15	1
Finance		269	64	91
Fuel Controller			37	24
Governor General		2	1	
House of Commons	21	399	73	29,683
Immigration and Colonization		13	28	12
Indian Affairs	2	224	41	727
Inland Revenue		275	106	1,598
Insurance		23		14,396
Interior	1,804	1,024	612	10,373
Internment Operations		1		
Justice	137	161	18	2,123
Labour		5		177
Library of Parliament		1,080	1	
Marine	1	124	235	737
Militia and Defence	67	438	304	35,722
Mines	4	465	98	344
Naval Service	25	503	870	31,479
Pension Commissioners		1	270	240
Post Office	2	2,901	2,523	29,015
Privy Council	9	1	1	2
Public Printing and Stationery	2	102	714	13,445
Public Works	3	248	1,023	2,296
Railways and Canals	5	209	193	1,173
Railway Commission	2	15		
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	4	44	1	
Secretary of State	3	143	9	108
Senate	303	9	2	7
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment		18	102	240
Soldier Settlement Board			41	
Trade and Commerce		316	85	2,327
War Purchasing Commission		8	1	19
Totals	2,543	10,794	9,789	179,205
Totals (March 31, 1918)	5,836	16,774	16,673	182,416

TABLE No. 12.—Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Department.	Quantity.
Agriculture	2,731
Auditor General	30
Canada Food Board	2,081
Civil Service Commission	427
Customs	10,057
Experimental Farms	14,013
External Affairs	783
Finance	6,251
Fuel Controller	50
House of Commons	5,978
Immigration and Colonization	578
Indian Affairs	1,504
Inland Revenue	2,413
Interior	20,611
Internment Operations	108
Justice	2,433
Labour	296
Marine	2,228
Militia and Defence	69,301
Mines	252
Naval Service	14,025
Pension Commissioners	5,446
Post Office	77,515
Privy Council	560
Public Printing and Stationery	15,346
Public Works	28,261
Railways and Canals	1,359
Railway Commission	235
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	640
Secretary of State	111
Senate	611
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	66,313
Soldier Settlement Board	504
Trade and Commerce	4,003
War Purchasing Commission	420
Total	357,474
Total (March 31, 1918)	252,454

TABLE No. 13.—Statement of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes made and stamped during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

———	Quantity made and stamped.
One-cent Envelopes	600,000
Two-cent Envelopes	2,250,000
Total	2,850,000
Total (March 31, 1918)	3,650,000

TABLE No. 14.—Statement of the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Department.	Foolscap, Half Cap, Letter and Half Letter	Note and Half Note.	Envelopes.	Number of Impressions
Advisory Research Council	3,000	1,000	2,000	6,000
Agriculture	25,000	1,000	21,000	47,000
Civil Service Commission	41,000	3,000	13,500	57,500
Customs	2,500	....	3,000	5,500
Director of Public Information	11,000	....	11,500	22,500
Experimental Farms	....	1,000	....	1,000
External Affairs	81,200	11,000	35,500	127,700
Governor General	10,000	36,485	33,500	79,985
House of Commons	12,500	76,450	259,500	348,450
Immigration and Colonization	20,000	....	15,000	35,000
Indian Affairs	2,500	....	5,000	7,500
Interior	82,000	1,500	43,000	126,500
Justice	35,000	9,500	45,150	89,650
Labour	65,000	....	55,000	120,000
Marine	8,500	....	5,000	13,500
Militia and Defence	22,000	....	54,500	76,500
Mines	15,000	....	....	15,000
Naval Service	33,375	....	11,000	44,375
Pension Commissioners	....	3,000	3,000	6,000
Post Office	10,000	3,000	....	13,000
Public Printing and Stationery	20,700	....	5,000	25,700
Public Works	24,000	500	1,000	25,500
Railways and Canals	46,000	3,000	8,500	57,500
Railway Commission	8,000	5,000	2,000	15,000
Royal Mint	2,000	....	12,000	14,000
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	....	5,000	....	5,000
Secretary of State	78,000	4,720	9,500	92,220
Senate	48,000	17,725	42,750	108,475
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	32,000	4,300	4,000	40,300
Trade and Commerce	37,000	....	....	37,000
War Purchasing Commission	7,500	....	6,500	14,000
Totals	872,725	197,180	739,400	1,809,305
Totals (March 31, 1918)	2,009,370	148,625	782,190	2,940,185

TABLE No. 15.—Statement of Loose-Leaf Work performed during the Fiscal Year 1918-19.

Department.	Binders.	Loose Leaves.	Index. Leaves.	Index. Cards.
Advisory Research Council	2	....	44	10,000
Agriculture	285	95,115	2,723	25,350
Auditor General	13	31,850	68	500
Biological Board of Canada	....	500	....	....
Canada Food Board	....	8,000	....	....
Canada Registration Board	25	27,000	68	....
Civil Service Commission	15	34,500	58	110,500
Customs	99	25,950	3,576	....
Director of Public Information	1	....	50	....
Experimental Farms	47	11,000	....	....
External Affairs	7	1,325	1,261	....
Finance	133	21,450	413	885,500
Fuel Controller	6	500	29	2,000
Governor General	2	1,400	668	....
Immigration and Colonization	6	2,900	800	....
Indian Affairs	2	7,400	41	....
Inland Revenue	18	8,600	252	....
Interior	221	103,260	3,437	67,400
Internment Operations	....	2,500	....	....
Justice	121	70,300	1,484	347,000
Labour	52	9,200	529	31,500
Library of Parliament	....	500	....	....
Marine	88	107,985	1,989	3,000
Militia and Defence	1,801	910,369	17,453	454,350
Mines	9	14,150	93	3,000
National War Savings Committee	7	2,000	....	10,000
Naval Service	143	138,615	839	14,000
Pension Commissioners	33	57,100	328	35,000
Post Office	103	190,700	527	25,500
Privy Council	1	1,700	8	....
Public Printing and Stationery	145	291,465	3,128	3,613,700
Public Works	44	26,825	1,224	6,700
Railways and Canals	633	391,830	7,652	....
Railway Commission	1	8,700	24	....
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	2	1,000	200	....
Secretary of State	5	5,500	....	....
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	734	498,970	6,122	102,700
Soldier Settlement Board	24	7,200	203	....
Trade and Commerce	232	153,534	332	15,000
War Purchasing Commission	29	44,500	116	....
Totals	5,089	3,315,393	55,739	5,762 700
Totals (March 31, 1918)	7,614	4,310,152	58,729	6,836,350

TABLE No. 16.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Letterpress Impressions for the last Seven Fiscal Years.

Years.	Impressions.
1912-13	86,582,643
1913-14	87,473,093
1914-15	93,925,493
1915-16	102,934,861
1916-17	103,367,779
1917-18	112,502,835
1918-19	100,522,456

OUTSIDE PRINTING SERVICE BRANCH.

The following is a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in outside printing establishments during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919. The numbers below correspond to the serial numbers of the tables in the report of the Superintendent of Printing.

8. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.

9. Other letterpress departmental work.

11. Books bound.

12. Pads made.

14. Die stamping.

15. Loose-leaf work.

17. Lithographed maps, plans, cheques and forms.

18. Halftones, linecuts, electros and dies made.

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1918-19 (copies and pages aggregate).

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Agriculture—			
Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Regulations made thereunder	5,000	60	300,000
Red Clover (No. 2)	30,000	20	600,000
Agricultural Gazette of Canada (5 issues)	26,275	520	2,746,300
Le nettoyage de la semence (feuillet n° 1)	50,100	16	801,600
La Gazette agricole du Canada, 1918 (5 publications)	4,900	544	534,000
Director of Public Information—			
Sinking of Llandovery Castle	50,000	8	400,000
Experimental Farms—			
La pomme au Canada—sa culture et son amélioration (bulletin n° 86)	30,000	144	4,320,000
Finance—			
The A. B. C. of the Victory Loan, 1918	3,000,000	12	36,000,000
Inland Revenue—			
Bulletins:—			
Breakfast Foods (No. 383)	5,000	36	180,000
Midlings, Shorts (No. 384)	5,000	24	120,000
Table Salt (No. 385)	5,000	24	120,000
Registered Feeding Stuffs (No. 388)	5,000	22	110,000
Engrais (No. 378)	500	40	20,000
Poudres anticéphalalgiques (n° 380)	500	32	16,000
Poivre blanc (n° 381)	500	24	12,000
Huile camphrée (n° 382)	500	20	10,000
Interior—			
Native Trees of Canada (Bulletin No. 61)	5,000	234	1,170,000
Canadian Douglas Fir (Bulletin No. 60)	7,000	84	588,000
Report of the Interprovincial Boundary Commission	1,500	204	306,000
Dominion Water Power, 1917	2,480	110	272,800
Labour—			
Labour Gazette, Nos. 3 to 12, Vol. XVIII, and No. 1, Vol. XIX	130,250	1,098	12,683,100
Index to Labour Gazette, Vol. XVIII, 1918	8,000	20	160,000
Second Report of the Royal Commission to investigate grievances between the Canadian Merchant Service Guild and B.C. Shipowners	50	24	1,200
La Gazette du Travail, Nos. 3 à 12, vol. XVIII, et n° 1, vol. XIX	20,300	1,072	2,184,800
Marine—			
Weather Review, 1917-18 (12 issues)	14,400	668	801,600
Militia and Defence—			
Casualties, C.E.F., July, 1917	3,000	152	456,000
King's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Militia, 1917	10,000	444	4,440,000
Report on the Examination for Admission to the Royal Military College of Canada, 1918	750	30	22,500
Mines—			
Timiskaming County, Que. (Memoir No. 103)	3,500	198	693,000
Occurrence and Testing of Foundry Moulding Sands (Bulletin No. 21)	350	24	8,400
Non-Bituminous Materials Contributed to Economic Geology	2,000	42	84,000
Building and Monumental Stones of Canada, Vol. V	4,000	250	1,000,000
Clay Resources of Southern Saskatchewan	4,000	100	400,000
Mineral Production of Canada, 1916	4,000	344	1,376,000
Mineral Springs of Canada, Part II	2,500	180	450,000
Bird Houses and Their Occupants	300	12	3,600
Repatriation Committee—			
Information for Soldiers	50,800	20	1,016,000
Secretary of State—			
Canadian War Trophies	10,000	24	240,000
Trade and Commerce—			
Canada Year Book, 1916	9,200	736	6,771,200
Annuaire du Canada, 1916	2,100	760	1,596,000
Totals	3,513,755	8,376	83,014,100
Totals (March 31, 1918)	3,073,085	27,850	142,056,650

TABLE No. 9.—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Department.	Envelopes.	Copies other work.
Agriculture	4,000	369,580
Canada Food Board		5,525
Canada Registration Board	1,000	20,446,350
Civil Service Commission		24,100
Commission of Conservation		7,300
Customs		2,925,690
Director of Public Information		110,100
Experimental Farms	585,000	386,060
External Affairs		12,050
Finance	500	2,465,230
Fuel Controller		15,000
Governor General		545
House of Commons		1,000
Immigration and Colonization		371,700
Indian Affairs		11,500
Inland Revenue		588,250
Interior	3,000	994,620
Justice	649,360	3,963,560
Labour		1,433,375
Marine		7,375
Militia and Defence	58,100	14,972,800
Mines		20,400
National War Savings Commission		445,080
Naval Service	50,000	2,422,960
Pension Commissioners		245,680
Post Office		23,237,030
Privy Council		200
Public Printing and Stationery		185,000
Public Works		1,579,125
Railways and Canals	50,000	
Railway Commission		20,000
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	5,000	4,483,010
Soldier Settlement Board		40,000
Trade and Commerce	1,000	183,825
War Purchasing Commission		10,000
Totals	1,406,960	81,984,020
Totals (March 31, 1918)	3,875,150	76,642,670

TABLE No. 11.—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Department.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
Agriculture				50
Canada Registration Board			1	
Interior		4	2	500
Labour				4
Militia and Defence				519,500
Mines				4,000
Naval Service		500	150	1,000
Post Office				618
Trade and Commerce			3	1,206
Totals		504	156	526,878
Totals (March 31, 1918)	9	17	2,879	207,584

TABLE No. 12.—Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Department.	Quantity.
Agriculture	452
Finance	1,000
House of Commons	5,574
Immigration and Colonization	6,040
Indian Affairs	150
Inland Revenue	1,402
Interior	3,320
Justice	580
Labour	2,752
Marine	84
Militia and Defence	42,763
Naval Service	9,341
Pension Commissioners	5,387
Post Office	96,184
Public Works	5,000
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	11,517
Trade and Commerce	300
War Purchasing Commission	50
Total	191,896
Total (March 31, 1918)	688,771

TABLE No. 14.—Statement of the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Department.	Foolscap, Half Cap, Letter and Half Letter.	Note and Half Note.	Envelopes.	Number of Impressions.
Governor General		5,445	2,240	7,685
Militia and Defence	104,500			104,500
Totals	104,500	5,445	2,240	112,185
Totals (March 31, 1918)	500,960	7,425	6,550	514,935

TABLE No. 15.—Statement of the Loose-leaf Work performed during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Department.	Binders.	Loose Leaves.	Index Leaves.	Index Cards.
Civil Service Commission				10,000
Customs		100,000		
Finance		102,000		
Interior				2,000
Justice	5	7,100	100	84,800
Labour		28,500		20,125
Marine				25,500
Militia and Defence	6	30,170	174	682,400
Naval Service		64,400		
Post Office				1,550
Public Printing and Stationery				155,700
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment		10,000		51,600
Trade and Commerce		590		
Totals	11	342,760	274	1,033,675
Totals (March 31, 1918)		331,385		1,563,940

TABLE No. 17.—Statement giving the Number of Maps, Plans, Cheques, and Forms Lithographed during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Departments.	Maps and Plans.	Cheques and Forms.
Agriculture		5,639,205
Canada Food Board		36,400
Canada Registration Board		10,500
Civil Service Commission		1,600
Commission of Conservation		25,500
Customs		13,470
Experimental Farms		47,000
External Affairs		48,610
Finance		5,661,890
Governor General		6,000
House of Commons	18,000	838,405
Immigration and Colonization		17,710
Indian Affairs		33,340
Inland Revenue		257,450
Interior	165,000	150,635
Justice		45,385
Labour		4,550
Library of Parliament		635
Marine	226,950	74,430
Militia and Defence		6,738,615
Mines	99,775	66,550
National War Savings Committee		281,090
Naval Service	2,125	197,270
Pension Commissioners		555,000
Post Office		71,910
Public Printing and Stationery		31,570
Public Works		176,175
Railways and Canals		659,950
Royal Northwest Mounted Police		52,295
Secretary of State		5,060
Senate		225
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment		269,905
Soldier Settlement Board		9,000
Trade and Commerce		1,108,770
War Purchasing Commission		740
Totals	511,850	23,136,340
Totals (March 31, 1918)	588,425	11,615,660

TABLE NO. 18.—Statement of the Number of Halftones, Line Cuts, Electros, and Dies made during the Fiscal Year 1918–19.

Department.	Halftones.	Line Cuts.	Electros.	Dies.
Advisory Research Council		7		1
Agriculture	195	6,356	94	
Canada Food Board	20	127	106	
Canada Registration Board		1	175	
Civil Service Commission		8	16	
Commission of Conservation	12	31	4	
Customs			44	
Director of Public Information		8	17	
Experimental Farms	33	19	188	
External Affairs			8	
Finance		6	953	1
Fuel Controller		8	9	
House of Commons		17	16	9
Immigration and Colonization			34	
Indian Affairs		3	315	
Inland Revenue		1	26	
Interior	381	251	159	
Justice		4	148	
Labour		22	62	
Marine		2	20	
Militia and Defence		62	202	
Mines	51	112	8	
Naval Service	4	104	106	
Pension Commissioners			4	
Post Office			309	
Privy Council		1	2	
Public Printing and Stationery	1	12	16	
Public Works			26	
Railways and Canals		1	6	1
Railway Commission			6	1
Repatriation Committee			6	
Royal Northwest Mounted Police			6	
Secretary of State	7	1	2	
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	16	8	133	3
Soldier Settlement Board			8	
Trade and Commerce	41	306	109	
War Purchasing Commission			2	
Totals	761	7,478	3,345	16
Totals (March 31, 1918)	1,421	7,337	4,777	81

STATIONERY BRANCH.

OTTAWA, January 12, 1920.

J. de L. TACHÉ, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a general statement of the accounts of this branch from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919, as follows:—

Value of goods brought forward, April 1, 1918	$ 480,315 60
Value of goods received April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919	2,228,802 87
Wages, etc., charged against stock	118,282 48
Balance profit	47,836 30
	$ 2,875,237 35
By goods issued to Departments	$ 1,481,504 13
Work book account—Printing and sundry printing supplies—Printing Branch	858,414 95
Stock on hand, verified March 31, 1919	535,318 17
	$ 2,875,237 25

B—Comparative Statement of the issue of goods to the several Departments of the Civil Service from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, and for the year ending March 31, 1919.

Departments.	Issued in 1917-18.	Issued in 1918-19.	Increase in 1918-19.	Decrease in 1918-19.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture, including Experimental Farms	45,597 06	45,815 01	217 95	
Archives	1,969 43	1,307 24		662 19
Auditor General	6,660 03	4,870 77		1,789 26
Advisory Research Council	1,403 46	1,111 58		291 88
Biological Board		22 00	22 00	
Board of Pension Commissioners	71,428 61	66,553 35		4,875 26
Canadian National Railways	50,140 13	23,909 25		26,230 88
Civil Service Commission	2,365 29	8,823 87	6,458 58	
Commission of Conservation	5 00	1,409 66	1,404 66	
Customs	39,435 40	37,811 03		1,624 37
Canada Food Board	10,227 79	9,754 90		472 89
Can. Munitions Resources Commission	187 95	114 49		73 46
Canada Registration Board		3,862 69	3,862 69	
Departments generally	1,904 67	335 98		1,568 69
Dominion Police	1,070 87	3,847 80	2,776 93	
Exchequer Court	184 58	381 72	197 14	
External Affairs	2,943 51	4,212 32	1,268 81	
Editorial Committee	47 29	4 60		42 69
Finance	43,096 14	113,472 67	70,376 53	
Fuel Controller	1,067 27	980 01		87 26
Governor General's Office and Government House	1,556 91	1,976 51	409 60	
House of Commons (including Clerk of the Crown in Chancery)	48,376 77	8,304 26		40,072 51
Internment Operations	1,414 36	1,158 19		256 17
Immigration and Colonization	10,395 65	10,201 04		194 61
Indian Affairs and School Supplies	16,198 35	12,531 16		3,667 19
Inland Revenue	8,764 91	7,600 95		1,163 96
Insurance	1,438 39	1,092 44		345 95
Interior	60,572 39	62,396 28	1,823 89	
Justice	27,481 54	37,215 04	9,733 50	
Labour	3,191 29	11,954 70	8,763 41	
Library of Parliament	852 23	452 31		399 92
Marine	17,922 55	18,511 03	588 48	
Militia and Defence	326,858 83	460,114 37	133,255 54	
Mines	7,817 37	9,485 94	1,668 57	
Naval Service	105,364 58	91,609 14		13,755 44
National Service Commission	1,053 59			1,053 59
Newspaper Print Commission	59 15			59 15
Penitentiaries	1,933 08	2,749 19	816 11	
Post Office	138,001 19	160,168 13	22,166 94	
Privy Council	4,727 72	8,265 96	3,538 24	
Public Printing and Stationery	34,562 70	21,440 07		13,122 63
" " Work Book	891,008 28	858,414 95		32,593 33
Public Works	24,960 45	34,374 65	9,414 20	
Public Information		3,986 54	3,986 54	
Railways and Canals	8,939 60	7,636 18		1,303 42
Railway Commission	3,324 89	5,324 39	1,999 50	
Royal Mint	553 20	501 14		52 06
R.N.W.M. Police	6,627 87	8,405 30	1,777 43	
Secretary of State	8,664 18	6,995 48		1,668 70
Senate of Canada	11,669 96	6,999 16		4,670 80
Supreme Court	1,023 17	857 10		166 07
Soldier's Civil Re-Establishment	28,813 02	113,539 89	84,726 87	
Soldiers Settlement Board		12,611 09	12,611 09	
Trade and Commerce	18,539 17	22,241 34	3,702 17	
Transcontinental Railway		177 67	177 67	
War Purchasing Commission	346 14	2,026 55	1,680 41	
Total issued to Departments	2,102,757 96	2,339,919 08		
Increase for Departments			389,425 45	
Decrease for Departments				152,264 33
Stock on hand, verified March 31, 1919		535,318 17	152,264 33	
Net Total		2,875,237 25		
Net Increase			237,161 12	

C—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Business transacted in the Stationery Office from 1886-7 (the first year that the Bureau was handed over to the King's Printer), and subsequent years up to 1917-18.

Year.	Goods received.	Goods sent out.	Demands	Letters received.	Letters sent out.	Packages despatched by Mail.	Packages and cases despatched by rail and Exp.	Paper and envelopes supplied to Printing Branch for work.
	$ cts.	$ cts.						$ cts.
1886-7.......	128,463 16	132,313 88	10,297	948	3,243	4,389	102	64,528 18
1887-8.......	183,731 61	186,832 56	11,251	959	3,712	3,733	168	65,264 38
1888-9.......	192,101 36	185,895 04	11,591	1,175	4,020	3,979	185	87,384 95
1889-90......	180,747 14	176,273 58	13,708	1,411	5,939	3,330	444	88,651 46
1890-1.......	185,089 29	193,035 51	15,220	1,547	6,483	3,967	463	92,394 87
1891-2.......	218,485 69	219,749 90	17,694	6,711	4,728	1,794	....	118,964.74
1892-3.......	228,100 38	225,401 37	17,855	2,403	6,869	5,317	2,118	118,983 22
1893-4.......	191,838 69	205,873 33	16,901	2,488	6,951	6,153	2,111	101,315 59
1894-5.......	190,840 65	195,769 83	17,857	3,404	8,178	5,883	2,017	97,100 38
1895-6.......	197,592 91	199,538 62	18,899	3,675	9,132	6,730	1,469	98,045 34
1896-7.......	205,051 35	214,061 82	20,756	3,804	9,406	9,244	1,022	93,114 84
1897-8.......	230,497 06	625,116 44	21,772	5,367	11,457	12,521	1,170	117,312 10
1898-9.......	218,088 17	236,988 62	21,047	4,640	13,059	11,343	1,217	113,706 19
1899-1900....	232,017 96	252,100 23	21,928	5,984	13,277	14,129	1,060	110,049 48
1900-1.......	302,766 26	301,495 95	23,227	6,856	13,689	16,382	1,038	142,421 20
1901-2.......	296,721 64	288,782 90	23,086	6,204	15,292	15,191	805	115,597 91
1902-3.......	280,414 42	303,160 80	23,148	6,707	15,630	16,288	412	122,530 50
1903-4.......	385,810 93	352,993 61	25,752	8,539	19,389	21,263	689	140,772 33
1904-5.......	438,232 96	427,783 74	28,003	8,439	19,229	22,822	1,102	162,787 26
1905-6.......	463,515 73	448,388 08	28,808	7,851	18,459	29,653	1,182	157,823 76
9 months								
1906-7.......	390,043 40	369,592 34	22,355	6,979	15,363	27,403	661	120,308 65
1907-8.......	588,786 87	580,027 75	31,858	11,007	23,115	45,628	3,129	216,093 73
1908-9.......	635,340 20	613,516 45	33,298	12,539	23,059	21,247	804	225,568 23
1909-10......	599,226 80	592,902 55	36,164	13,801	23,260	53,723	1,011	222,442 62
1910-11......	541,366 74	621,049 48	39,068	12,368	23,528	27,541	1,089	258,877 63
1911-12......	716,868 55	774,561 30	43,753	16,091	23,247	21,601	1,307	176,654 23
1912-13......	890,025 90	931,861 87	43,477	16,173	23,990	....	1,482	306,687 70
1913-14......	1,123,953 58	1,154,429 87	46,598	13,627	26,962	....	2,565	361,947 03
1914-15......	1,007,036 23	1,084,443 05	47,416	8,669	*29,994	*3,352	3,483	397,273 76
1915-16......	1,148,242 24	1,273,292 12	48,759	8,168	*7,007	*2,673	6,019	550,748 47
1916-17......	1,939,078 84	1,943,379 79	49,978	8,695	*36,405	*1,664	9,922	906,761 49
1917-18......	1,973,900 51	2,102,757 96	59,440	8,487	*36,650	*2,118	9,607	891,008 28
1918-19......	2,228,802 87	2,339,919 08	63,607	9,770	35,238	*2,471	11,315	858,414 95

*Exclusive of Distribution Branch.

The expenditure of this branch shows an increase of $237,161.12 compared with 1917-18. (See statement B.) During the year requisitions on the office have reached 63,607; 9,610 letters were received and 35,238 were mailed; packages despatched by mail, 2,118; and packages and cases despatched by rail, 11,315.

J. O. PATENAUDE,
Superintendent of Stationery.

Distribution of the Statutes of Canada, being 9 and 10, George V, 2nd Session of the Thirteenth Parliament, 1919.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

To whom sent.	English.	French.
Parliament of Canada.		
Cabinet Ministers	19	....
Senators	72	17
Members of the House of Commons	164	49
Officers of the Senate	11	1
Officers of the House of Commons	19	1
Members of the Privy Council not now in Parliament	10	4
	295	72
Departmental List.		
Judges, Supreme Court	7	1
Judges, Exchequer Court	4	1
Library of Supreme Court	8	1
Library of Parliament	20	10
Library of Parliament for exchange	50	....
Deputy Ministers	82	4
Departments	37	6
Department of Justice for Agents	75	....
	283	23
Ontario.		
Provincial Government	23	....
Judges	94	....
Officials, Osgoode Hall	8	....
Police Magistrates	210	....
Sheriffs	41	....
Clerks of the Peace	47	....
Clerks, County Court	44	....
County Crown Attorneys	48	....
Law Associations	39	....
Commissioner of Police	1	....
Newspapers	45	....
	600	....
Quebec.		
Provincial Government	14	13
Judges	19	31
Clerk, Admiralty Court	1	....
Judges' Chambers	9	8
Advocates' Libraries	13	14
Clerks, Sessions of the Peace	2	2
Recorders	5	8
Sheriffs	3	17
Prothonotaries	10	25
Clerks of the Peace	3	21
Clerks, Circuit Courts	15	76
Clerks, District Courts	1	....
Clerk of the Crown	3	14
District Magistrates	....	33
Newspapers	6	10
Police Magistrates	....	7
	104	279

Distribution of the Statutes of Canada, 1919—*Continued.*

BOUND IN CLOTH—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	English.	French.
Nova Scotia.		
Provincial Government	10	....
Judges	14	....
Clerk, Admiralty Court	1	....
Barristers' Society of Nova Scotia	2	....
Sheriffs	18	....
Clerks, County Courts	26	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	17	....
Newspapers	10	....
	98	....
New Brunswick.		
Provincial Government	12	....
Judges	14	....
Clerks, County Courts	11	....
Clerks, Circuit Courts	9	....
Clerk, Supreme Court	1	....
Deputy Clerk in Equity	1	....
Sheriffs	14	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	29	....
Newspapers	7	....
	98	....
Prince Edward Island.		
Provincial Government	7	....
Judges	6	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	2	....
Prothonotaries	3	....
Sheriffs	3	....
Judges' Chambers	1	....
Police Magistrates	6	....
Clerk of the Crown	1	....
Law Society	1	....
Newspapers	3	....
	33	....
Manitoba.		
Provincial Government	9	....
Judges	20	....
Clerks, County Courts	56	7
Police Magistrates	3	....
Sheriffs	7	....
Prothonotaries	1	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	56	....
Libraries	14	1
Newspapers	6	....
Commissioner of Police	2	....
	174	8

DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, 1919—*Continued.*

BOUND IN CLOTH—*Concluded.*

To whom sent.	English.	French.
British Columbia.		
Provincial Government	15	....
Judges	24	....
Clerks, County Court	8	....
Registrar, Supreme Court	2	....
Registrar, County Court	1	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	75	....
Sheriffs	7	....
Libraries	2	....
Newspapers	11	....
	145	....
Alberta.		
Provincial Government	9	....
Judges	20	....
Clerks, Supreme Court	7	....
Libraries	12	....
Newspapers	7	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	29	....
	84	....
Saskatchewan.		
Provincial Government	15	....
Honourable Judges	25	....
Clerks, Supreme Court	4	....
Sheriffs	3	....
Libraries	19	....
Newspapers	7	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	7	....
Clerk District Court	1	....
	81	....
Yukon District.		
The Commissioner	1	....
Sheriff	1	....
Clerk of the Court	2	....
Officials	18	....
Police Magistrates	1	....
	23	....
Foreign.		
Newfoundland Officials	13	....
United Kingdom Officials and Libraries	35	....
Unites States Officials	4	....
British Overseas Dominions	27	....
Canadian Officials, London, Eng	2	....
International Institute of Agriculture, Rome	1	1
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Paris, France	1	1
Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, France	....	1
High Commissioner for Canada, Paris, France	....	1
Consuls accredited to Canada	5	2
	88	6

DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, 1919—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

To whom sent.	English.	French.
Parliament of Canada	295	72
Departmental List	283	23
Province of Ontario	600	....
" Quebec	104	279
" Nova Scotia	98	....
" New Brunswick	98	....
" Prince Edward Island	33	....
" Manitoba	174	8
" British Columbia	145	....
" Alberta	84	....
" Saskatchewan	81	....
" Yukon District	23	....
" Foreign	88	6
Miscellaneous	7	5
Sales	1,418	31
Balance on hand	869	753
Amount printed	4,400	1,177

BOUND IN HALF CALF.

To whom sent.	English.	French.
Cabinet Ministers	20	....
Departments	43	5
Balance on hand	37	20
Amount printed	100	25

Distribution of the Statutes of Canada, being 10 George V, 3rd Session of the Thirteenth Parliament, 1919.

BOUND IN PAPER.

To whom sent.	English.	French.
Parliament of Canada.		
Cabinet Ministers	19	....
Senators	72	7
Members of the House of Commons	164	49
Officers of the Senate	11	1
Officers of the House of Commons	19	1
Members of the Privy Council not now in Parliament	10	4
	295	62
Departmental List.		
Judges, Supreme Court	7	1
Judges, Exchequer Court	4	1
Library of Supreme Court	8	1
Library of Parliament	20	10
Library of Parliament for exchange	50	....
Deputy Ministers	82	4
Departments	37	6
Department of Justice for Agents	75	....
	283	23
Ontario.		
Provincial Government	23	....
Judges	94	....
Officials, Osgoode Hall	8	....
Police Magistrates	210	....
Sheriffs	41	....
Clerks of the Peace	47	....
Clerks, County Court	44	....
County Crown Attorneys	48	....
Law Associations	39	....
Commissioner of Police	1	....
Newspapers	45	....
	600	....
Quebec.		
Provincial Government	14	13
Judges	19	31
Clerk, Admiralty Court	1	....
Judges' Chambers	9	8
Advocates' Libraries	13	14
Clerks, Sessions of the Peace	2	2
Recorders	5	8
Sheriffs	3	17
Prothonotaries	10	25
Clerks of the Peace	3	21
Clerks, Circuit Courts	15	76
Clerks, District Courts	1	....
Clerk of the Crown	3	14
District Magistrates	....	53
Newspapers	6	10
Police Magistrates	....	7
	104	299

DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, 1919—*Continued.*

BOUND IN PAPER—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	English.	French.
Nova Scotia.		
Provincial Government	10	....
Judges	14	....
Clerk, Admiralty Court	1	....
Barristers' Society of Nova Scotia	2	....
Sheriffs	18	....
Clerks, County Courts	26	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	17	....
Newspapers	10	....
	98	....
New Brunswick.		
Provincial Government	12	....
Judges	14	....
Clerks, County Courts	11	....
Clerks, Circuit Courts	9	....
Clerk, Supreme Court	1	....
Deputy Clerk in Equity	1	....
Sheriffs	14	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	29	....
Newspapers	7	....
	98	....
Prince Edward Island.		
Provincial Government	7	....
Judges	6	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	2	....
Prothonotaries	3	....
Sheriffs	3	....
Judges' Chambers	1	....
Police Magistrates	6	....
Clerk of the Crown	1	....
Law Society	1	....
Newspapers	3	....
	33	....
Manitoba.		
Provincial Government	9	....
Judges	20	....
Clerks, County Courts	56	7
Police Magistrates	3	....
Sheriffs	7	....
Prothonotaries	1	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	56	....
Libraries	14	1
Newspapers	6	....
Commissioner of Police	2	....
	174	8

DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, 1919—*Continued.*

BOUND IN PAPER—*Concluded.*

To whom sent.	English.	French.
British Columbia.		
Provincial Government	15	....
Judges	24	....
Clerks, County Court	8	....
Registrar, Supreme Court	2	....
Registrar, County Court	1	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	75	....
Sheriffs	7	....
Libraries	2	....
Newspapers	11	....
	145	....
Alberta.		
Provincial Government	9	....
Judges	20	....
Clerks, Supreme Court	7	....
Libraries	12	....
Newspapers	7	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	29	....
	84	....
Saskatchewan.		
Provincial Government	15	....
Honourable Judges	25	....
Clerks, Supreme Court	4	....
Sheriffs	3	....
Libraries	19	....
Newspapers	7	....
Stipendiary Magistrates	7	....
Clerk, District Court	1	....
	81	....
Yukon District.		
The Commissioner	1	....
Sheriff	1	....
Clerk of the Court	2	....
Officials	18	....
Police Magistrates	1	....
	23	....
Foreign.		
Newfoundland Officials	13	....
United Kingdom Officials and Libraries	35	....
United States Officials	4	....
British Overseas Dominions	27	....
Canadian Officials, London, Eng.	2	....
International Institute of Agriculture, Rome	1	1
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Paris, France	1	1
Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, France	....	1
High Commissioner for Canada, Paris, France	....	1
Consuls accredited to Canada	5	2
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DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, 1919—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

BOUND IN PAPER.

To whom sent.	English.	French.
Parliament of Canada	295	72
Departmental List	283	23
Province of Ontario	600	....
" Quebec	104	299
" Nova Scotia	98	....
" New Brunswick	98	....
" Prince Edward Island	33	....
" Manitoba	174	8
" British Columbia	145	....
" Alberta	84	....
" Saskatchewan	81	....
" Yukon District	23	....
" Foreign	88	6
Miscellaneous	8	6
Sales	1,386	27
Balance on hand	100	259
Amount printed	3,600	700

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31
1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
J. de LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

[No. 34—1920]

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To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

My Lord Duke:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the Department of External Affairs for the year 1918-19.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's obedient servant,

R. L. BORDEN.
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

REPORT OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

To the Right Honourable
Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I submit herewith the usual review of the more important questions which have engaged the attention of the department during the annual period 1918-19.

EUROPEAN WAR.

This will cover the last phase of the tremendous struggle which has taxed the energy and resources of the whole world, and its termination in the complete defeat of the Central Powers. The enemy's supreme effort to break through to the Channel Ports and to strike at Paris, which was initiated in March and culminated in July, was in that month effectively checked, and the Allies counter-offensive begun and continuously and successfully maintained until, thoroughly broken and defeated, the German army sought terms for an armistice. This was concluded on the 11th November, 1918. Austria-Hungary had previously laid down her arms under an armistice of the 3rd November, Bulgaria having surrendered on the 30th September and Turkey on the 31st October.

Roumania having reached the end of her resources, had unfortunately been compelled to abandon the Allied cause and come to terms with the Central Powers as she did by the Treaty of Bucharest, concluded on the 5th March and ratified the 7th May.

Shortly before the conclusion of the Armistice, the Canadian ministers were invited to London to consult as to the matters to be dealt with at the Conference to settle the terms of peace. Accordingly, the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Right Honourable Sir George Foster and the Honourable A. L. Sifton, set out on this mission in November, 1918, being followed later by the Honourable C. J. Doherty. The Conference, consisting of delegates of the Allied and Associated Powers, assembled at Paris, where its first meeting was held on the 18th January, 1919, its deliberations being still continued at the present time. The most important of its earlier operations has been the formulation of the Covenant constituting the League of Nations, which it is intended to embody in the treaties settling the terms of peace with the various enemy powers, so that assurance of the continuance of peaceful and beneficial conditions for the future may be provided.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

The Imperial War Conference, including representatives of the Imperial Government, the Governments of Canada, of New Zealand, of South Africa, of Newfoundland and of India, assembled at London on the 12th June, 1918, for the consideration of the problems of reconstruction which would arise after the coming of peace, its discussions continuing until the 26th July. Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Meighen and Mr. Rowell attended as Canadian representatives.

Among the more important matters discussed was the Empire's future economic policy regarding the supply of non-ferrous metals and all essential raw materials which, it was agreed, should be directed towards insuring independence of German sources and the retention of the control of such materials within the Empire.

The encouragement of efforts for the development of the dye industry was also approved, and the consideration of the question of shipping with the object of developing and improving sea communication between the various parts of the Empire was recommended.

A resolution was also adopted respecting reciprocity of treatment between India and other parts of the Empire in relation to immigration.

Other matters dealt with were the establishing of an Imperial mineral resources bureau, petroleum, state-owned Atlantic cable, demobilization and improved channels of communication between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions.

TREATIES.

1. *General Arbitration Treaties.*—During the year 1918, a treaty between His Majesty and Uruguay was negotiated, providing that all disputes between the two countries which it was found impossible to settle by diplomatic means should be referred to arbitration. Canada's concurrence in the conclusion of the treaty was invited and given and the treaty duly ratified on the 11th February, 1919.

Similar general arbitration treaties with France, with Italy, with Spain, and with the United States concluded, respectively, on the 14th October, 1903; 1st February, 1904; 27th February, 1904; 4th April, 1908, which were about to expire, were renewed and extended for further periods of five years in each case, such renewals dating from 14th October, 1918; 1st February, 1919; 26th February, 1919, and 4th June, 1918.

2. *Commercial Treaties with Greece.*—In view of the changed conditions brought about by the abrogation of commercial treaties consequent on the war, and with the object of gaining freedom to regulate her foreign relations in conformity with the new situation, Greece, on the 3rd March, 1919, gave notice denouncing her commercial treaties with Great Britain. To give full opportunity for considering the forming of new arrangements, it was agreed that the treaties should be prolonged after the date which the denunciation fixed for their termination, subject to definite termination on three months' notice.

3. *Commercial Treaty with France.*—Notice was given by France on the 10th September, 1918, denouncing the convention respecting commercial relations between France and Canada of the 19th September, 1907, and the Supplementary Convention of the 23rd January, 1909, so that they should terminate on the 10th September, 1919, but, in accordance with the suggestion of the French Government, it has been agreed that they shall continue to operate subject to three months' notice of final termination.

BOUNDARY WATERS QUESTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

St. Lawrence River Power Company's Application.—This company, an American corporation and a subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of America, asked for approval of the construction of a submerged weir on the south side of the St. Lawrence river at Massena, New York, with the object of improving the operation of its electrical power plant where aluminium was smelted. The application was supported by the United States Government and was heard at Montreal on the 29th and 30th August. It was opposed by the Caandian Government on the ground that as the proposed weir would close to navigation the south channel of the St. Lawrence at the Long Sault, the provision of the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, "that the channels of the St. Lawrence on both sides of Long Sault Islands . . . shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries," prevented the Commission granting approval of the plan proposed. The Dominion Marine Association and the Harbour Commission of Montreal also opposed the application.

By an Order dated the 14th September, 1918, on the consideration of the urgency as a war measure of facilitating the production of aluminium, the Commission approved the proposed construction of the submerged weir as a temporary expedient, it being provided that the weir should be removed on the termination of the war, or at the end of five years, which ever should last occur. The Commission declined to make a pronouncement regarding the right of the company to divert water from the river.

Pollution of Boundary Waters.—The final report of the Joint Commission upon the reference for examination of the question of the pollution of boundary waters and the means to be taken to remedy or prevent it was completed on the 12th August, 1918, and presented to the two governments. It was found that a serious condition of pollution existed which appeared susceptible of remedy, and it was recommended that jurisdiction and authority should be conferred on the Commission to enforce measures for remedying such pollution. The two governments, accepting this recommendation, have addressed similar requests to the Commission to prepare and submit copies of such a convention or such legislation as was considered necessary to confer upon it or other Government agencies authority to remedy the existing conditions of pollution.

Resignation of Mr. Mignault.—On the 21st October, 1918, Mr. P. B. Mignault, immediately prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court, tendered his resignation from the Joint Commission to His Majesty, who was pleased to accept it as from that date.

PASSPORTS.

The heavily increased volume of business in the Passport Office continues to be maintained, and, considering the indications of a very general intention on the part of European Governments to exercise control over immigration, which will be most readily facilitated by the passport system, there does not seem to be any reasonable prospect of an early slackening of this business.

I desire to add an expression of my appreciation of the efficient and zealous manner in which the various members of the staff have discharged their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,
Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1919.

APPENDIX A.

Alphabetical List of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents in the Dominion, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Abreu, A	Acting Consul General	Cuba	Halifax	1919
Allison, M. A	Consul	Portugal	St. John, N.B	1903
Amoroso, G	Consular Agent	Italy	Hamilton, Ont	1918
Anderson, P. B	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Winnipeg, Man	1917
Angwin, J. G	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Sydney, N.S	1906
Anido, C. E	Vice-Consul	Cuba	Toronto, Ont	1918
Armao, E	Vice-Consul	Italy	Montreal, Que., and Toronto, Ont	1918
Ashbury, C. E	Consul	United States	Montreal, Que	1918
Aubert, L. C. M	Consul General	Norway	Montreal, Que	1917
Barattieri, di San Pietro, Count G	Consular Agent	Italy	Winnipeg, Man	1910
Barranco y Fernandez C	Consul	Cuba	Toronto	1918
Beebe, H. S	Consular Agent	United States	Beebe Jct., Que	1909
Beer, Richard C	Vice-Consul	United States	Ottawa, Ont	1918
Bell, C. N	Consul	Guatemala	Winnipeg, Man	1896
Bisson, D	Consular Agent	United States	Paspebiac, Que	1889
Black, W. A	Consul	Panama	Halifax, N.S	1910
Black, W. A	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Halifax, N.S	1911
Blair, F. N	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Rimouski, Que	1913
Borlase, G. E	Vice-Consul	United States	Sherbrooke, Que	1899
Bouillon, E. A. A	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Paspebiac, Que	1899
Bradford, E. R	Vice-Consul	United States	Riviere du Loup	1919
Brand, N. F	Consul	United States	Fernie, B.C	1918
Brookfield, J	Consul	Dominican Republic	Montreal, Que	1915
Brown, R. U	Vice-Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N. S	1915
Call, B. N	Consular Agent	United States	Newcastle, N.B	1904
Campbell, G. D	Consul	Cuba	Weymouth, N.S	1913
Canellas y. Martio, F.	Consul	Cuba	Montreal, Que	1915
Carter, E. H	Vice-Consul	United States	St. John	1919
Carosella, R	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	Fernie, B.C	1917
Chandler, R. E	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que	1917
Chapman, R. E	Vice-Consul	United States	Niagara Falls, Ont	1917
Chater, D	Vice-Consul	United States	Windsor, Ont	1904
Chao Tsong Tian	Vice-Consul	China	Ottawa, Ont	1913
Chevalier, E	Acting Consular Agent	France	Vancouver, B.C	1914
Chow Shi-Chi	Eleve Consul	China	Ottawa, Ont	1918
Clinton, G. W	Consular Agent	United States	Cumberland, B.C	1899
Collis, E. J	Vice-Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie	1918
Corriveau, Eugene	Consul	Montenegro	Quebec, Que	1918
Cox, H	Consular Agent	United States	Edmonton, Alta	1915
Creaghan, J. A	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Newcastle	1919
Cresse, L. G. A., K.C.	Honourary Consul	Guatemala	Montreal and Quebec.	1913
Crosson, F. J	Vice-Consul	United States	Sydney, N. S	1917
Culver, H. S	Consul	United States	St. John, N. B	1910
Cummings, E. A	Vice-Consul	United States	Moncton, N. B	1916
Curren, E. A	Consul	Belgium	Halifax, N. S	1889
Curren, A. E	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Halifax, N. S	1913
Davidson, R. A	Acting-Vice-Consul	Denmark	St. John, N. B	1917
Davies, J. R	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Pictou, N. S	1884
Davison, J. M	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Halifax, N. S	1906
Danovaro, G	Consular Agent	Italy	Welland, Ont	1915
de Angelis, G	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	St. John, N. B	1916
de Azevido, M. A	Consul	Brazil	Montreal, Que	1918
de Dardel, Carl Otto	Acting Consul General	Sweden	Montreal, Que	1919
Defries, R. L	Consul	Honduras	Toronto, Ont	1913
De Jardin, G	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Forget, Sask	1911
DeLamater, I	Vice-Consul	United States	Fort William and Pt. Arthur, Ont	1916
Denison, F. C	Consul	United States	Prescott, Ont	1915
Dennison, A. H	Consul	United States	Quebec, Que	1919

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
de Olivares, Jose	Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont	1915
de Roussy de Sales, B	Acting Consular Agent	France	Calgary, Alta	1914
de Saint Victor, R	Consular Agent	France	Quebec, Que	1913
De Sola, C. I	Consul	Belgium	Montreal, Que	1911
De Wolf, J. E	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Halifax, N.S	1906
Donald, George K	Consul	United States	Sydney, N. S	1918
Donaldson, C	Consul	Uruguay	Sherbrooke, Que	1917
Donaldson, C	Consul	United States	Sherbrooke, Que	1917
Donaldson, David	Additional Vice-Consul	United States	Prince Rupert, B.C	1918
Drummond, G. E	Consul General	Denmark	Montreal, Que	1910
Dubuc, A	Consul	Belgium	Winnipeg, Man	1915
Duggan, F. M	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Quebec, Que	1910
Dybhavn, John	Vice-Consul	Norway	Prince Rupert, B.C	1918
Eakins, A. W	Consul	Cuba	Yarmouth, N. S	1907
Edgett, C. B	Consular Agent	United States	Lethbridge	1919
Edwards, M. B	Vice-Consul	Sweden	St. John, N.B	1913
Edwards, T. D	Consul	United States	Cornwall, Ont	1917
Emanuels, S. J	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Vancouver, B.C	1915
Erzinger, J	Consul	Switzerland	Winnipeg, Man	1913
Estrada, J. de	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Toronto, Ont	1914
Falardeau, A	Consul	Peru	Quebec, Que	1916
Folger, H. S	Vice-Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont	1912
Foster, J. G	Consul General	United States	Ottawa, Ont	1903
Fracis, A. O. P	Consular Agent	France	Victoria, B.C	1914
Fraser, G. B	Consular Agent	Spain	Chatham, N.B	1880
Fraser, J. A	Acting Vice-Consul	Sweden	Dawson, Y. T	1918
Frechette, O	Vice-Consul	Spain	Quebec, Que	1898
Frechette, O	Consul	Chile	Quebec, Que	1885
Frechette, O	Consul General	Colombia	Quebec, Que	1909
Frechette, O	Consul	Portugal	Quebec, Que	1908
Freeman, C. M	Consul	United States	Sydney, N. S	1911
Fryling, A	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Calgary, Alta	1915
Furuya, S	Consul General	Japan	Ottawa, Ont	1918
Futcher, F. A	Vice-Consul	Norway	Victoria and Chemainus, B.C	1907
Gaboury, E	Acting Consular Agent	France	Halifax, N.S	1916
Garrett, A. B	Consul	United States	St. Stephen, N.B	1917
Gerez, A	Consul General	Argentine Republic	Ottawa, Ont	1916
Gintzburger, S	Consul	Switzerland	Vancouver, B.C	1913
Glionna, Dr. G	Acting Vice-Consul	Italy	Toronto, Ont	1918
Gobert, F	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Montreal, Que	1917
Gonnason, A	Consul	Sweden	Victoria, B.C	1911
Goor, M	Consul General	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont	1913
Gordon, J. A	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Montreal, Que	1908
Grassi, G	Consular Agent	Italy	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	1914
Gunn, F	Vice-Consul	Norway	Quebec, Que	1906
Hackett, W	Vice-Consul	Norway	North Sydney, N.S	1910
Hackett W	Vice-Consul	Portugal	North Sydney, N.S	1910
Hamel, H. C	Consular Agent	United States	Arnprior, Ont	1917
Hammond, J. W	Consular Agent	United States	Fredericton, N.B	1916
Hamon, W	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Paspebiac, Que	1882
Hanson, G. M	Consul	United States	Prince Rupert, B.C	1916
Hanson, O	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Prince Rupert, B.C	1917
Hart, G. R	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Halifax, N.S	1893
Hatheway, F	Consular Agent	France	St. John, N.B	1910
Hatheway, W. F	Consul	Gautemala	St. John, N.B	1898
Haug, I. J	Vice-Consul	Norway	Winnipeg, Man	1918
Heard, W. W	Vice-Consul	United States	Quebec, Que	1915
Hebert, C	Consul	Peru	Montreal, Que	1917
Hechler, Henry	Consul	Liberia	Halifax, N.S	1903
Hendrick, M. J	Consul	United States	Windsor, Ont	1917
Hendericks, P. M	Acting Vice-Consul	Norway	Outlook, Sask	1916
Heubach, Claude	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Winnipeg, Man	1916
Herbert, E. E	Vice-Consul	United States	Regina, Sask	1916
Heward, S. B	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Montreal, Que	1879
Huntington, H. R	Honorary Vice-Consul	United States	Fernie, B.C	1918
Hutchinson, G. A	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Richibucto, N.B	1911

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Isaacs, C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que	1916
Iseli, B. R.	Acting Consul General	Switzerland	Montreal, Que	1916
Jansen, F.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont	1917
Jarvis, M. M.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	St. John, N.B	1901
Jewett, M. A.	Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N. S	1917
Johnson, E. G.	Vice-Cnosul	United States	Vancouver, B.C	1915
Johnson, F. C.	Con. Agent	United States	Gaspe, Que	1918
Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont	1910
Johnston, J. H.	Consul	United States	Regina, Sask	1917
Johnston, M. P.	Consular Agent	United States	Lethbridge, Alta	1913
Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Halifax, N.S	1894
Kelly, M. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Campbellton, N.B	1916
Kerman, W. S.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Toronto, Ont	1916
Kerr, Geo	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Toronto, Ont	1910
King, J.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Fort William, Ont	1913
Koliang, Yih	Consul	China	Vancouver, B.C	1918
Labbie, A. P.	Consular Agent	United States	St. Leonards, N.B	1916
*Lacroix, Ed	Consular Agent	France	North Sydney, N.S.	1909
LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Gaspé, Que	1876
LeBoutiller, C. S.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Gaspé Basin, Que	1895
LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Gaspé, Que	1900
Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent	United States	Peterborough, Ont	1910
LeQuesne, J. C.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Paspebiac, Que	1898
Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Quebec, Que	1902
LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent	United States	Louisburg, N.S	1898
Likatscheff, S. A.	Consul General	Russia	Montreal, Que	1914
Linnell, I. N.	Consul	United States	Vancouver, B.C	1918
Long, T.	Consul	Colombia	Toronto, Ont	1916
Machado, Y. Pinto. J.	Vice-Consul	Cuba	St. John, N.B	1919
Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Liverpool, N.S	1896
Mahy, J. E.	Consul	Belgium	Quebec, Que	1916
Maitland, R. R.	Consul	Honduras	Vancouver, B.C	1913
Marino, E.	Consular Agent	Italy	Fort William, Ont	1912
Marker, C. P.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Calgary, Alta	1910
Martin, H.	Consul	Belgium	Edmonton, Alta	1917
Martin, C. W.	Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont	1916
Masi, N.	Consular Agent	Italy	Vancouver, B.C	1915
Mason, T. J.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Toronto, Ont	1917
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Russia	Halifax, N.S	1917
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Denmark	Halifax, N.S	1906
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Norway	Halifax, N.S	1906
Meehan, T. H.	Acting Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Montreal, Que	1916
Merrell, E. C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Halifax, N.S	1918
Mersereau, C. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Bathurst, N.B	1915
Michels, C. R.	Vice-Consul	United States	Calgary	1918
Milano, A.	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	Calgary, Alta	1916
Miles, Henry	Consul	Paraguay	Montreal, Que	1902
Mills, J. W.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Montreal, Que	1918
Milner, J. B.	Consul	United States	Niagara Falls, Ont	1916
Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Toronto, Ont	1901
Montyn, W. V.	Consul	Netherlands	Winnipeg, Man	1914
Morang, G. N.	Consul	Guatemala	Toronto, Ont	1896
Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Quebec, Que	1904
Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Kenora, Ont	1918
Morris, L. B.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que	1918
Morris, M. P.	Consul	Panama	Vancouver, B.C	1906
Morris, M. P.	Consul General	Chile	Vancouver, B.C	1897
Morris, M. P.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Vancouver, B.C	1914
Mosher, R. B.	Consul	United States	Victoria, B.C	1915
Mullen, J. C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont	1918
Mullin, D.	Consul	Belgium	St. John, N.B	1908
Munro, W. A.	Vice-Consul	United States	Cornwall, Ont	1915
Murphy, John	Vice-Consul	United States	Prescott, Ont	1917
MacMillan, F.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	1882
MacQuillan, J.	Consul General	Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C	1898
MacRae, K. J.	Vice-Consul	Norway	St. John, N.B	1914
McCarter, Edward B.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que	1918

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
McLean, H. H	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	St. John, N.B	1908
Neale, F. E	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Chatham, N.B	1918
Neale, F. E	Vice-Consul	Norway	Chatham, N.B	1909
Neville, J	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Halifax, N.S	1913
Neville, J. A	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Halifax, N.S	1908
Nicholls, F	Consul	Portugal	Toronto, Ont	1906
Nobel, O. K	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Montreal, Que	1911
Nolan, J. A	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Calgary, Alta	1901
Nordbye, Dr. F. A	Vice-Consul	Norway	Camrose, Alta	1916
Nordheimer, A	Consul General	Netherlands	Toronto, Ont	1902
Oland, S. C	Consul	Chile	Halifax, N.S	1914
Olson, Albert	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Regina, Sask	1916
Owen, J. M	Consular Agent	United States	Annapolis, N.S	1872
Owen, W. H	Consular Agent	United States	Bridgewater, N.S	1872
Owen, W. H	Consul	Cuba	Bridgewater, N.S	1905
Oxley, H	Consul	Portugal	Halifax, N.S	1916
Padgett, W. L	Vice-Consul	United States	Victoria, B.C	1918
Pardo, y Lopez. U	Chancellor	Cuba	Halifax, N.S	1919
Petry, W. H	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Quebec, Que	1911
Philpot, J	Consular Agent	United States	Port Hawkesbury, N.S	1916
Pickles, F. W	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Annapolis, N.S	1910
Pierce, W. A	Consul	United States	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1916
Pirmez, R	Consul	Belgium	Calgary, Alta	1912
Pistone, T	Acting Consular Agent	Itlay	Sydney, N.S	1915
Planta, A. E	Vice-Consul	Norway	Nanaimo, B.C	1907
Points, J. F	Vice-Consul	United States	Vancouver, B.C	1918
Pollock, J. R	Vice-Consul	United States	Fernie, B.C	1908
Ponsot, A. H	Consul General	France	Montreal, Que	1918
Pootmans, G	Acting Consular Agent	France	Regina, Sask	1915
Pootmans, G	Acting-Vice Consul	Belgium	Regina, Sask	1918
Prescott, J. W	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Vancouver, B.C	1916
Printz, C. J. P	Vice-Consul	Norway	Toronto, Ont	1908
Ragosine, W	Consul	Russia	Vancouver, B.C	1916
Rairdon, B. S	Consul	United States	Riviere du Loup, Que.	1916
Rasmusen, Bertil M	Consul	United States	Moncton, N.B	1918
Reat, Samuel C	Consul	United States	Calgary	1918
Richardson, E. V	Consul in Charge	United States	Quebec, Que	1918
Robertson, F. C	Vice-Consul	United States	Ottawa, Ont	1919
Rochereau, de la Sabliére, C	Consul	Belgium	Toronto, Ont	1904
Rochereau, de la Sabliére, C. E	Consul Agent	France	Toronto, Ont	1908
*Rodgers, J. L	Consul General	United States	Montreal, Que	1918
Rogers, W. A	Vice-Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B	1916
Ross, T. P	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Quebec, Que	1910
Rosseau, A. M	Consular Agent	United States	White Horse, Y.T	1916
Routh, F. C	Consul	Portugal	Montreal, Que	1911
Rudolf, D. J	Consular Agent	United States	Lunenburg, N.S	1907
Ruffner, W. S	Vice-Consul	United States	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1917
Ryder, M. F	Consul General	United States	Winnipeg, Man	1915
Ryerson, Jas	Consular Agent	United States	Galt, Ont	1899
Sanford, H. M	Vice-Consul	United States	Ottawa, Ont	1898
Sangueza, F. H	Consul	Mexico	Montreal, Que	1918
Seferovitch, A. V	Consul for the Dominion of Canada	Serbia	Montreal, Que	1918
Shotts, G. W	Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1906
Sinclair, N	Consular Agent	United States	Summerside, P.E.I	1907
Slater, F. C	Consul	United States	Sarnia, Ont	1909
Smith, H. J	Consul	Sweden	Winnipeg, Man	1904
Sorensen, C	Vice-Consul	Norway	Port Arthur, Ont	1914
Sorensen, C	Vice-Consul	Norway	Fort William, Ont	1914
Stahlschmidt, C. B	Consul	Norway	Vancouver, B.C	1907
Strickland, C. L	Vice-Consul	United States	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1911
Sugars, R. M	Acting Consul	Spain	Montreal, Que	1919
Sutliff, L. G	Vice-Consul	United States	Winnipeg, Man	1915
Taggart, G. R	Consul	United States	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont	1917

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Tamayo, P.	Consul	Mexico	Toronto, Ont	1912
Tanguay, E. G	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Quebec, Que	1914
Taylor, T. M	Consul	Guatemala	Vancouver, B.C	1916
Terry, W. S	Consul	Belgium	Victoria, B.C	1912
Theriault, J. R	Vice-Consul	United States	Riviere du Loup, Que.	1918
Thierry, F	Consul	Panama	Montreal, Que	1915
Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	Spain	Toronto, Ont	1900
Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	Panama	Toronto, Ont	1905
Thomson, P. W	Consul	Panama	St. John, N.B	1905
Thomson, P. W	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	St. John, N.B	1905
Thorgeirsson, O. S	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Winnipeg, Man	1914
Ukita, S	Consul	Japan	Vancouver, B.C	1917
Van Roggen, M. A	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Vancouver, B.C	1910
Van Houten, A. C	Consular Agent	United States	Nanaimo, B.C	1918
Vernon, J. B	Vice-Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont	1918
Van Schendel, G	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont	1918
Vroom, C. N	Vice-Consul	United States	St. Stephen, N.B	1895
Waagen, C. B. N	Vice-Consul	Norway	Calgary, Alta	1916
Wakefield, E. A	Consul	United States	Prince Rupert, B.C	1918
Wakefield, E. C	Consular Agent	United States	North Bay, Ont	1906
Walsh, J. C	Consular General	Greece	Montreal, Que	1915
Wang Lin Ko	Consul	China	Vancouver, B.C	1918
Ward, W. A	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Vancouver, B.C	1909
Waterous, C. A	Consul	Chile	Brantford, Ont	1908
Watson, J. J. C	Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N.S	1916
Watt, G	Consular Agent	Italy	Chatham, N.B	1886
Wedmore, P. W	Vice-Consul	Spain	St. John, N.B	1912
Wetmore, J. H	Vice-Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont	1918
West, G. N	Consul General	United States	Vancouver, B.C	1916
West, J. H. D	Vice-Consul	United States	Halifax, N.S	1918
White, H. G	Consul	Peru	Vancouver, B.C	1914
Whitehead, J. M	Consul	Belgium	Vancouver, B.C	1907
Whitman, F. C	Consul	Cuba	Annapolis, N.S	1904
Willson, G. R	Consul	United States	Ottawa, Ont	1917
Winch, R. V	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Vancouver, B.C	1906
Woodward, G. S	Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B	1918
Wolf (de), J. E	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Halifax, N.S	1906
Yang, Shu Wen	Consul General	China	Ottawa, Ont	1913
Yeigh, F	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Toronto, Ont	1903
Young, J. A	Vice-Consul	Norway	Sydney, N.S	1911
Young, E. E	Consul General	United States	Halifax, N.S	1913
Zaniewsky, H. B	Vice-Consul	Russia	Montreal, Que	1916
Zunini, Cavalier L	Consul General	Italy	Montreal, Que	1915

APPENDIX B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented in Canada by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Argentine Republic	Annapolis, N.S.	Pickles, F.W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Halifax, N.S.	Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Ottawa, Ont.	Gerez, A.	Consul General	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Gordon, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1908
	St. John, N.B.	McLean, H. H.	Vice-Consul	1908
Belgium	Calgary, Alta.	Pirmez, R.	Consul	1912
	Edmonton, Alta.	Martin, H.	Consul	1917
	Forget, Sask.	De Jardin, G.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Fort William, Ont.	King, J.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Consul	1889
	Montreal, Que.	De Sola, C. I.	Consul	1911
	Montreal, Que.	Gobert, F.	Vice-Consul	1917
	Ottawa, Ont.	Goor, M.	Consul General	1913
	Ottawa, Ont.	Van Schendel, G.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Ottawa, Ont.	Jansen, F.	Vice-Consul	1917
	Quebec, Que.	Mahy, J. E.	Consul	1916
	Regina, Sask.	Pootmans, G.	Acting Vice-Consul	1918
	St. John, N.B.	Mullin, D.	Consul	1908
	Toronto, Ont.	Rochereau de la Sabliere, C.	Consul	1904
	Vancouver, B.C.	Whitehead, J. M.	Consul	1907
	Victoria, B.C.	Terry, W. S.	Consul	1912
	Winnipeg, Man.	Dubuc, A.	Consul	1905
Brazil	Gaspe, Que.	LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	1900
	Gaspe, Que.	LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul	1876
	Halifax, N.S.	Hart, G. R.	Vice-Consul	1893
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Commercial Agent	1913
	Montreal, Que.	deAzevido, M. A.	Consul	1918
	Montreal, Que.	Mills, J. W.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Paspebiac, Que.	Bouillon, E. A. A.	Commercial Agent	1899
	Paspebiac, Que.	Hamon, W.	Vice-Consul	1882
	Quebec, Que.	Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	1902
	Quebec, Que.	Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent	1904
	St. John, N.B.	Jarvis, M. M.	Commercial Agent	1901
	Toronto, Ont.	Kerman, W. S.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Toronto, Ont.	Mason, T. J.	Commercial Agent	1917
	Vancouver, B.C.	Emanuels, S. J.	Vice-Consul	1915
	Vancouver, B.C.	Prescott, J. W.	Commercial Agent	1916
Chile	Brantford, Ont.	Waterous, C. A.	Consul	1908
	Halifax, N.S.	Oland, S. C.	Consul	1914
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul	1885
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul General	1897
China	Ottawa, Ont.	Yang Shu Wen	Consul General	1913
	Ottawa, Ont.	Chao Tsong Tian	Vice-Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Koilang Yih	Consul	1919
Colombia	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul General	1909
	Toronto, Ont.	Long, T.	Consul	1916
Corea*.				
Cuba	Annapolis, N.S.	Whitman, F. C.	Consul	1904
	Bridgewater, N. S.	Owen, W. H.	Consul	1905
	Halifax, N.S.	Abreu, A.	Acting Consul General	1919
	Halifax, N.S.	Pardo Y Lopez U.	Chancellor	1919
	Montreal, Que.	Canellas y. Martio, F.	Consul	1915
	St. John, N.B.	Machado y. Pinto, J.	Acting Consul	1919
	Toronto, Ont.	Barranco y. Fernandez, C.	Consul	1918
	Toronto, Ont.	Anido, C. E.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Weymouth, N.S.	Campbell, G. D.	Consul	1913
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Eakins, A. W.	Consul	1907

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*Represented by Japanese Consuls.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries, represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Denmark	Calgary, Alta	Marker, C. P	Vice-Consul	1910
	Chatham, N.B	Neale, F. E	Vice-Consul	1918
	Halifax, N.S	Mathers, H. I	Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que	Drummond, G. E	Consul General	1910
	Montreal, Que	Nobel, O. K	Vice-Consul	1911
	Quebec, Que	Petry, W. H	Vice-Consul	1911
	St. John, N.B	Davidson, R. A	Acting Vice-Consul	1917
	Vancouver, B.C	Ward, W. A	Vice-Consul	1909
	Winnipeg, Man	Thorgeirsson, O. S	Vice-Consul	1914
Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C	MacQuillan, J	Consul General	1898
France	Calgary, Alta	de Roussy de Sales, B.	Acting Consular Agent	1914
	Halifax, N.S	Gaboury, E	Acting Consular Agent	1916
	Montreal, Que	Ponsot, A. H	Consul General	1918
	Quebec, Que	de Saint Victor, R	Consular Agent	1913
	Regina, Sask	Pootmans, G	Acting Consular Agent	1915
	North Sydney, N.S	Lacroix, Ed	Consular Agent	1909
	St. John, N.B	Hatheway, F	Consular Agent	1910
	Toronto, Ont	Rochereau de la Sabliere, C. E	Consular Agent	1908
	Vancouver, B.C	Chevalier, E	Acting Consular Agent	1914
	Victoria, B.C	Francis, A. O. P	Consular Agent	1914
	Winnipeg, Man	Bourgouin, J. H	Acting Consular Agent	1905
Greece	Montreal, Que	Walsh, J. C	Consul General	1915
Guatemala	Montreal, Que	Cresse, L. G. A., K.C.	Honorary Consul	1913
	Quebec, Que	Cresse, L. G. A., K.C.	Honorary Consul	1913
	St. John, N.B	Hatheway, W. F	Consul	1898
	Toronto, Ont	Morang, G. N	Consul	1896
	Vancouver, B.C	Taylor, T. M	Consul	1916
	Winnipeg, Man	Bell, C. N	Consul	1896
Honduras	Toronto, Ont	Defries, R. L	Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C	Maitland, R. R	Consul	1913
Italy	Calgary, Alta	Milano, A	Acting Consular Agent	1916
	Chatham, N.B	Watt, G	Consular Agent	1886
	Fernie, B.C	Carosella, R	Acting Consular Agent	1917
	Fort William, Ont	Marino, E	Consular Agent	1912
	Hamilton, Ont	Amoroso, G	Consular Agent	1918
	Montreal, Que	Zunini, Cavalier L	Consul General	1915
	Montreal, Que	Armao, Cav. E	Vice-Consul	1918
	St. John, N.B	de Angelis, G	Acting Consular Agent	1916
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	Grassi, G	Consular Agent	1914
	Sydney, N.S	Pistone, T	Acting Consular Agent	1915
	Toronto, Ont	Armas, Cav. E	Vice-Consul	1918
	Toronto, Ont	Glionna, Dr. G	Acting Vice-Consul	1918
	Welland, Ont	Danovaro, G	Consular Agent	1918
	Winnipeg, Man	Barattieri di San Pietro, Count G	Consular Agent	1910
	Vancouver, B.C	Masi, N	Consular Agent	1915
Japan	Ottawa, Ont	Furuya, S	Consul General	1918
	Vancouver, B.C	Ukita, S	Consul	1917
Liberia	Halifax, N.S	Hechler, Henry	Consul	1903
*Luxemburg.				
Mexico	Halifax, N.S	DeWolf, J. E	Vice-Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que	Sangueza, F. H	Consul	1918
	Toronto, Ont	Tamayo, P	Consul	1912
	Toronto, Ont	Mitchell, W. A	Vice-Consul	1901
	Vancouver, B.C	Morris, M. P	Vice-Consul	1914
	Winnipeg, Man	Heubach, Claude	Vice-Consul	1916
Montenegro	Quebec, Que	Corriveau, Eugene	Consul	1918
Netherlands	Calgary, Alta	Fryling, A	Vice-Consul	1915
	Halifax, N.S	Black, W. A	Vice-Consul	1911
	Montreal, Que	Heward, S. B	Vice-Consul	1879
	Quebec, Que	Ross, T. P	Vice-Consul	1910
	St. John, N. B	Thomson, P. W	Vice-Consul	1905
	Toronto, Ont	Nordheimer, A	Consul-General	1902
	Vancouver, B. C	Van Roggen, M. A	Vice-Consul	1910
	Winnipeg, Man	Montyn, W. V	Consul	1914

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*Represented by Consuls of the Netherlands.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Norway	Calgary, Alta	Waagen, C. B. N	Vice-Consul	1916
	Campbellton, N. B	Kelly, M. A	Vice-Consul	1916
	Camrose, Alta	Nordbye, Dr. F. A	Vice-Consul	1916
	Chatham, N. B	Neale, F. E	Vice-Consul	1909
	Chemainus, B. C	Futcher, F. A	Vice-Consul	1907
	Fort William, Ont	Sorensen, C	Vice-Consul	1914
	Haliax, N. S	Mathers, H. I	Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que	Aubert, L. C. M	Consul General with jurisdiction over the whole of the Dominion of Canada	1917
	Nanaimo, B. C	Planta, A. E	Vice-Consul	1907
	North Sydney, N. S	Hackett, W	Vice-Consul	1910
	Outlook, Sask	Hendericks, P. M	Acting Vice-Consul	1917
	Port Arthur, Ont	Sorensen, C	Vice-Consul	1914
	Prince Rupert, B. C	Dybhavn, John	Vice-Consul	1918
	Quebec, Que	Gunn, F	Vice-Consul	1906
	St. John, N. B	MacRae, K. J	Vice-Consul	1914
	Sydney, N. S	Young, J. A	Vice-Consul	1911
	Toronto, Ont	Printz, C. J. P	Vice-Consul	1908
	Vancouver, B. C	Stahlschmidt, C. B	Consul	1907
	Victoria, B. C	Futcher, F. A	Vice-Consul	1907
	Winnipeg, Man	Haug, I. J	Vice-Consul	1918
Panama	Halifax, N. S	Black, W. A	Consul	1910
	Montreal, Que	Thierry, F	Consul	1915
	St. John, N. B	Thomson, P. W	Consul	1905
	Toronto, Ont	Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	1905
	Vancouver, B. C	Morris, M. P	Consul	1906
Paraguay	Montreal, Que	Miles, Henry	Consul	1902
	Quebec, Que	Tanguay, E. G	Vice-Consul	1914
	Toronto, Ont	Yeigh, F	Vice-Consul	1903
Peru	Quebec, Que	Falardeau, A	Consul	1916
	Vancouver, B. C	White, H. G	Consul	1914
	Montreal, Que	Hebert C	Consul	1917
Portugal	Gaspe Basin, Que	LeBoutillier, C. S	Acting Vice-Consul	1895
	Halifax, N. S	Oxley, H	Consul	1916
	Montreal, Que	Routh, F. C	Consul	1911
	North Sydney, N. S	Hackett, W	Vice-Consul	1910
	Paspebiac, Que	Le Quesne, J. C	Acting Vice-Consul	1898
	Quebec, Que	Frechette, O	Consul	1908
	Rimouski, Que	Blair, F. N	Acting Vice-Consul	1913
	St. John, N. B	Allison, M. A	Consul	1903
	Toronto, Ont	Nicholls, F	Consul	1906
	Halifax, N. S	Mathers, H. I	Consul	1917
	Montreal, Que	Likatscheff, S. A	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1914
Russia	Montreal, Que	Zaniewxky, H. B	Vice-Consul	1916
	Vancouver, B. C	Ragosine, W	Consul	1916
Serbia	Montreal, Que	Seferovitch, Captain A. V	Consul for the Dominion of Canada	1918
Spain	Chatham, N. B	Fraser, G. B	Consular Agent	1880
	Halifax, N. S	Jones, W. G	Vice-Consul	1894
	Montreal, Que	Sugars, R. M	Acting Consul	1919
	Quebec, Que	Frechette, O	Vice-Consul	1898
	St. John, N. B	Wedmore, P. W	Vice-Consul	1912
	Toronto, Ont	Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	1900
Sweden	Calgary, Alta	Nolan, J. A	Vice-Consul	1901
	Chatham, N. B	Ander, J. E	Vice-Consul	1917
	Dawson, Y. T	Fraser, J. A	Acting Vice-Consul	1917
	Halifax, N. S	Davison, J. M	Vice-Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que	de Dardel, Carl Otto	Acting Consul General	1919
	Newcastle, N. B	Creaghan, J. A	Acting Vice-Consul	1919
	Pictou, N. S	Davies, J. R	Vice-Consul	1884
	Prince Rupert, B. C	Hanson, O	Vice-Consul	1917
	Quebec, Que	Duggan, F. M	Vice-Consul	1910
	Regina, Sask	Olson, Albert	Vice-Consul	1916

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Sweden—*Con*	Richibucto, N. B.	Hutchinson, G. A.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Sheet Harbour, N. S.	MacMillan, F.	Vice-Consul	1882
	Sydney, N. S.	Angwin, J. G.	Vice-Consul	1906
	St. John, N. B.	Edwards, M. B.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Toronto, Ont.	Kerr, Geo.	Vice-Consul.	1910
	Vancouver, B. C.	Winch, R. V.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Victoria, B. C.	Gonnason, A.	Consul	1911
	Winnipeg, Man.	Smith, H. J.	Consul	1904
			Mr. Smith on leave, P. B. Anderson act'g	1919
	Winnipeg, Man.	Anderson, P. B.	Vice-Consul	1917
Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	Iseli, B. R.	Acting Consul General	1916
	Winnipeg, Man.	Erzinger, J.	Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B. C.	Gintzburger, S.	Consul	1913
United States	Annapolis, N. S.	Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent	1872
	Anrprior, Ont.	Hamel, H. C.	Consular Agent	1917
	Bathurst, N. B.	Mersereau, C. M.	Consular Agent	1915
	Beebe Jct., Que.	Beebe, H. S.	Consular Agent	1909
	Bridgewater, N. S.	Owen, W. H.	Consular Agent	1872
	Calgary, Alta.	Michels, C. R.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Calgary, Alta.	Reat, Samuel G.	Consul	1918
	Campbellton, N. B.	Woodward, G. C.	Consul	1918
	Campbellton, N. B.	Rogers, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Pierce, W. A.	Consul	1916
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Strickland, C. L.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Cornwall, Ont.	Munro, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1915
	Cornwall, Ont.	Edwards, T. D.	Consul	1917
	Cumberland, B.C.	Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent	1898
	Edmonton, Alta.	Cox, H.	Consular Agent	1915
	Fernie, B. C.	Huntingdon, H. R.	Hon. Vice-Consul	1918
	Fernie, B. C.	Brand, N. F.	Consul	1918
	Fort William, Ont.	De Lamater, I.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Fort William, Ont.	Taggart, G. R.	Consul	1917
	Fredericton, N. B.	Hammond, J. W.	Consular Agent	1916
	Galt, Ont.	Ryerson, James.	Consular Agent	1899
	Gaspe, Que.	Johnson, F. C.	Consular Agent	1918
	Halifax, N. S.	Merrell, E. C.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Halifax, N.S.	West, J. H. D.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Halifax, N. S.	Young, E. E.	Consul General	1913
	Hamilton, Ont.	de Olivares, Jose.	Consul	1914
	Hamilton, Ont.	Vernon, J. B.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Kenora, Ont.	Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent	1918
	Kingston, Ont.	Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul	1910
	Kingston, Ont.	Folger, H. S.	Vice-Consul	1912
	Lethbridge, Alta.	Johnston, M. P.	Consular Agent	1913
	Liverpool, N. S.	Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent	1895
	Louisburg, N. S.	LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent	1898
	Lunenburg, N. S.	Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent	1907
	Moncton, N. B.	Rasmusen, B. M.	Consul	1918
	Moncton, N. B.	Cummings, E. A.	Vice Consul	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Rodgers, J. L.	Consul General	1918
	Montreal, Que.	Isaacs, C.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Montreal, Que.	McCarter, Edward B.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Montreal, Que.	Morris, L. B.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Van Houten, A. C.	Consular Agent	1918
	Newcastle, N. B.	Call, B. N.	Consular Agent	1904
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Milner, J. B.	Consul	1916
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Chapman, R. E.	Vice-Consul	1917
	North Bay, Ont.	Wakefield, E. C.	Consular Agent	1906
	Ottawa, Ont.	Foster, J. G.	Consul General	1903
	Ottawa, Ont.	Robertson, F. C.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Ottawa, Ont.	Sanford, H. M.	Vice-Consul	1898
	Peterborough, Ont.	Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent	1910
	Port Arthur, Ont.	De Lamater, I.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Taggart, G. R.	Consul	1917
	Port Hawkesbury, N. S.	Philpot, J.	Consular Agent	1916
	Prescott, Ont.	Denison, F. C.	Consul	1915
	Prescott, Ont.	Murphy, John	Vice-Consul	1916

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Concluded.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
United States—*Con.*	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Wakefield, E. A.	Consul	1918
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Donaldson, David	Additional Vice-Consul	1918
	Prince Rupert, B. C.	Ruffner, W. S.	Vice-Consul	1917
	Quebec, Que	Dennison, A. H.	Consul	1919
	Quebec, Que	Heard, W. W	Vice-Consul	1915
	Riviere du Loup, Que	Rairdon, Bradstreet S	Consul	1916
	Riviere du Loup	Theriault, Joseph R.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Riviere du Loup, Que	Bradford, Edward R.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Regina, Sask	Johnston, J. H	Consul	1917
	Regina, Sask	Herbert, E. E	Vice-Consul	1916
	Sarnia, Ont	Slater, F. C	Consul	1909
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	Shotts, G. W	Consul	1906
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	Collis, E. J	Vice-Consul	1918
	Sherbrooke, Que	Borlase, G. E	Vice-Consul	1899
	Sherbrooke, Que	Donaldson, C	Consul	1917
	Summerside, P.E.I	Sinclair, N	Consular Agent	1907
	Sydney, N. S	Freeman, C. M	Consul	1911
	Sydney, N. S	Donald, George K	Consul	1918
	St. John, N. B	Culver, H. S	Consul	1910
	St. John, N. B	Carter, E. H	Vice-Consul	1919
	St. Leonards, N. B	Labbie, A. P	Consular Agent	1915
	St. Stephen, N. B	Vroom, C. N	Vice-Consul	1895
	St. Stephen, N. B	Garrett, A. B	Consul	1917
	Toronto, Ont	Martin, C. W	Consul	1915
	Toronto, Ont	Mullen, J. C	Vice-Consul	1918
	Vancouver, B. C	West, G. N	Consul General	1916
	Vancouver, B. C	Linnell, I. N	Consul	1918
	Vancouver, B. C	Johnson, E. G	Vice-Consul	1915
	Vancouver, B. C	Points, J. F	Vice-Consul	1918
	Victoria, B. C	Mosher, R. B	Consul	1915
	Victoria, B. C	Padgett, W. L	Vice-Consul	1918
	White Horse, Yukon	Rousseau, A. M	Consular Agent	1916
	Windsor, Ont	Hendrick, M. J	Consul	1917
	Windsor, Ont	Chater, D	Vice-Consul	1904
	Winnipeg, Man	Ryder, M. F	Consul General	1915
	Winnipeg, Man	Sutliff, L. G	Vice-Consul	1915
	Yarmouth, N. S	Watson, J. J. C	Consul	1916
	Yarmouth, N. S	Brown, R. U	Vice-Consul	1915
	Yarmouth, N. S	Jewett, M. A	Consul	1917
Uruguay	Halifax, N. S	Neville, J	Vice-Consul	1913
	Montreal, Que	Meehan, T. H	Acting Vice-Consul	1916
	Sherbrooke, Que	Donaldson, C	Consul	1917
	Toronto, Ont	Estrada, J. de	Vice-Consul	1914

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

[No. 35—1920.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

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REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

To the Right Hon. C. J. DOHERTY, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit reports and statistics regarding the administration of penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

The number of convicts in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 1,689, as compared with 1,468 at the beginning of the year. The average daily population was 1,530.

The following table shows the movement of population at the several penitentiaries:—

—	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	Totals.
In custody April 1, 1918	413	399	179	98	161	129	89	1468
Received.								
From jails	328	185	150	64	63	49	55	894
By transfer	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
By forfeiture of parole	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	4
By revocation of license	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3
From reformatories	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
From military courts	29	....	4	43	....	....	8	84
By recapture	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3
Discharged.								
By expiry of sentence	64	54	25	15	26	13	15	212
By parole	91	52	35	18	20	21	15	252
By deportation	15	7	3	....	8	5	1	39
By death	4	22	4	....	8	7	....	45
By pardon	42	65	34	6	13	....	....	160
By transfer	4	5	5	.	1	....	1	16
By order of court	....	....	....	16	....	2	1	19
By military order	13	....	....	....	....	9	3	25
By return to provincial authorities	4	4	2	1	1	....	....	12
By escape	....	.	....	....	....	3	....	3
Remaining March 31, 1919	549	380	226	149	148	121	116	1689

FARM.

—	Acres Cultivated.	Hay Land.	Value of Products.	Net Profit.	Net Loss.
			$	$	$
Kingston	240	100	13,226.79	1,641.68	
St. Vincent de Paul	180	100	11,357.23		2,831.23*
Dorchester	102	265	20,386.84	5,249.41	
Manitoba	399	375	14,246.21	6,036.32	
British Columbia	25	12	7,859.66		446.56
Alberta	69¼	10	7,755.72	4,191.17	
Saskatchewan	345½	55	19,425.24	6,776.11	
	1,360¾	917	94,257.69	23,894.69	3,277.79

*All pigs in piggery destroyed by order of Agricultural Department on account of hog cholera.

HOSPITAL.

—	Cases treated in dispensary.	Cases treated in hospital.	Per capita cost.
			$
Kingston	3,230	378	.51
St. Vincent de Paul	4,020	320	1.75
Dorchester	2,353	133	1.90
Manitoba	1,016	138	1.22
British Columbia	888	100	1.61
Alberta	1,708	137	1.62¾
Saskatchewan	278	19	0.28

NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH).

British—		
Canada	945	
England	103	
Ireland	38	
Scotland	35	
Newfoundland	7	
West Indies	3	
Other British countries	9	
		1,140
Foreign—		
United States	163	
Austria-Hungary	113	
Russia	83	
Italy	66	
China	22	
Germany	15	
Sweden	13	
Belgium	6	
Greece	5	
France	4	
Norway	7	
Bulgaria	7	
Roumania	12	
Spain	3	
Holland	3	
Other foreign countries	27	
		549
		1,689

CREEDS.

Christian—		
Roman Catholic	824	
Anglican	227	
Methodist	168	
Presbyterian	153	
Baptist	98	
Lutheran	58	
Greek Catholic	38	
Other Christian creeds	60	1,626
Non-Christian—		
Buddhist	17	
Hebrew	28	
Other non-christian creeds	5	
No creed	13	
		63
		1,689

AGE.

Under 20 years	228
20-30 years	718
30-40 "	395
40-50 "	218
50-60 "	97
Over 60 years	33
	1,689

SOCIAL HABITS.

Abstainers	409
Temperate	844
Intemperate	436
	1,689

CIVIL CONDITION.

Single	1,044
Married	567
Widowed	78
	1,689

RACIAL.

White	1,585
Coloured	52
Indian (native)	13
" (half-breed)	12
East Indian	3
Mongolian	24
	1,689

Expenditure, 1918-19.

—	Gross expenditure.	Revenue.	Net expenditure.
Kingston	$301,930.42	$64,798.14	$241,131.78
St. Vincent de Paul	202,855.09	20,947.23	181,907.86
Dorchester	139,795.14	13,872.40	125,922.74
Manitoba	83,204.95	14,007.78	69,197.17
British Columbia	84,990.87	5,690.20	79,300.67
Alberta	93,193.11	14,804.32	78,388.79
Saskatchewan	96,158.26	8,497.47	87,660.79
Totals	$1,002,127.84	$138,618.04	$863,509.80

Comparative Statement of Net Outlay.

—	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Kingston	$196,819.28	$251,074.29	$241,131.78
St. Vincent de Paul	183,328.10	198,569.55	181,907.86
Dorchester	99,391.95	128,327.42	125,922.74
Manitoba	66,707.91	71,083.98	69,197.17
British Columbia	111,149.69	90,824.57	79,300.67
Alberta	90,440.62	74,503.77	78,388.79
Saskatchewan	97,183.73	84,922.63	87,660.79
Totals	$845,021.28	$899,306.21	$863,509.80
Average daily population	1,938	1,513	1,530

Per Capita Statement.

—	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	273 63	280 98	384 24	437 16	372 46	473 73	474 27
Maintenance of convicts	108 41	103 21	115 83	89 11	97 68	106 92	115 43
Discharge expenses	11 57	7 42	13 27	7 27	12 49	5 36	15 54
Working expenses	106 31	129 10	82 87	106 72	32 19	58 93	124 03
Industries	80 19	29 27	47 17	18 13	16 83	64 14	66 40
Lands, buildings and walls	25 64	26 27	37 28	37 12	41 23	41 90	157 30
Miscellaneous	0 83	0 51	2 14	9 15	0 60	10 91	2 84
Revenue per capita	125 88	57 87	75 39	115 77	37 19	119 39	82 50

ACTUAL COST.

Supplies on hand April 1, 1918	$ 260,591 00	
Gross expenditure, 1918-19	1,002,127 00	
		$1,262,718 00
Deduct.		
Supplies on hand March 31, 1919	$ 286,715 00	
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue	75,000 00	
		$ 361,715 00
Net cost		901,003 00
Cost per caput		588 89
Cost per caput per diem		1 61

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

—	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Gross expenditure	908,484 00	975,134 00	1,002,127 00
Net expenditure	845,021 00	899,306 00	863,509 00
Actual cost	794,496 00	845,028 00	901,003 00
Cost per caput	409 96	558 51	588 89
Cost per caput per diem	1 12	1 53	1 61
Average daily population	1,938	1,513	1,530

Proper employment for the inmates of the Dominion penitentiaries has long been recognized by those in control as a dire necessity. To keep men in enforced idleness would not only be most inhuman, but in one institution in a foreign country where it was tried over thirteen percent of the unfortunate inmates were driven insane in one year.

Lack of other employment frequently forces the wardens to establish "stone piles," and thus employ those for whom they have no other work. This industry, if such it can be called, is most undesirable and a great deal of adverse criticism has been made regarding its existence, but no warden ever permits a man to break stone when other employment can be found for him. Nothing ever written regarding the "stone pile" was to my mind sufficiently severe and I never look at the men at this work that I do not wish I could place those responsible for the necessity of its existence in their places. It is a matter of choice between idleness and stone pile — two evils — the lesser of the two being the *stone pile.*

The industries necessary for the maintenance of the institutions, such as carpentering, tinsmithing, tailoring, shoemaking, blacksmithing, machine shop, stonecutting, baking, etc., are established in each penitentiary and many men are taught useful employment therein; large farms are worked in connection with each penitentiary and are usually worked at a profit, but they afford employment to men only during the summer months and for at least six months of the year other work must be found.

The inmates of the penitentiaries are the wards of the Dominion Government and there is no valid reason why goods required for State use, and State use only, should not be made, in so far as is possible, in the penitentiaries. The Government spends many thousands of dollars yearly for furniture, furnishing, and equipment of various kinds, a small portion of which could be made in the penitentiaries. The revenue derived from this source would enable the institutions to pay each inmate on his discharge, or to his family while he is in prison, a small wage, which would materially assist the stricken family in keeping the wolf from the door while the wage-earner is incarcerated; or, in case the inmate had no family responsibilities, would furnish him with sufficient funds on discharge to assist him in making a fresh start in life.

With such employment and pay for their labour a powerful incentive would be added to the industry and good conduct of the inmates, while the wardens of the different penitentiaries would be relieved of the great trouble and anxiety now experienced by the lack of such blessings.

For many years those responsible for penitentiary management have continually urged the necessity of such measures, and the matter has been strongly impressed on the department in the inspectors' reports of 1896, 1897, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1914, and 1915.

Notwithstanding all the efforts put forth by those supposed to be responsible for penitentiary management to obtain suitable employment for the unfortunate inmates, nothing has been accomplished. The cry has gone forth that "to permit convicts to do such work would be taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of honest working men outside." How utterly hollow this argument is may be judged by the fact that fully one-half of the inmates of the penitentiary are employed on work that pertains wholly to the institution and the remainder who could be employed on government work would form an infinitesimally small percentage of those employed in the labour world in Canada, and yet this cry has had the effect of blocking any scheme proposed for the manufacture of articles for the Government, excepting in a few very trifling cases.

There should be a parole officer employed in each prison area, whose duties would be to become fully acquainted with every convict in the institution; to make a full and exhaustive inquiry into each case, not only of the convict himself, but of the penitentiary and court records, regarding him and more particularly of his record, habits, associations, environment and life in general in the community in which he lived, thus arriving as nearly as possible at the reason for his downfall. It would also be the duty of these officers to get fully into touch with the employers of labour in the districts and seek out situations suitable for those to be paroled. They should also visit as often as possible all paroled men and receive reports from employers regarding their behaviour. These paroled men should remain under the control of the penitentiaries and the parole officer should have authority to cancel any parole and return the man to the penitentiary on receipt of an adverse report from the area parole officer, after investigation.

There should also be a parole board at each penitentiary, consisting of the warden, surgeon, school teacher, chaplains and the parole officer for that prison area.

They should report to the parole officer of the Penitentiary Branch. The case should then be further considered by a board consisting of the Superintendent and Inspectors of Penitentiaries, and the Dominion Parole Officer; and the report of this board, accompanied by the report of the Trial Judge and such other reports as the Solicitor General might require, forwarded for decision.

This would mean the separation of the paroling of penitentiary inmates from those of the provinces.

In this way, only officers who come into actual contact with the inmates would be permitted to sit on the boards and few mistakes would be made in the releasing of men on parole, as all reports would be prepared by those possessing first-hand knowledge of the men.

The parole officer for the area should arrange employment for them prior to their parole and assist them in every way possible. One of the needs of our system is some more effective method of aiding the inmates on their discharge.

All men granted parole should report to the warden of the penitentiary from which they had been paroled. They should *not* be placed under the control of the police.

A first offender, unless his crime be of a very serious nature, should, after a short period of incarceration, be released on parole as soon as the parole officer can arrange for employment with proper environment for him on the outside. He should be placed in charge of the area parole officer, made to work and live a clean, decent life. If married, he should be made support his family. In any case the country is relieved of the burden of his support, and every endeavour should be put forth by the area parole officer to learn fully all about him and ascertain the cause or causes of his having committed the crime for which he had been arrested, and no effort spared to reclaim him. A study of the old hardened criminal may be interesting pathology, but it is the study of, and interest in, the first offender that will produce results and prevent increase of the really criminal class.

Should the efforts of the area parole officer fail to reclaim him and he again resorts to crime while under control, his license should be at once revoked and he returned to the penitentiary to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence. Parole should never be granted to a repeater.

Our system of handling criminals has met with criticism. The charge has been made that it does not reform those committed to our care, but I have yet to learn of the judge or jury who ever sent a man to penitentiary to be reformed; the prisoner is usually told he is being sent to penitentiary as a punishment and in order that society may be protected from him or that the judge has "endeavoured to make the punishment fit the crime".

The treatment of the criminal is purely a social matter and full opportunity should be given those to whose charge he has been committed, to become acquainted with the social conditions under which the convicted one has lived and been reared. So far the study of our criminals has largely been based on the observation of them when in prison, but while in prison no criminal is seen in his true self. His environment is different, he is forced to obey rules and regulations and all his acts are directed by authority, against which it is useless to resist. Much can be done toward reformation if we were permitted to thoroughly study the erring one, as he existed outside.

If a study of those sentenced to prison for a first time were made the fact would be revealed that they almost invariably lack what the theorist and bookworm call "criminal characteristics". Then is the time that efforts to redeem and reclaim them would produce results. Because a man commits one bad act, we have no right to say he is a bad man, any more than a man who does one good act should be considered a good man.

The only principle of penology that is worthy of consideration is to find out the reason for a man's wrong-doing and endeavour to make it not worth his while to repeat it. In an endeavour to make the best of him his liberty should be restricted as little as possible, consistent with the safety and well-being of the community, more freedom being granted him as he shows himself worthy of it. All efforts should be put forth to make the best of him rather than the worst.

The successful classification of criminals involves their being confined in separate institutions. Sub-classification in the one institution was in operation in Canadian penitentiaries from 1886 to 1896 and was found to be not satisfactory.

An attempt to classify by institutions was then begun, and an institution to enable the provinces of Quebec and Ontario to classify their penal class convicts in this manner was being erected when a change of government took place and the scheme abandoned.

Classification by medical men has also proven a failure. A very prominent European criminologist—himself a medical man—who has for very many years been actively employed in studying and handling criminals says:—

> "The treatment of the criminal is not a medical question. It is important to be able to form a rational opinion on the physical and mental capacity of a man; but a considerable degree of knowledge regarding these things may coexist with an amazing amount of ignorance. Give the medical man head and, so far as he is merely a medical man, he will be an expensive nuisance."

The English system of classification of penal class convicts by institutions, is productive of excellent results. A return to our former endeavours in this respect should be made.

Canada was well ahead of the world in her endeavours in this respect in 1896 but the plans of the then Inspector were frustrated.

Why not again lead the world and enact legislation that will adequately provide for the study of these unfortunates before they come to the penitentiary; legislation that will provide for the study, classification and treatment of them in the community in which they have lived; in the schools, in the jails, police courts, reformatories, prison farms and such like institutions, and endeavour to save them before they have graduated to the penitentiary.

During the past five years 1,310 young men and boys who have confessed to having served terms in some of the above provincial institutions have been re-sentenced to terms in Canadian penitentiaries.

In August, 1916, there were forty-three boys in Kingston Penitentiary who had been sentenced to serve from two to three years each for having escaped from Ontario Prison farms and there are now 49 incarcerated in Kingston for like terms for having left Burwash Farm. Manitoba Penitentiary has also received a large number of boys for having left the prison farm at Fort William, Ont. Many of these lads were sent to the prison farms for trivial offences, one for stealing a ride on a railway train.

Our endeavours are to conduct clean, wholesome institutions, under sane conditions, where inmates are well-cared for, well fed, well treated; where brutal treatment is not permitted, where every endeavour is put forth for the comfort and well-being of the inmates; where an honest endeavour to morally uplift them and improve their education is made; where they are guarded with sufficient vigilance to maintain them in custody as directed by the Court Order committing them, and at the same time are governed according to the spirit of the Penitentiary Act of Canada, and I am able to state after a somewhat extensive experience with foreign penal institutions that Canada is well abreast of the world in this work.

There is much still to be desired in the management of our Dominion Penitentiaries:—

Sufficient state work should be furnished to employ one-half of the inmates.

Classification by institutions should be introduced.

A change in the method of selecting officers. The inmates respect a good man, and if proper men could be chosen for the staffs of the penitentiaries, the effect would be very far-reaching. Medical officers of the very highest class should be employed. In the larger penitentiaries they should devote their entire time to the work; they should assist the wardens in the study of the inmates as to their mental and physical condition and act on the parole boards of the institution to which they are attached.

A radical change in the dietary of the penitentiaries should be made. There is an abundance of good, clean food now served, but too much sameness and repetition in the meals exist. Better and more palatable meals can be served by qualified cooks at less expense.

Libraries now good should be vastly improved and a plentiful supply of up-to-date books of instruction should be added. Carefully selected books in Franch, Italian, Hebrew and, when necessary in other languages, should be in the libraries so that those not able to read English may be comforted and helped. No man who can read should be left without reading matter when possible.

Those in charge of penitentiaries should be invested with power to manage the affairs of the same. The duties of penitentiary officers are semi-military, partly police and partly reformatory. Discipline officers should be selected by those responsible for penitentiary management. They should have at least three months' training in the work before being permitted to assume any responsible duty. Instructors should be very efficient and of a high class; capable of instructing those placed in their charge. Superior officers should spend a certain period in each of the Canadian penitentiaries before being permitted to assume charge of any responsible position.

The parole system should be changed as advocated.

An endeavour to teach advanced methods of agriculture to as many convicts as possible should be made. No farm instructor should be employed who is not a graduate of an agricultural college. His duties should not only consist of practical instruction, but lectures during the noon-hour on agricultural subjects should be carried out throughout the year.

There should be in each institution a duly qualified, competent, certificated school teacher of good moral character with pure and lofty ideals of Canadian citizenship, and ability to inculcate these ideals into the minds of the inmates; who would be a true example of what a real manly, God-fearing man is. The object lesson is the best teacher and the example of a good Christian man has more real saving effect on men in prison than all the preaching possible. Those who have talent for art and literature should be given special assistance by the teacher.

At the present time, inmates are paid by the shortening of their sentences for good conduct and industry. This should be augmented by the payment of a small wage per day.

The majority of the wardens and chaplains advocate the giving of a small ration of tobacco to those who used it prior to their coming to prison. I was on the staff of the Kingston penitentiary for many years before tobacco was abolished in 1898 and when it was issued weekly to all those who used it. I cannot say that trafficking within the institution was either increased or diminished by the abandonment of this issue, nor can I say there is less trouble about tobacco in the prisons to-day than at that time. I do not think the public should be taxed to pay for tobacco or any other luxury for men in prison. If we are authorized to pay the inmates for work done in prison I would recommend they be permitted to buy a small amount of tobacco each week from money thus earned. The tobacco could be sold to them at a very moderate price and a limit placed on the amount thus sold.

The present method of handling and caring for the insane of the Dominion penitentiaries is giving entire satisfaction in all provinces with the exception of the Province of Quebec, where the staffs of some of the provincial institutions object to caring for violently insane patients.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. HUGHES,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX A.—DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT.

W. P. Archibald, Parole Officer, reports:—

I beg to state that during the past year 601 cases have been received at this office and reported to the Solicitor General, against 614 for the previous year. The paroles granted have been less in number for the past two years principally on account of the operation of the Military Service Act which released a number of men from the Canadian prisons for overseas enlistments. Each case reported on, through the parole office, entails a considerable amount of correspondence in investigating the prisoner's antecedents. The parole office assists in all cases where prisoners applying for parole in penal institutions are found to be friendless and, through the auxiliary parole system, friends are found for those in need on their coming out of prison. Efforts of this character furnish excellent results. When relatives or friends are located and are found to be still interested, arrangements are made, in event of a parole, for prisoners to go direct to a helpful environment.

The results demonstrated from the past twenty years' operation of the parole system are gratifying indeed. Out of the entire number released (11,845), the total loss is only 710 or 5·9 per cent. Going into detail, the criterion for a basis of judgment, in summing up results, should be taken from the number who have actually forfeited their licenses by subsequent conviction. These figures reveal 273 or 2·3 per cent loss and cannot help but appeal to the average intellect as highly satisfactory. The balance of delinquency includes all generally termed "for non-compliance with conditions of license". The tendency to lapse from high standards generally is found in all human nature—many times when it is not criminal. It has its origin in the very nature of what we term life. These prisoners are required to report monthly, sometimes weekly, as the case may be directed, and I have known good men on parole to lapse in their reporting. Delinquency of this character should not be regarded as a test of the entire system as these prisoners have behaved themselves while outside of a prison and, while it is found necessary to return them to custody for non-compliance with a condition of their license, yet it is well to consider facts as we find them. Truly the results after twenty years' operation, furnished from the carefully compiled figures of the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, which also tally with the figures kept in the parole office, demonstrate beyond any doubt the great force the parole system is in the reconstruction of delinquents for good citizenship in the entire Dominion.

I beg also to call attention to the fact that out of the entire number (748) released during the past fiscal year, the total delinquency is 33 or 4·4 per cent and, from this number, only five persons have forfeited their license by subsequent conviction, or less than one per cent (point sixty-six). In the previous year the number who forfeited licenses by subsequent conviction was only eight or point nine per cent. This year's figures demonstrate the smallest number of forfeitures by subsequent conviction since the inception of the Act in any single year. The number of delinquents for the year who have had their licenses revoked for non-compliance with conditions is 28 or 3·74 per cent. Altogether, the situation is very hopeful. Were it not for the systems of our prisons being organized and calculated to produce desired impressions on the delinquent's life, in convincing him that there is nothing gained by a life of crime, and producing a strong, healthy influence during his incarceration, through the channels of industry and general treatment, the parole system would be unable to produce the same results or follow up the helpful impressions made on the life of the prisoners. I am satisfied that the results would not be so satisfactory and the outlook would not be so hopeful in Canada to-day for men coming from prison were it not for the sane and humane manner in which the various institutions are managed. Probation is often advocated, and I heartily endorse this system. This is a movement to hinder in every possible way the sending of a man to prison and placing him on his honour from the start of his trouble and compelling him to make restitution and holding him still in his notch in the social community he has offended, also furnishing him with the opportunity of providing for his wife and family or those dependent on him for support during his probation.

The following tabulated statement gives in detail the figures compiled in the parole office for the past fiscal year:—

TABULATED STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1919.

Prisoners released on parole.		Revocations Per cent.	Forfeitures. Per cent.	Total loss Per cent.
Kingston	72	4 or 5·55	....	4 or 5·55
St. Vincent de Paul	51	9 or 17·64	3 or 5·88	12 or 23·52
Dorchester	36	5 or 13·88	1 or 2·77	6 or 16·6
Manitoba	17	1 or 5·8	....	1 or 5·8
British Columbia	20	....	....	....
Alberta	21	....	....	....
Saskatchewan	15	1 or 6·66	1 or 6·66	2 or 13·3
Total, penitentiaries	232	20 or 8·62	5 or 2·15	25 or 10·7
Jails, reformatories, etc	516	8 or 1·55	....	8 or 1·55
Grand total	748	28 or 3·74	5 or 0·66	33 or 4·4

These figures, furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, embrace the figures of the entire system since the inception of the Act twenty years ago:—

From 1899 to March 31, 1919—

Released on parole from penitentiaries	5,627
" " other prisons	6,218
	11,845
Licenses revoked	437
" forfeited	273
Sentences completed on parole	10,434
" not yet completed	701
	11,845

One of our problems in working with the criminal is found in the lack he has of will-power to regulate his conduct, to keep straight and to pursue with any degree of steadiness the path of rectitude, and that lack of will-power is not peculiar to the criminal in fact, it is found a general weakness in all humanity especially in modern life. You who read fiction know this weakness. The gospel of modern novelists is that we are all in a sea of circumstances without compass, that we are unable to choose a course or sight the land and that we are the sport of fate. From general doctrines of fiction-mongers the popular mind is coming to feel and believe that we are simply unfortunates and that we are not morally or virtually responsible for our lives or how we live. We have inherited, or we have fallen into certain environments, and that is the whole sum given out in experience.

The parole system, applied, keeps prisoners in a certain situation under certain discipline long enough for them to right themselves in this respect. Books of fiction like the above have no right in a prison library.

Generally, the law is well served to-day, the peace is effectively preserved and evildoers punished by a merciful, humane and intelligent treatment. The result of advanced thought and intelligent consideration given in our Canadian institutions by those in authority (and all reform efforts are directed toward this object) demonstrates that while lawbreakers, because of wrong-doing must be punished to vindicate law in every well-governed community, yet efforts are ever made to reconstruct and not to destroy prisoners through imprisonment.

In late years great changes have taken place in the heart of humanity the world over in conception of the criminal. Penological treatment has been universally accompanied by reform movements resulting in efforts for his betterment. He must be treated as a man, as an equal, yes, as a brother. His rights as a man must be recognized. The judgment pronounced upon him must take into account the spirit of social antagonism. The physiological basis of his psychological aberration demands recognition and the treatment indicated is not vindictive or distinctive but reparative and, above all, educational. Upon this foundation all true and lasting prison reform is based. No intelligent person now believes in punishment for punishment's sake. Society can only be protected in one of two ways — by the destruction of the criminal's power to do evil, or else by the eradication from his mind or faculty the disposition to offend. It is from the last movement that society is better protected through the reformation of the prisoner.

For six thousand years humanity has endeavoured by violence to forcibly stop crime but without avail. Every time we treat a prisoner otherwise than as a brother-man, every time we disregard his natural rights, every time we do violence to his nature, our efforts to stay the rising tide of reformation are (*ipso facto*) defeated.

If this world has learned anything, it is that severity of treatment does not insure the repression of crime notwithstanding the fact that every time a man is incarcerated in a cell he is deprived of the opportunity to do direct injury to his fellow men.

We do not know the percentage of men in our prisons who are reformable and it is a difficult matter to distinguish one from the other, but, whether reformable or not, they should all be treated with a view-point of reformation. We must take the prisoner as he is and make him feel that we look upon him as a brother, give him the helping, brotherly hand, as a child of God, and teach him that there is the same hope for him in God as for all men. A government not imbued with this spirit does not deserve to be called a "christian government." Nothing will so effectively help the prisoner as the human touch of kindness—instinct with Divine compassion. It is in this faith I have plodded on through the years, working for the best and giving the same in efforts in the parole system. Convictions concerning the treatment of delinquents come from the outgrowth of experience — the product of the truest science known on earth — and in a word, they have their origin in truth, and truth must ultimately set all men free.

APPENDIX B.—WARDENS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

Robert R. Creighton, warden, reports:—

The population on the 31st March, 1918, was 413, thirty-five of whom were women; during the year there were 353 men and 20 women received: 222 men and 15 women were discharged, leaving a population of 509 men and forty women, total 549, at the close of the year. The fact that a number of defaulters under the Military Service Act were committed to this institution accounts in a large measure for the marked increase in population.

TRADE SHOPS.

In my report of last year, I expressed the hope that in the near future some work that we could do for other departments of the government might be provided for us. It is gratifying to state that in a measure this hope has been realized. Early last summer we were offered the opportunity, which we gladly took advantage of, to repair mail bags for the Post Office Department. Notwithstanding the fact that it took us longer than it would have in normal times to get the industry placed on a working basis, we had by the close of the fiscal year repaired 116.586 bags for which we received $21,626.61, enabling us to give employment to from 75 to 100 men, the majority of whom we would have had otherwise to assign to the stone pile. Consequently, in addition to the revenue derived, the work has been a great boon to us. The Post Office authorities express themselves as highly gratified with the quality and amount of work done. This is but an earnest of what might be accomplished in this direction were the other trade shops connected with the institution given the same opportunity.

I do not think there is much question that if our penitentiaries were placed upon a business basis, they could be made self-supporting and leave in addition a margin that would enable us to set aside a small daily allowance to be placed to the credit of the men as a reward for industry and good conduct, that would be not only an incentive to work, but of the greatest value in aiding them to better things on their discharge. With the usual government allowance given a man on discharge, unless he is fortunate enough to secure employment almost immediately, there is not a very wide margin between him and actual want, and an equally strong temptation to go back discouraged to the old life. Many things suggest themselves to one's mind that might be manufactured in our penitentiaries with advantage to all concerned and to which no valid objection could be taken. Surely the labour of the wards of the State, who are kept at its expense, might well be used as far as practicable in supplying its needs, thus rendering themselves self-supporting while they are wards and fitting them to become an asset rather than a further charge on the public when they enter the world again.

FARM.

We had a very successful season on the farm; the yield of both vegetables and grain being well up to the average. After supplying the needs of the institution, we sold to customers vegetables to the value of $505.36; hay $1,230.38, and straw, $554.70.

The fencing is becoming very much the worse for wear and should be renewed. About three years ago we rebuilt a small portion extending from King to Union streets along Palace, using woven wire and cement posts with dressed stone gate posts. It has worn well and presents a neat, tidy appearance. I would recommend the same kind throughout.

Arrangements are being made to re-shingle with metal shingles the back barn, as soon as the weather will permit. It is leaking badly in places.

PIGGERY.

The piggery supplied the institution with all the pork required, 11,395 pounds, valued at $2,662.60. In addition we sold 8,542 pounds of dressed pork, receiving therefor $1,767.60, and seven young pigs, for which we received $75. Although satisfactory, I am satisfied the results would be much improved were the buildings better situated. The present location is too low. Many modern improvements, too, might then be made which at present we have not.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

As soon as the weather conditions in the spring permitted, work on the wharf was resumed and continued until the cold weather put on end to building operations out of doors. I was much gratified with the progress made and the improved appearance the wharf gives to the waterfront. We have now reached a point with this work where no interest will suffer if discontinued for a time until other work that is more pressing is completed, notably, the reconstruction of the north wing. I greatly fear that an increase in prison population will be one of the after-effects of the war; at least that has been the experience in the past. During the winter months the razing of the interior of this building was completed, and the necessary ducts and foundations built. I hope before autumn to see the mason work on the cell blocks completed.

HOSPITAL.

The low death-rate again this year continues to speak well for the health and sanitary arrangements of the institution. There were in all four deaths during the year, three in the institution, proper, the fourth being a man who was transferred some two or three years ago to the Hamilton Hospital for the Insane, on account of his mental condition. For a long time we escaped the serious epidemic of influenza that swept the country during last fall and winter. Eventually, however, it made its appearance, and we had quite a number of cases, a few of them serious. It speaks well for the nursing and attention they received that none of them terminated fatally.

There were in all 378 cases of various kinds treated in the hospital during the year and 3,230 in the dispensary. The net cost for drugs was $241.27 and the per capita cost 51 cents; in my opinion, a most creditable showing under existing market conditions.

During the year the hospital was treated to a new coat of paint, which has greatly improved its appearance. When an opportune time arrives some provision should be made whereby convalescent patients would receive adequate exercise and fresh air. Under present conditions we are limited to the corridors in the winter and a small space around the hospital door in the summer. This arrangement is far from desirable, but the only alternative is to keep them in their cells, which is even less so.

FEMALE PRISON.

The matrons speak well of the conduct and industry of the inmates, and the fact that I am rarely called upon to deal with reports bears out their statements. A lack of sufficient suitable employment is the chief obstacle we have to contend with.

The quarters continue to present that clean and well-kept appearance that has always characterized them, and is the best evidence that those in charge are faithful and painstaking in the performance of their duties.

CHAPELS.

The Sunday morning and afternoon services at both chapels have been regularly conducted during the year, and the chaplains have been faithful and painstaking in the performance of the duties pertaining to their offices. They speak highly of the conduct of the men during Divine service.

The women's room in the Roman Catholic chapel is most inadequate, being much too small, ill-lighted and ill-ventilated. It is particularly uncomfortable during the summer months. Everything possible that its location and size will admit of has been done to better conditions. but no marked improvement need be expected until a rearrangement of the chapels, which I understand is in contemplation for the future, is made.

SCHOOL.

The same conditions in the school as those referred to in my last report still exist. Its scope should be widened and a regularly qualified teacher, who would devote most of his time to this important work, appointed. This I know from our conversations on the subject is under favourable consideration, and no doubt a change for the better will be instituted before long.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year has been up to the average and the discipline well-maintained

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

G. S. Malepart, warden, reports:—

The population at the beginning of the year was 399 including 5 in the insane asylums; there were received 190 and discharged 204; leaving a population at the end of the year of 385, with a daily average of 362.

The conduct of the convicts has been very good, no serious breach of discipline has occurred. The health of the convicts has been good with the exception of the epidemic of influenza which we had last fall. I am sorry to say that we lost twenty-one men from that disease, and lost another suddenly through heart disease during the year. We have been obliged to take back from Mastai Asylum (Beauport) convict George St. Cyr, No. 6612, life-man, as the authorities of the asylum did not want to keep him any longer on account of his giving them too much trouble. We have him here since last May and we do the best we can for him, but we have not the proper place to keep such poor unfortunates.

A new stone gable has been made in the keeper's hall, the flat roof removed and a new one put in its place to correspond with other buildings. Cement floors have been made and the wall plastered in the new Roman Catholic chapel. The new library has been completed as well as the new Protestant chapel with the exception of the seats. We had a stone duct laid in for heating the warden and deputy warden's quarters, and large enough to pass through and repair steam pipes, about 800 feet long; also a stone duct from the engineer's room to piggery same size as the one above-mentioned, 600 feet long; and a renewal of the main exhaust 8-inch steam pipe from engineer's room to dome, a distance of 320 feet.

DORCHESTER.

A. B. Pipes, warden, reports:—

The new reservoir was completed last season when it was tested, filled and is working satisfactorily. The water system (closets and basins installed in the north wing) is working complete. While the foundation work and preparation for the erection of the new South Wing went along somewhat slowly last summer, a large quantity of stone was cut during the winter months and already we have a gang at work on the building and hope to push the work along from now on as rapidly as possible, in view of the necessity of same arising from the increasing population.

The general health of the convicts has been good, except for an epidemic of influenza during which out of 107 cases, four deaths occurred from this disease with complications, a full report of which was given you at the time. In this connection I wish to mention the faithful services performed by our surgeon, Dr. J. F. Teed, throughout the epidemic. In the statement for expenditure of drugs you will note the large cost per capita due to the increased cost of drugs and the epidemic referred to.

I am pleased to report the general conduct of the convicts has been good and the discipline well-maintained.

MANITOBA.

W. R. Grahame, warden, reports:—

The prison population for the year has increased. Conduct and industry of the convicts, with few exceptions, has been good.

Farming operations for the year have been successful and with the usual trades, supply sufficient work for the summer months. The mail bag repairing, which has just started, will give something to keep them busy during the winter months without having to resort to the stone-pile.

Last winter the Spanish influenza epidemic reached us and I am glad to say we had no fatalities, although about half of the prison population was under the surgeon's care.

We had no accidents or escapes during the year.

The discipline has been well maintained for which I thank the officers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. C. Brown, warden, reports:—

The decrease in population has continued. There were in custody when the year closed 148, as against 161 when it began.

Four or five of the convicts are classed as "incorrigible" and these spend a good deal of their time in isolation. The others are, as a rule, well-behaved.

Spanish influenza made its appearance in the prison on the 18th of December, and caused five deaths. The total number of cases among the prisoners was eighty-four. This largely increased the per capita cost of drugs, which was $1.61 for the year. There were in all 100 hospital cases. The dispensary cases numbered 888, Twelve officers were laid up with the disease, throwing extra work on the others. The Deputy-Warden, Chief Keeper and Hospital Nurse were the men upon whom the weight of the burden thus created fell, and their efficient handling of the situation deserves special mention. Two "conscientious objectors" imprisoned for refusing military service, volunteered as nurses when the disease broke out and rendered good service during its continuance.

There were no accidents and no escapes.

The epidemic, of course, delayed ordinary prison work, particularly the construction of the new kitchen and hospital building, and the cutting down of the high bank on the north side of the entrance road, which was begun in November. The kitchen, however, should be ready for use before the end of May, and at the close of the year the cutting down of the bank had progressed far enough to give the man on tower No. 1 a good view of the scene of operations and some oversight of the entrance road. Co-incidentally, some 6,500 yards of earth had been thrown into the ravine; say one-third of the quantity necessary to raise the surface of the soil there to street level.

The chaplains and the school instructor have nothing special to report. Their work went on throughout the year without disturbance, except that during the epidemic the school was suspended, and the work of the chaplains increased.

The Salvation Army band, from Vancouver, under the leadership of the army's prison visitor, and a local orchestra under the leadership of the prison organist, each gave the prisoners a concert during the year. These the prisoners greatly enjoyed; and I have no doubt they contributed to the general good conduct which I have noted above.

ALBERTA.

J. C. Ponsford, warden, reports:—

At the end of the fiscal year there were 121 convicts confined in the Alberta penitentiary, being a decrease of eight for the year. We received 52 convicts and 60 were discharged.

Our new heating plant stood the test of a severe winter and gave entire satisfaction. Much credit is due to the structural engineer, whose plans in this matter worked out in every detail.

The results from our farm operations were again very satisfactory. We had 69½ acres under cultivation. From this small acreage, after buying a tractor and stubble plough at a cost of $1,314, we show a net profit of $4,191.17. From 9¼ acres of wheat we threshed 45 bushels to the acre, and from 11 acres of potatoes we sold 3,500 bushels. Our oats yielded 85 bushels to the acre, and the amount of small vegetables was exceptionally good. Our intensive farming has been very profitable.

During the year we have shipped 2,010 tons of coal to the Saskatchewan penitentiary and 305 tons to the penitentiary at Stony Mountain, which taxed our mine to about its full shipping capacity, owing to the thinness of the vein on which we are at present working, it being only three feet thick. It is rapidly being exhausted, and could not be depended on for more than one or two year's supply. All arrangements have been completed for the sinking of a new shaft 235 feet deep to another vein of coal which is five feet thick and extends over the entire area of the reserve.

This should be a very profitable investment, as when the new mine is opened we will be in a position to supply all of the Government institutions from Edmonton to Winnipeg.

During the late fall the excavation was done and the concrete footing put in for the warden's new residence, which is expected to be completed during the present year.

There has been an average of about 30 convicts, most of them illiterates, attending school during the year. Their discipline was of the best during school hours, and they made splendid progress with their studies.

During the year good progress was made in all building operations and improvements to the institution. The carpenter shop, which was badly damaged by fire on the 16th of March last year, has been reconstructed and is again in splendid working order.

I regret to report that about the middle of October last the flu epidemic got into the institution, and while all precautions known to the medical profession were taken, 100 of the convicts were more or less affected with it, six of the convicts having died from its effects. Five of the convicts who died were in a weakened condition physically when received here from the effects of other ailments. We had one other death during the year, a convict having died from Bright's disease. Other than the effects of the epidemic of influenza, the health of the convicts was very good during the year. There were only 137 convicts treated during the year in the hospital and 1,708 in the dispensary.

The spiritual welfare of all the convicts was well and ably taken care of by the Roman Catholic and Protestant divines, who report that the convicts were very attentive during service and that their discipline was good.

The sanitary condition of the penitentiary is of the very best. The prison is well ventilated, heated and lighted.

We have a very good library and in addition to the books, we take thirteen of the best magazines procurable. The library with its splendid reading matter which the convicts enjoy very much is conducive to the very best discipline during the evenings and days when the convicts are locked up.

During the year we had three escapes all of whom were recaptured by our own officers. Two of the convicts were absent for two months less one day. After they were recaptured information was laid against them in the courts. One was given two years, one nine months and one three months for escaping.

During the year 193 pairs of shoes have been made in our shoe shop for the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, Military Hospital, Pension Commission and Standing Medical Board. Six orthopaedic appliances were also made for the Militia Department in the blacksmith shop.

SASKATCHEWAN.

W. J. Macleod, warden, reports:—

Our population on March 31, 1918, was eighty-nine. During the year we received sixty-three and discharged by expiration of sentence fifteen, by parole fifteen, by transfer (female) one, by order of the court one, by deportation one, to Military Service three; leaving us with one hundred and sixteen prisoners at the end of the year. This includes six prisoners in the provincial hospital for the insane.

The following very necessary work was completed during the year:—

The cells on the west side of new cell block are practically completed, with the exception of some plumbing, painting and smoothing over of some of the cement floors.

A start has been made on concrete floors in workshops.

In the new piggery steam heat has been installed. It is also used for cooking and for scalding tank. The piggery yards have been graded and fenced and the building has been in use since November last. The building is 150 feet long by 30 feet wide and has 34 pens which will hold about 200 pigs—large and small.

We completed excavation for soft water reservoir, but owing to frost could not finish this work last fall.

We have fitted one of our brick-kiln sheds for storing coal. Our present coal storage vault is entirely too small. About 385,000 bricks were made last summer.

General repairs were well looked after in the various shops.

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that a wall is badly needed around the prison enclosure as our wooden fence is decaying below ground level.

The chaplains report that the attention of the prisoners has been good. I am pleased to say the spiritual welfare of the convicts was well and ably looked after by the chaplains.

The surgeon reports that the ventilation and sanitary conditions of the institution are excellent. There was only one case of serious illness during the year; that being a case of appendicitis which required an operation and the prisoner made a good recovery. During the influenza epidemic which spread over this district last fall, not one convict contracted the disease. "This," the surgeon reports, "was due to the strict quarantine adopted and enforced in regard to the attendance of officers and visitors and the segregation of newly arrived prisoners." Our per capital cost for drugs was 28 cents for the past year. The new sewage disposal plant is in good working order and giving perfect satisfaction.

The library which contains some hundreds of good books has been well patronized by the prisoners and has been a great benefit to them and they seem to thoroughly enjoy reading and studying during their spare time.

School is carried on at the noon hour each week day. We are badly in need of better school quarters.

Our farm yielded a fair crop last summer. The early frost affected some of our wheat and oats in the fall. The farming operations show a profit of over $6,800 on last year's work. With our new tractor we broke up some 85 acres of land. We sold 1,716 bushels of wheat which graded number 3 and 497 bushels which graded number 5 and received $4,194.10 for it. We thrashed 2,492 bushels of wheat, 6,902 bushels of oats, 1,918 bushels of barley and 60 bushels of peas and oats. We also grew 2,985 bushels of potatoes. We raised some 175 young pigs. Owing to the cold weather last spring and the condition of our old temporary piggery, we lost a number of litters of little pigs. We fenced in all the East and South sides of the farm last summer—about one and a half miles. We cut and hauled 325 cords of wood for use in the brickyard and also drew enough sand and gravel for our summer building work.

I am glad to report that the conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been very good and discipline has been very well maintained.

APPENDIX C.—EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$97,193 87	
Uniforms and mess	9,126 13	
Bonuses	28,825 66	$135,145 66
Maintenance of convicts		
Rations	$31,049 50	
Clothing and hospital	22,648 74	53,698 24
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$3,093 36	
Transfer and interment	462 85	3,556 21
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$43,703 45	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	9,797 64	
Chapels, schools and library	497 62	
Office expenses	1,797 20	55,795 91
Industries—		
Farm	$ 4,026 98	
Trade shops	27,680 74	31,707 72
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 6,013 57	
Furnishing	4,243 97	
Utensils and vehicles	804 98	
Land, buildings and walls	10,562 71	21,625 23
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$301 45	
Special	100 00	401 45
		$301,930 42

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$72,864 32	
Uniforms and mess	4,546 70	
Bonuses	24,098 13	$101,509 15
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$23,993 61	
Clothing and hospital	9,805 23	33,798 84
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$2,610 48	
Transfer and interment	172 36	2,782 84
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$32,953 24	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	9,651 32	
Chapels, schools and library	514 37	
Office expenses	885 89	44,004 82
Industries—		
Farm	$5,747 95	
Trade shops	4,798 22	10,546 17
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 864 32	
Furnishing	526 87	
Utensils and vehicles	1,264 37	
Land, buildings and walls	7,371 57	10,027 13
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$174 60	
Special	11 54	186 14
		$202,855 09

EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

DORCHESTER.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$52,763 58	
Uniforms and mess	3,698 42	
Bonuses	14,480 53	
		$70,942 53
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$14,189 49	
Clothing and hospital	6,237 53	
		20,427 02
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$1,467 02	
Transfer and interment	826 81	
		2,293 83
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$11,456 93	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,829 48	
Chapels, schools and library	363 22	
Office expenses	799 05	
		14,448 68
Industries—		
Farm	$4,505 22	
Trade shops	4,216 68	
		8,721 90
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 23 06	
Furnishing	1,051 02	
Utensils and vehicles	776 24	
Land, buildings and walls	20,717 05	
		22,567 37
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$289 71	
Special	104 10	
		393 81
		$139,795 14

MANITOBA.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$38,875 19	
Uniforms and mess	3,249 75	
Living allowance	3,305 82	
Bonuses	7,430 34	
		$52,861 10
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$6,526 30	
Clothing and hospital	4,008 32	
		10,534 62
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$822 54	
		822 54
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$9,591 64	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,725 38	
Chapels, schools and library	142 90	
Office expenses	471 88	
		12,931 80
Industries—		
Farm	$ 804 93	
Trade shops	1,770 48	
		2,575 41
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing	$ 394 62	
Utensils and vehicles	438 60	
Land, buildings and walls	1,538 86	
		2,372 08
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$307 40	
Special	800 00	
		1,107 40
		$83,204 95

EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$40,569 25	
Uniforms and mess	2,813 72	
Living allowance	3,866 40	
Bonuses	9,065 03	
		$56,314 40
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$10,562 00	
Clothing and hospital	2,029 43	
		12,591 43
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$838 17	
Transfer and interment	452 50	
		1,290 67
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$2,742 00	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,893 70	
Chapels, schools and library	203 00	
Office expenses	727 63	
		5,566 33
Industries—		
Farm	$2,561 33	
Trade shops	927 86	
		3,489 19
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 205 00	
Furnishing	88 07	
Utensils and vehicles	755 77	
Land, buildings and walls	4,596 75	
		5,645 59
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$43 26	
Special	50 00	
		93 26
		$84,990 87

ALBERTA.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$41,662 28	
Uniforms and mess	4,716 94	
Living allowance	3,818 61	
Bonuses	9,158 39	
		$59,356 22
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$10,241 30	
Clothing and hospital	2,719 84	
		12,961 14
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$597 90	
Transfer and interment	24 00	
		621 90
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$2,245 22	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,874 62	
Chapels, schools and library	227 20	
Office expenses	672 16	
		6,019 20
Industries—		
Farm	$1,554 27	
Trade shops	4,095 36	
Coal mine	1,939 48	
		7,589 11
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing	$ 832 86	
Utensils and vehicles	396 16	
Lands, buildings and walls	4,064 00	
		5,293 02
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 319 67	
Special	1,032 85	
		1,352 52
		$93,193 11

EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$34,292 30	
Uniforms and mess	3,513 48	
Living allowance	3,189 31	
Bonuses	7,118 68	
		$48,113 77
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$5,704 25	
Clothing and hospital	5,103 52	
		10,807 77
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$826 71	
Transfer and interment	504 50	
		1,331 21
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$9,448 14	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	3,558 03	
Chapels, schools and library	232 57	
Office expenses	900 08	
		14,138 82
Industries—		
Farm	$4,875 59	
Trade shops	1,635 70	
		6,511 29
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 2,790 47	
Furnishing	1,002 01	
Utensils and vehicles	556 15	
Land, buildings and walls	10,614 25	
		14,962 88
Miscellaneous—		
Special	$292 52	
		292 52
		$96,158 26

PENITENTIARIES GENERAL.

Salary of purchasing agent, G. A. Dillon, 12 months	$3,300 00	
Salary of Miss Grant, 12 months	895 00	
Bonus to Miss Grant	350 00	
Salary of Miss Brill, 12 months	625 59	
Bonus to Miss Brill	350 00	
Cleaning office, 11 months	33 00	
Rent of office, 12 months	156 00	
Transfer cases (filing), 4 only	25 20	
		$5,734 79
Assistance to paroled convicts	$101 00	
Stationery and sundries	35 47	
		136 47
		$5,871 26

REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

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OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

Sess. No. 36—1920]. *Price, 5 cents.*

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. MEWBURN, Major-General,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA.
January 7th, 1920.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

Year Ending March 31, 1919.

The following statements and reports for the year ending March 31, 1919, are submitted, viz:—

1. Financial Statement for the twelve months ending March 31, 1919, Appendix A.

2. Statement showing changes in the strength of the Permanent Force from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919. Appendix B.

3. Statements showing: Number of officers appointed to the Permanent Staff and Permanent Force; number of officers appointed to the Active Militia (non- permanent), and number of warrants issued during year ending March 31, 1919. Appendix C.

4. Statement of Certificates issued during the year 1918-19. Appendix D.

5. Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College, for year 1918-19. Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1919. Appendix E.

6. Reports of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, (Appendix F) for the year 1918-19 and of the Superintendent Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, (Appendix G) for the year 1918-19.

A. G. LEWIS,
Secretary Militia Council.

APPENDIX A.

The following are statements showing:—

1. Appropriation Accounts.

2. Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts.

3. Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force.

4. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.

5. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.

6. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force.

7. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.

8. Militia and Defence Revenue.

9. Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the ten years 1909-10 to 1918-19.

10. Expenditure on account of War Appropriation to March 31, 1919.

STATEMENT No. 1—Appropriation Accounts, 1918-19.

Name of Grant.	Amount of Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant Unused.	Grant Exceeded.	Remarks.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Allowances, Active Militia	50,000 00	51,282 94		1,282 94	
Annual Drill					No appropriation.
Cadet Services	90,000 00	68,770 05	21,229 95		Supplementary vote of $15,000 received too late to be used.
Clothing and Necessaries					No Appropriation.
Contingencies	25,000 00	5,337 80	19,662 20		Owing to the continuance of the war very little expenditure was incurred under this vote.
Customs Dues					No Appropriation.
Departmental Library	1,000 00	1,043 13		43,13	
Dominion Arsenals					Paid from War Appropriation.
Engineer Services and Works	430,000 00	304,144 38	125,855 62		Some Permanent works postponed owing to continuance of the war.
Grants to Associations and Bands	25,000 00	2,548 60	22,451 40		There were practically no bands and no Associations in working order owing to the war.
H. Q. and District Staffs	225,000 00	216,847 27	8,152 73		
Maintenance Military Properties,	150,000 00	101,352 39	48,647 61		Drill Halls, etc. unused or used for C.E.F. and Maintenance charged to War Appropriation in many cases.
Ordnance Arms, Lands, etc.					No Appropriation.
Permanent Force	2,575,000 00	1,947,304 01	627,695 99		Vacancies in this Force were filled by recruits from the C.E.F. who were paid from War Appropriation.
Printing and Stationery	70,000 00	61,666 77	8,333 23		
Royal Military College	202,000 00	201,885 26	114 74		
Salaries and Wages	260,000 00	210,066 29	49,933 71		In many cases where Armouries, etc. were not in use, the full salaries of the Caretakers were not paid.
Schools of Instruction					No Appropriation.
Topographical Surveys	35,000 00	31,082 23	3,917 77		
Transport and Freight	35,000 00	16,697 64	18,302 36		Most of the expenditure for transport was in connection with War Services and charged to War Appropriation.
Training Areas	50,000 00	4,642 79	45,357 21		Owing to the continuance of the War most of the expenditure for permanent training areas was held in abeyance.
Warlike Stores					No Appropriation.
	4,223,000 00	3,224,671 55	999,654 52	1,326 07	

STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts, 1918-19—*Concluded.*

Name of Grant.	Amount of Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant Unused.	Grant Exceeded.	Remarks.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Special Votes.					
Gratuity to Henry Morris, Chief Caretaker	1,130 25	1,130 25			
" Wm. Taylor, "	356,85	356 85			
" F. X. Belanger, "	346 23	346 23			
" J. Mahoney, "	529 55	529 55			
" N. Villeneuve, "	714 34	714 34			
" R. Martin, Deckhand	544 27	544 27			
" W. Gallagher, Captain	914 01	914 01			
Gratuity to E. Newbury, Master	665 22	665 22			
" J. Bulger, Asst. Engineer	799 84	799 84			
" J. Linloff, Pilot	914 25	914 25			
" R. Bissonette, Asst. Caretaker	1,031 77	1,031 77			
" C. Dugal, Caretaker	493 06	493 06			
" E. Pengelly, "	286 80	286 80			
" M. Chabot, "	354 20	354 20			
Life Pension to Robert Allen	120 12	120 12			
" Ronald Morrison	330 00	330 00			
" Walter Pettipas	515 90	515 90			
Miscellaneous Vote 419—Provisional Allowances	180,324 75	180,324 75			
	190,371 41	190,371 41			
War Appropriation		377,120,137 56			
Pay by Statute.					
Chief of the General Staff Inspector General Adjutant General Quartermaster General Master General of the Ordnance		18,009 72			
Militia Revenue		9,702 15			
Casual Revenue		49 71			
Consolidated Revenue—Workmen's Compensation Act		1,147 65			
" Civil Service Act		1,001 66			

Properties Sold.	Balance of proceeds of sale brought forward from 1917-18.	Expenditure 1918-19.	Balance of proceeds of sale to be carried forward to 1919-20.
Barracks, Toronto	144 15	Nil.	144 15
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	19,783 10	Nil.	19,783 10
Fort Osborne Barracks Site, Winnipeg	62,947 27	Nil.	62,947 27
	82,874 52		82,874 52

STATEMENT No. 2—Statement of Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various Districts during the financial year, 1918-19.

RECAPITULATION.

District.	Command Pay and Drill Instruction.	Care of Arms.	Postage.	Efficiency Grants C.O.T.C.	Refund for Stores charged as deficient or Returned.	Gross Amount.	Less Deductions and Deficiencies.	Net Expenditure.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Military District No, 1	4,368 72	1,136 23	779 40		7,412 71	13,697 06	8,428 87	5,268 19
" " 2	7,297 90	4,857 50	928 25		10,609 43	23,693 08	9,959 85	13,733 23
" " 3	1,502 70	100 00	83 00		34 00	1,719 70	210 11	1,509 59
" " 4	7,699 85	2,535 89	855 38	119 70	5,556 40	16,767 22	7,559 93	9,207 29
" " 5	1,685 20	1,725 00	296 00		13 54	3,719 74	558 72	3,161 02
" " 6	968 20	90 00	82 00			1,140 20	145 41	994 79
" " 7	2,711 20		355 50	235 00		3,301 70	61 50	3,240 20
" " 10	3,002 30	620 00	359 50		31 63	4,013 43	723 20	3,290 23
" " 11	940 40	100 00	6 00			1,046 40	479 02	567 38
" " 12	8,026 41	2,840 00	952 00		1,999 80	13,818 21	3,631 20	10,187 01
" " 13	27 00	40 00	5 00			72 00	24 19	47 81
Total	38,229 88	14,044 62	4,702 03	354 70	25,657 51	82,988 74	31,782 00	51,206 74

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force for the Year 1918-19.

Stations.	Strength, all ranks, March 31, 1918.	Strength, all ranks, March 31, 1919.	Pay and Allowances, Officers and Warrant Officers.	Pay and Allowances N.C.O's and Men.	Total Pay and Allowances.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London	63	50	16,522 23	39,576 21	56,098 44
Toronto	158	132	40,163 71	108,641 34	148,805 05
Kingston	137	124	37,116 37	70,939 39	108,055 76
Ottawa	434	428	66,960 73	265,506 48	332,467 21
Montreal	61	72	25,787 06	50,415 64	76,202 70
Quebec	259	227	52,972 54	121,716 26	174,688 80
Halifax	717	516	97,206 26	417,203 02	514,409 28
St. John, N.B.	36	32	10,097 88	25,879 34	35,977 22
Winnipeg	145	57	14,139 34	45,821 46	59,960 80
Victoria	271	121	34,109 04	137,719 55	171,828 59
Regina	57	25	12,177 20	40,554 22	52,731 42
Calgary	47	55	12,232 57	63,641 77	75,874 34
Abroad	6	....	2,231 44	2,313 98	4,545 42
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	17,477 10	17,477 10
Totals	2,391	1,839	421,716 37	1,407,405 76	1,829,122 13

STATEMENT No. 4.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force, for the year ending March 31, 1919. Details of expenditure by Corps.

Corps.	Pay — Ordinary.	Pay — Abroad.	Lodgings.	Rations.	Fuel.	Light.	Servant.	Sub-sistence.	Other.	Abroad.	Total Allow-ances.	Total Pay and Allow-ances.	Credits to Public and Refunds.	Net Expendi-ture.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
L. S. H.	665 00	....	182 23	107 00	81 62	14 56	....	....	168 56	......	553 97	1,218 97	....	1,218 97
R. C. D.	7,386 17	....	830 70	692 25	253 91	72 44	....	434 10	178 50	....	2,461 90	9,848 07	977 33	8,870 74
R. C. H. A.	14,615 07	....	2,255 20	1,438 25	625 19	181 77	130 80	2,509 70	35 00	....	7,175 91	21,790 98	2,595 34	19,195 64
R. C. G. A.	45,343 07	....	5,758 57	5,155 95	1,316 85	450 36	265 90	4,406 80	1,246 24	....	18,600 67	63,943 74	12,102 26	51,841 48
R. C. E.	56,008 26	....	6,649 73	5,165 11	2,082 01	514 28	1,214 02	10,322 50	932 35	....	26,880 00	82,888 26	24,964 48	57,923 78
R. C. R.	14,953 16	....	1,711 76	1,069 37	481 73	142 92	76 16	3,185 25	505 85	....	7,173 04	22,126 20	7,000 50	15,125 70
C. P. A. S. C.	29,695 20	....	4,908 35	2,708 09	1,290 43	413 19	1,126 01	4,668 50	464 05	....	15,578 62	45,273 82	7,021 27	38,252 55
P. A. M. C.	13,216 19	....	1,551 93	989 17	506 47	125 77	144 42	1,797 06	918 69	....	6,033 51	19,249 70	4,249 92	14,999 78
C. P. A. V. C.	3,753 94	....	611 85	275 04	190 14	48 23	94 00	633 66	395 11	....	2,248 03	6,001 97	2,159 19	3,842 78
C. O. C.	78,876 88	229 58	12,921 95	8,180 12	4,014 83	1,071 81	2,806 59	6,433 82	4,648 77	206 50	40,284 39	119,390 85	14,473 05	104,917 80
C. A. P. C.	29,885 06	799 32	5,951 04	3,001 63	1,539 17	457 44	1,093 50	2,880 40	1,624 64	......	16,547 82	47,232 20	6,375 96	40,856 24
C. M. S. C.	27,342 76	....	4,406 24	3,113 36	1,382 51	382 05	479 15	4,509 66	1,114 31	....	15,387 28	42,730 04	9,935 43	32,794 61
Inst. Cadre.	18,261 81	....	3,292 87	2,411 55	1,047 92	290 52	185 22	2,725 50	223 24	....	10,176 82	28,438 63	7,802 10	20,636 53
C. S. of M.	7,175 82	....	1,187 62	971 30	337 47	99 30	348 15	836 40	89 21	....	3,869 45	11,045 27	1,955 33	9,089 94
Miscellaneous.	739 39	996 04	158 64	121 60	46 72	13 28	60 80	....	13 36	....	414 40	2,149 83	....	2,149 83
Totals.	347,917 78	2,024 94	52,378 68	35,399 79	15,196 97	4,277 92	8,024 72	45,343 35	12,557 88	206 50	173,385 81	523,328 53	101,612 16	421,716 37

Statement No. 5. Statement of Expenditures on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force for the year ending March 31, 1919. Details of expenditures at each station.

Stations.	Pay Ordinary.	Pay Abroad.	Lodgings.	Rations.	Fuel.	Allowances.		Subsistence.	Other.	Abroad.	Total Allces.	Total P. & A.	Credits to Public and refunds.	Net expenditure.
						Light.	Servant.							
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
London	13,819 47	....	1,738 95	1,286 25	499 84	150 55	232 50	2,571 44	385 48	....	6,865 01	20,684 48	4,162 25	16,522 23
Toronto	35,228 36	....	5,397 10	3,536 69	1,461 58	432 27	884 00	3,945 46	723 25	....	16,330 35	51,608 71	11,445 00	40,163 71
Kingston	28,767 32	....	4,486 25	2,730 25	1,219 55	365 05	580 58	6,923 56	574 72	....	16,879 96	45,647 28	8,530 91	37,116 37
Ottawa	53,405 16	....	8,074 47	5,359 03	2,340 99	683 34	1,370 67	4,595 50	3,032 71	....	25,456 71	78,861 87	11,901 14	66,960 73
Montreal	23,274 09	....	4.112 78	2,250 04	1,138 20	333 39	576 69	2,789 10	848 35	....	12,048 55	35,322 64	9,535 58	25,787 06
Quebec	43,134 08	....	6,506 05	5,294 25	1,560 43	546 08	974 33	4,083 80	1,246 19	....	20,211 13	63,345 21	10,372 67	52,972 54
Halifax	85,484 93	....	11,139 86	7,733 88	3,064 26	874 55	1,547 54	11,737 35	2,262 44	....	38,359 88	123,844 81	26.638 55	97,206 26
St. John	9,154 69	....	1,073 60	640 90	315 67	91 43	228 06	1,641 70	775 35	....	4,766 71	13,921 40	3,823 52	10,097 88
Winnipeg	11,900 36	....	2,110 28	1,387 50	1,061 30	180 87	309 25	1,471 66	665 14	....	7,186 00	19,086 36	4,947 02	14,139 34
Victoria	27,430 99	....	4,193 70	2,830 00	934 98	331 55	655 85	4,315 80	1,525 51	....	14,787 39	42,218 38	8,109 34	34,109 04
Regina	7,775 42	....	1,688 29	1,127 50	749 48	139 20	327 50	481 10	168 67	....	4,681 74	12,457 16	279 96	12,177 20
Calgary	8,542 91	....	1,857 35	1,223 50	850 69	149 64	337 75	786 88	350 07	....	5,555 88	14,098 79	1,866 22	12,232 57
England Australia India } Abroad		2,024 94					....	....	....	206 50	206 50	2,231 44	....	2,231 44
Totals	347,917 78	2,024 94	52,378 68	35,399 79	15,196 97	4,277 92	8,024 72	45,343 35	12,557 88	206 50	173,385 81	523,328 53	101,612 16	421,716 37

STATEMENT No. 6—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Permanent Force for the Year ending March 31, 1919. Details of Expenditure by Corps.

Corps.	Pay.					Total Pay.	Total Allowances.	Total Pay and Allowances.	Deduct Charges Credited to Public.	Net Expenditures.
	Regimental Pay.	Deferred Pay.	Proficiency Artillery Engineers and Corps Pay.	Extra Duty Pay.	Other Credits.					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	11,969 46	466 64	216 60	128 40	1,627 51	14,408 61	8,840 74	23,249 35	747 02	22,502 33
Royal Canadian Dragoons, Inst. Cadre	1,390 85	....	48 80	....	270 06	1,709 71	874 76	2,584 47	60 17	2,524 30
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	10,827 14	39 80	172 50	271 20	626 26	11,936 90	12,484 74	24,421 64	967 82	23,453 82
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	14,738 74	782 74	305 65	304 80	2,910 74	19,042 67	15,369 10	34,411 77	725 69	33,686 08
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	72,934 59	5,374 88	6,263 90	3,643 95	4,768 27	92,985 59	61,637 76	154,623 35	2,082 72	152,540 63
Royal Canadian Engineers	111,839 44	4,364 11	41,981 65	1,333 60	4,784 31	164,303 11	91,783 81	256,086 92	4,336 13	251,750 79
Royal Canadian Regiment	39,403 48	12,804 36	1,140 65	1,515 40	1,397 96	56,261 85	34,012 82	90,274 67	2,508 71	87,765 96
Royal Canadian Regiment Inst. Cadre	18,074 60	....	797 40	285 45	811 22	19,968 67	11,739 12	31,707 79	312 31	31,395 48
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.	86,570 65	905 60	15,702 85	2,781 35	4,315 21	110,275 66	71,600 17	181,875 83	5,850 61	176,025 22
Permanent Army Medical Corps	8,238 47	470 87	1,661 70	230 35	831 76	11,433 15	8,533 28	19,966 43	282 85	19,683 58
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	2,013 90	....	267 80	15 25	252 00	2,548 95	1,480 10	4,029 05	870 05	3,159 00
Canadian Ordnance Corps	152,008 10	3,027 61	20,767 35	3,789 20	9,025 90	188,618 16	170,934 41	359,552 57	2,924 54	356,628 03
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	67,493 53	....	....	1,866 95	5,063 75	74,424 23	61,394 34	135,818 57	1,852 29	133,966 28
Corps of Military Staff Clerks (Sect. B)	20,798 60	10,02	....	1,347 25	1,468 80	23,624 67	23,492 68	47,117 35	788 72	46,328 63
Canadian Army Pay Corps	22,355 93	10,52	2,539 15	280 55	1,018 29	26,204 44	17,949 80	44,154 24	460 74	43,693 50
Musketry Staff	1,043 25	....	21 30	....	....	1,064 55	1,446 50	2,511 05	....	2,511 05
(1) Contributions Pension Fund N.C.Os. and Men on Loan	499 10	....	....	....	....	499 10	....	499 10	....	499 10
High Commissioner	2,313 98	....	....	....	....	2,313 98	....	2,313 98	....	2,313 98
(2) Miscellaneous	16,978 00	....	....	....	....	16,978 00	....	16,978 00	....	16,978 00
Totals	661,491 81	28,257 15	91,887 30	17,793 70	39,172 04	838,602 00	593,574 13	1,432,176 13	24,770 37	1,407,405 76

(1) Contributions by the Dominion Government towards Pension Fund of N.C.Os. and Men of the Regular Army on Loan in Canada.
(2) Extra Duty Pay of the Militia Working Parties, and of Departmental Corps at the various Stations.

STATEMENT No. 7.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and Men of the Permanent Force for the Year ending March 31, 1919. Details of Expenditure at each Station.

Stations.	Total Pay.	Allowances								Total Allowances.	Total Pay and Allowances.	Less Charges credited to Public.	Net Pay Expenditure and Allowances.
		Lodging.	Rations.	Fuel.	Light.	Medical and Others.	Subsistence.	Special Western.	Clothing.				
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London	21,178 70	5,277 85	6,734 50	2,173 26	645 07	2,333 39	1,042 40	....	1,105 45	19,311 92	40,490 62	914 41	39 576 21
Toronto	62,516 69	11,596 70	13,864 50	4,711 26	1,456 07	4,886 23	6,975 60	....	3,691 84	47,182 20	109,698 89	1,057 55	108,641 34
Kingston	38,792 81	7,207 50	9,037 50	2,895 76	887 04	3,671 60	4,258 40	....	5,279 23	33,237 03	72,029 84	1,090 45	70,939 39
Ottawa	140,186 78	36,765 80	46,442 00	16,032 84	4,658 46	16,881 13	2,371 30	....	4,724 42	127,875 95	268,062 73	2,556 25	265,506 48
Montreal	33,315 61	4,545 90	5,196 50	1,781 69	561 28	2,461 07	4,009 60	....	179 85	18,735 89	52,051 50	1,635 86	50,415 64
Quebec	71,018 59	13,521 95	17,595 00	4,718 21	1,683 49	6,085 72	4,339 20	....	4,771 50	52,715 07	123,733 66	2,017 40	121,716 26
Halifax	278,135 82	33,802 40	39,355 00	13,490 16	4,120 89	22,211 91	19,368 30	....	18,201 42	150,550 08	428,685 90	11,482 88	417,203 02
St. John	14,148 65	2,617 60	2,827 00	1,088 73	316 01	1,220 99	3,199 60	....	800 64	12,070 57	26,219 22	339 88	25,879 34
Winnipeg	24,134 38	5,144 00	5,545 50	3,324 55	625 10	1,991 28	3,356 00	62 00	1,926 89	21,975 32	46,109 70	288 24	45,821 46
Victoria	76,423 13	15,083 25	21,694 00	4,674 73	1,779 31	8,250 50	5,580 40	....	6,256 95	63,319 14	139,742 27	2,022 72	137,719 55
Regina	21,735 25	3,103 70	3,717 00	1,976 26	377 51	1,266 13	7,518 00	....	1,047 44	19,006 04	40,741 29	187 07	40,554 22
Calgary	37,224 51	6,250 60	7,420 00	4,032 32	702 36	3,664 30	4,201 70	187 12	1,136 52	27,594 92	64,819 43	1,177 66	63,641 77
(1) Contributions Pension Fund N.C.O's and Men on Loan	499 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	499 10	....	499 10
High Commissioner	2,313 98	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,313 98	....	2,313 98
(2) Miscellaneous	16,978 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,978 00	....	16,978 00
	838,602 00	144,917 25	179,428 50	60,899 77	17,812 59	74,924 25	66,220 50	249 12	49,122 15	593,574 13	1,432,176 13	24,770 37	1,407,405 76

(1) Contributions by the Dominion Government towards Pension Fund of N.C.O's and Men of the Regular Army on Loan in Canada.
(2) Extra Duty Pay of the Militia Working Parties and of Departmental Corps at the various stations.

STATEMENT No. 8.—Revenue, 1918-19.

Militia Revenue—		
Sale of ammunition and stores	$ 2,075 58	
Rents of military properties	15,841 84	
Sales of books	2,423 14	
Cast horses	11,379 00	
Barrack damages	594 82	
Miscellaneous revenue	3,640 46	
		$ 35,954 84
Royal Military College		54,428 13
Casual revenue		3,794 82
Militia pensions		23,840 96
		$118,018 75
Premiums, discount and exchange		6,969 47
Fines and forfeitures		1,975 00
		$126,963 22

STATEMENT No. 9—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years 1909-10 to 1918-19.

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Allowances for Drill Instruction, Care of Arms and Postage	66,565	104,446	83,867	85,474	101,904	66,513	68,643	45,573	70,794	51,283
Annual Drill	796,608	1,089,694	1,169,068	1,719,257	1,830,034	1,875,944	....	....	....	....
Cadet Corps	....	....	35,947	93,723	392,207	327,679	84,972	80,311	90,771	68,770
Clothing and Necessaries	374,670	373,960	475,175	508,788	699,572	510,810	....	39,191	....	....
Contingencies, including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes	30,364	34,979	39,920	47,674	49,957	36,557	31,670	23,214	16,344	5,338
Customs Dues	36,696	180,580	143,069	38,424	47,630	115,791	26,004	63,780	2,212	....
Departmental Library	938	755	975	1,010	1,055	1,113	985	641	615	1,043
Dominion Arsenal	259,524	280,034	236,790	325,863	358,315	265,262	299,678	29,924	....	....
Engineer Services	274,807	353,966	487,222	791,895	1,452,729	1,111,196	690,755	395,895	364,529	304,144
Grants towards construction of City Regimental Armouries	....	65,000	....	12,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and to Regimental Bands	53,187	54,985	56,270	64,315	79,506	73,605	47,878	7,981	10,258	2,549
Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances	2,375	3,970	2,551	2,170	4,300	15,190	500	....	....	1,002
Maintenance of Military Properties	74,067	79,961	80,937	88,925	107,214	209,231	175,053	164,166	173,344	101,352
Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory)	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	15,161	18,450	18,290	18,157	18,010
Pay of Headquarters Staff	52,717	59,589	66,178	78,617	74,002	72,050	74,956	84,766	93,998	103,154
Pay of Division and District Staffs	84,719	76,430	99,300	115,844	123,772	107,410	109,241	123,536	112,397	113,693
Permanent Force—Pay, Provisions and Supplies	1,758,005	1,845,386	1,946,636	2,200,183	2,198,453	2,114,493	2,116,245	2,396,183	2,297,228	1,947,304
Printing and Stationery	39,999	60,003	53,489	59,828	72,209	69,880	70,000	70,000	69,871	61,667
Royal Military College	95,934	127,036	134,949	131,241	149,039	153,987	135,685	147,576	162,293	201,885
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees	79,822	153,018	155,645	160,700	197,823	243,936	232,797	205,801	232,913	210,066
Schools of Instruction, Pay of Active Militia attending	50,967	80,007	70,041	77,765	97,847	164,669	178,898	81,384	7,899	....
Topographical Survey	23,140	26,260	24,714	35,055	39,059	35,038	25,440	31,274	31,406	31,082
Transport and Freight	101,634	124,281	138,230	175,034	199,247	208,774	60,567	43,923	41,306	16,698
Warlike Stores	342,406	334,548	531,332	683,080	703,375	496,867	....	15,753	....	....
Coronation Contingents	....	....	134,835	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Training Areas	....	....	....	....	....	234,592	233,085	224,623	68,838	4,643
Miscellaneous Small Votes	600	6,318	21,047	17,202	6,508	....	....	....	22,670	190,371
Expenditure under the six following sub-heads was charged to Capital Account up to 1909-10 inclusive, and to Revenue since then:—										
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons, and Equipment generally excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness	323,281	370,469	649,276	572,486	967,804	593,167	4,084	57,504	6,058	9,752
Saddlery and Harness	47,427	103,753	6,713	942	103,732	146,066				

STATEMENT No. 9.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years 1909–10 to 1918–19.—*Concluded.*

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Consolidated Revenue, Workmen's Compensation Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,148
Clothing—Reserve stock and outfitting new suits	201,770	150,220	110,468	100,000	217,419	219,077	....	....	....	....
Ross Rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection	561,123	585,190	419,937	552,073	640,613	478,543	....	....	....	....
Dominion Arsenal, for reserve ammunition	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lands and construction of new Rifle Ranges	63,369	162,773	183,703	341,208	51,237	29,216	....	....	....	....
Total Ordnance, Equipment, Lands, etc	1,299,970	1,372,405	1,370,097	1,566,709	1,980,805	1,466,069	....	....	....	....
Total Militia Expenditure	5,921,314	6,909,211	7,579,884	9,112,376	10,998,162	9,991,817	4,681,502	4,301,785	3,887,838	3,144,954
War Expenditure	....	....	....	....	....	53,176,614	160,433,416	298,291,031	316.669,785	377,120,138
Aid to Civil Power (Statutory and recoverable from Municipalities)	58,613	13,678	716	78	187,857	68,800	....	....	....	....
Toronto Barracks, Special Account	....	63,026	2,012	148,889	45	87,768	25	....	....	....
Winnipeg Barracks, Special Account	....	123,000	....	137,053	....	....	....	....	....	....
Point St. Charles Armoury	....	17,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal Barracks site	....	....	....	180,000	....	217	....	....	....	....
Transferred from Public Works Department	....	....	....	940	221,849	19,722	....	....	....	....
Civil Government Salaries	126,726	130,732	137,251	146,718	157,137	168,545	172.534	173,798	183,448	189,578
Civil Government, Contingencies	13,500	10,086	11,962	22,029	27,997	20,216	28,351	19,488	3,199	18,255
Total, Civil Government	140,226	140,818	149,214	168,747	185,134	188,761	200,885	193,286	186,647	207,833
Revenue Received—										
Militia	31,783	44,259	59,829	51,359	36,641	64,831	192,300	90,164	18,228	35,955
Casual	2,742	1,390	1,806	2,691	1,790	1,625	41,318	11,949	2,072	3,795
Royal Military College	29,154	31,650	34,286	36,785	36,817	32,047	35,142	41,646	39,177	54,428
Pension Act, 1901	21,742	23,347	25,209	28,393	30,714	27,282	23,513	25,495	26,877	23,841
Total Revenue	85,421	100,646	121,130	119,228	105,962	125,785	292,273	169,254	86,354	118,019

STATEMENT No. 10.

War appropriation—Statement of expenditure in Canada and Overseas for the year ended March 31, 1919.

Particulars.	Expended in Canada — Debits.	Credits.	Expended Overseas. — Debits.	Total — Debits.	Total — Credit.
	$	$	$	$	$
Clothing (except boots)	7,700,555 04			7,700,555 04	
Boots and repairs to boots	3,359,946 05		256,638 19	3,616,584 24	
Necessaries (kit bags and articles of kit)	610,697 36		929,316 42	1,540,013 78	
Accoutrements	104,536 39			104,536 39	
Binoculars, telescopes, prismatic compasses, etc.	1,293 72			1,293 72	
Saddlery and horse equipment	78,554 16			78,554 16	
Motor trucks, Ambulances and other vehicles	1,213,497 34			1,213,497 34	
Ross Rifle Co.—Expropriation		394,885 10			394,885 10
Dominion Rifle Factory	82,531 91			82,531 91	
Machine Guns and spare parts		304,912 49			304,912 49
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils, etc.)	5,527,147 03		3,475,996 83	9,003,143 86	
Totals	18,678,759 00	699,797 59	4,661,951 44	23,340,710 44	699,797 59
Net expenditure	17,978,961 41		4,661,951 44	22,640,912 85	
Dominion Arsenal	810,091 13			810,091 13	
Lindsay Arsenal—Supplies	659,977 05			659,977 05	
Dominion Cartridge Co.—Ammunition		383,773 37			383,773 37
Ammunition from other sources		337,579 53	2,770,670 23	2,433,090 70	
Totals	1,470,068 18	721,352 90	2,770,670 23	3,903,158 88	383,773 37
Net expenditure for ammunition and material	748,715 28		2,770,670 23	3,519,385 51	
Lindsay Arsenal—Construction	2,346 66			2,346 66	
Borden Camp—Land		1,600 00			1,600 00
Totals	2,346 66	1,600 00		2,346 66	1,600 00
Net expenditure for buildings	746 66			746 66	
Pay and Allowances (includes subsistance, rations and assigned pay)	111,380,996 64		105,588,291 27	216,969,287 91	
Maintenance of troops in France			68,133,333 33	68,133,333 33	
Separation Allowances	22'977,070 05		9,497,120 83	32,474,190 88	
War Service Gratuities	9,427,166 27		85,374 39	9,512,540 66	
Outfit Allowances	290,448 45		1,789,396 70	2,079,845 15	

STATEMENT No. 10.

War appropriation—Statement of expenditure in Canada and Overseas for the year ended March 31, 1919—*Concluded.*

Particulars.	Expended in Canada. — Debits.	Credits.	Expended Overseas. — Debits.	Total — Debits.	Total — Credits.
	$	$	$	$	$
Engineer Services and Works	1,166,896 26		535,832 75	1,702,729 01	
Purchase of remounts, expenses of purchasers, etc		15,390 18	1,159 84		14,230 34
Drugs and Surgical Instruments	468'139 35		288,278 26	756,417 61	
Travelling and Transport (Ocean)	1,680,809 55			1,680,809 55	
Travelling and Transport (Land)	4,905,862 23		2,149,085 08	7,054,947 31	
Forage and Stabling	623,044 38			623,044 38	
Pay, etc. of Censors	92,118 65			92,118 65	
Pay of Civil employees	4,229,631 10		730,716 25	4,960,347 35	
Rent, Water, Fuel and Light	1,546,459 36		862,930 94	2,409,390 30	
Funeral Expenses	77,794 16			77,794 16	
Recruiting (Medical Examination, attestation and advertising)	1,926 20			1,926 20	
Telegrams, telephones (including rental) Cablegrams and Postage	473,333 76		199,623 39	672,957 15	
Printing and Stationery	826,341 39		39,930 93	866,272 32	
Custom dues	121,938 59			121,938 59	
British Recruiting Mission, U.S.A	1,432,673 73			1,432,673 73	
British and Foreign Governments		948,854 24			948,854 24
Conservancy and Contingencies	211,758 91		87,853 97	299,612 88	
Totals	161,934,409 63	964,241 42	189,988,957 93	351,922,177 12	963,084 58
Net expenditure for miscellaneous payments	160,970,164 61		189,988,927 93	350,959,092 54	
Total for year	179,698,587 96		197,421,549 60	377,120,137 56	
Expended prior to 1st April, 1918	466,343,986 77		362,226,858 82	828,570,845 59	
Total	646,042,574 73		559,648,408 12	1,205,690,983 15	

APPENDIX B

The following table shows the changes in the strength of the Permanent Force from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

Corps.	Officers and Warrant Officers, effective April 1, 1918.	N.C.O.'s and Men effective April 1, 1918.	INCREASES DURING YEAR.				DECREASES DURING THE YEAR.										OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O'S AND MEN, EFFECTIVE MARCH 31, 1919.			Remarks.
							Discharges.													
			Transfers from others corps.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Rejoined from desertion.	By purchase	Time expired.	Unsuitable.	Misconduct.	Medically unfit.	Other causes.	Deserted.	Deceased.	Transfer to other Corps.	Promotion to Warrant Rank.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O's and men	
Royal Canadian Dragoons	9	29	9	2	3	..	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	...	6	....	5	3	33	All Permanent Corps Units in Canada were placed on a C.E.F. basis from June 22, 1918.
Royal Canadian Dragoons Ins. Cadre	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	.....	1	2	
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	7	220	...	5	...	....	....	....	....	...	2	2	....	1	...	...	6	1	220	
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) Ins. Cadre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	...	....	... ...	....	
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	11	47	4	....	....	....	...	9	....	....	1	...	....	...	...	1	7	6	38	
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	15	111	57	30	....	....	...	.	....	....	12	50	....	2	34	...	11	4	100	
Royal Canadian Engineers	31	389	13	106	..	5	....	10	4	7	28	73	17	3	21	..	20	18	343	
Royal Canadian Regiment	13	172	7	90	....	1	....	4	....	....	83	85	2	....	20	..	12	3	76	
Royal Canadian Regiment Ins. Cadre	17	39	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	2	2	1	....	2	3	.....	17	29	
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	24	180	2	8	...	1	....	....	...	....	1	2	1	1	3	....	16	7	184	
Permanent Army Medical Corps	9	63	....	....	....	...	..	1	....	....	2	9	..	...	1	....	5	4	50	
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	6	2	1	...	...	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	.	....	2	2	3	
Canadian Ordnance Corps	58	430	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	38	37	773	
Canadian Army Pay Corps	25	41	8	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	...	....	22	11	40	
Corps of Military Staff Clerks Section A	25	131	162	14	....	....	....	....	...	....	7	25	....	2	39	...	11	16	231	
Corps of Military Staff Clerks Section B	2	77	1	27	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	8	...	1	19	....	1	1	76	
Physical Training Instructors	2	4	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	.....	2	4	
Musketry Staff	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	5	1	1	
Militia Officers attached for duty	115	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	....	....	....	...	30	....	.....	
Signalling Staff	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	2	....	....	....	...	..	....	..	
Officers and N.C.O's in England and Abroad	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	...	.....	....	..	
Officers and N.C.O's on loan from British Army	8	9	1	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	8	....	10	
Totals	387	1959	265	283	3	7	....	25	5	7	143	347	21	10	145	4	199	134	2,213	
		2346																2,546		

The following Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force are paid from other than "Permanent Force Pay" and are not included in the above statement: 2 officers and 6 N.C.O's and Men are paid from the Royal Military College and 4 N.C.O's and Men are paid from Topographical Survey. Average strength maintained during fiscal year 1918-19 was 2,493.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL RETURN of appointments to Permanent Staff and Permanent Force, April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

Permanent Staff	Nil.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	Nil.
Lord Strathcona's Horse	Nil.
Royal Canadian Artillery	Nil.
Royal Canadian Engineers	Nil.
Royal Canadian Regiment	Nil.
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	Nil.
Permanent Army Medical Corps	Nil
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	Nil.
Canadian Ordnance Corps	Nil.
Canadian Army Pay Corps—	
*Hon. Major George William Worth, 20-2-19.	C.G. 12-19.
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	Nil.
The Canadian School of Musketry Corps	Nil.

*Transferred from C. M. S. C.

NOTE.—During the period of the war it has been the policy to make very few appointments to the Permanent Staff or Permanent Force.

ANNUAL RETURN of Appointments to the Active Militia, April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

Cavalry	4
Artillery	5
Engineers	210
Corps of Guides	—
Canadian Officers Training Corps	10
Infantry	13
Canadian Army Service Corps	1
Army Medical Corps	408
Nursing Sisters A.M.C	250
Canadian Army Dental Corps	87
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	55
Canadian Postal Corps	—
Canadian Ordnance Corps (non-permanent)	—
Corps of School Cadet Instructors	2
Canadian Militia (General List)	91
*Temporary appointments (General List)	4,776
Reserve of officers	21
Reserve Militia	—
Total	5,933

*Gentlemen appointed to commissions in the C.E.F., who did not hold commissions in the Active Militia at the time of such appointments, were granted temporary commissions in the Active Militia, which accounts for the large number of temporary appointments recorded.

WARRANTS granted during the period April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

Warrants	9
Temporary warrants	Nil.
Local warrants	1

APPENDIX D.

Return of Officers Certificates granted between April 1, 1918, and March 31, 1919.

Name of School and Place Obtained.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Qr. Mr's duties.	Partials.	Grade "B" Physical training.	Total.
R. S. of A., Halifax	1	1					2
" Esquimalt			2				2
R. S. of I., Halifax			2				2
" Esquimalt	4	8	12				24
Provl. S. of Engineers			36		40		76
" Infantry	5	3	21		1		30
" A.M.C		173		4			177
" A.S.C			5		2		7
School of Signalling			1				1
Board of Ex. Equitation		2	24				26
Mechanical Transport			2				2
C.S.C.I. Grade "A"			22		3		25
C.O.T.C. Candidates			61				61
Probationers			42				42
Physical Training "B"						3,099	3,099
Totals	10	187	230	4	46	3,099	3,576

Officers total	3,576
N.C.O's	708
Grand total	4,284

The reduced number of Officers certificates of qualification issued during year ended 31st March last, was due to war conditions. Only a few examinations could be arranged for.

RETURN of N.C.O's Certificates gained at Royal and Provisional Schools between April 1, 1918, and March 31, 1919.

Name of Schools.	Privates and Bombardiers.	Corporals.	Sergeants.	Staff Sergts.	Buglers.	Equitation.	Gun Laying and Artificers.	Caretakers.	Musketry.	Signallers.	Cooks.	Total.
Royal Schools of Artillery	6				7		246					259
Royal Schools of Engineers												
Royal Schools of Infantry	31	25	88									144
Prov'l Schools of Engineers		62										62
Prov'l Schools of Infantry			8		4							12
Prov'l Schools of A.M.C.		10										10
Prov'l Schools of A.S.C.			1									1
Schools of Musketry									5			5
Schools of Signalling										88		88
Schools of Cookery											127	127
Totals	37	97	97		11		246		5	88	127	708

The reduced number of N.C.O's certificates of qualification issued during year ended 31st March last, was due to war conditions.

Only a few examinations could be arranged for.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1919.

SPECIAL WAR COMMISSIONS AND COLLEGE STATISTICS.

During the year ending December 31st, 1918, fifty gentlemen cadets were granted commissions and eight enlisted with a view to obtaining commissions.

When the armistice was signed on November 11th last, thirty-five additional gentlemen cadets were awaiting commissions. These now form the senior class of the college.

As will be seen from a glance at the statistics below, the Royal Military College of Canada has worthily carried out its part in the Great War, and with records such as these it has carved for itself a niche in the Empire's "Hall of Fame" which will always remain as a proud tribute to the cause of justice and freedom.

R.M.C. GREAT WAR STATISTICS.

V.C.	1
Recommended for V.C.	3
K.C.B.	5
C.B.	17
K.C.S.I.	1
C.M.G.	51
C.B.E.	1
O.B.E.	10
D.S.O.	118
D.S.O. with one Bar	6
D.S.O. with two Bars	2
M.C.	125
M.C. with one Bar	12
D.F.C.	4
1914 Star (approximate)	85
1914-1915 Star (approximate)	275
A.D.C. to H.M. the King	1
Royal Humane Society Medal	1
Legion of Honour (France)	18
Croix de Guerre (France)	11
Ordre de Leopold (Belgium)	3
Croix de Guerre (Belgium)	8
Ordre de la Couronne (Belgium)	1
Crown of Italy (Italy)	1
St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italy)	1
White Eagle (Serbia)	6
St. Sava (Serbia)	1
Karageorge (Serbia)	1
St. Stanislas (Russia)	3
St. Vladimir (Russia)	1
Ste. Anne (Russia)	2
Sacred Treasure (Japan)	1
The Redeemer (Greece)	2
Gold Medal of Merit (U.S.A.)	1
Order of Lafayette (U.S.A.)	1

Mentioned in Despatches (approximate)—

Once	128
Twice	57
Three times	27
Four "	6
Five "	6
Six "	3
Seven "	2

Killed in action	142

DISCIPLINE.

Every year it is a pleasure to report that the discipline of the college is excellent. As I have said before, I attribute this most satisfactory state of affairs to the wonderful *esprit de corps* which exists at the college and which manifests itself as much in the graduate and ex-cadet as it does in the gentleman cadet himself.

The present senior class, under B.S.M. G. D. S. Adami, have been of great assistance to me and the staff.

This class was bitterly disappointed that the armistice prevented their participation in the war, but the fact that they were ready and most anxious to go places them in the same category as their more fortunate and gallant companions.

ATTENDANCE.

One hundred and thirty-one candidates presented themselves for the examination for admission in June last. Of this number, 96 were accepted and in addition 19 matriculants were also admitted, making a total in the recruit class of 115. This with the senior class of 41 gentlemen cadets made a total number in residence of 156—constituting, as it did, a college record.

SUPERIOR STAFF.

The termination of the war will see many changes in the staff of the college, as the following members of the military staff are leaving at the end of the current college session:—

Major W. F. Ingpen, A/Professor of Artillery.
Major C. S. Hanson, A/Professor of Tactics.
Major H. C. Wotherspoon, A/Staff-Adjutant.
Capt. C. C. Adams, M.C., R.E., Assc. Prof. of M. E.
Captain P. L. S. Browne, M.C., Instructor in French.

I propose to bring to the notice of Militia Headquarters at a later date the excellent work of the above officers.

My own appointment as Commandant will close with the end of this session.

Captain L. D. Gammans, R.F.A., joined the staff from the front as an instructor in artillery on June 1st, 1918. He has shown himself to be an admirable instructor with a thorough knowledge of his subject.

On August 14th, 1918, Monsieur G. Vattier was taken on the strength of the college as professor of French to replace the late Profesor J. M. Lanos. Monsieur Vattier has already shown himself to be a very able instructor.

I have made several recommendations to Militia Headquarters for additions to the staff for the next session, both civil and military departments, and I am led to understand they will be acted upon.

I would like to mention here the success that has been attained by two members of the staff who went overseas and whose places are being retained for them on their return:—

Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Dawson, Assc. Professor of Mathematics, has received the C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar, and the Croix de Guerre of France and is now in command of the 46th Battalion, C.E.F.

Lieut-Colonel W. Rhoades, the riding master of the college, commanded the 5th Battalion, C.M.R. He has shown conspicuous bravery throughout the war and has been awarded the D.S.O. and Bar, M.C., and Croix de Guerre of France.

I have again to offer my best thanks to every member of my hardworking and loyal staff. No one could have been served better than I have been, and the success the college has obtained must be shared alike by all of them. The many difficulties continually arising; the change of the curriculum from a war to a peace footing, all brought up questions requiring tact and patience and the fact that no hitch occurred speaks volumes for the mutual feeling of comradeship amongst the staff.

PAY OF SUPERIOR STAFF.

As many vacancies will occur at the end of the current session, and as this is the last occasion I shall be submitting a report on the college, I wish to bring forward a very urgent and much needed reform; a reform which affects the efficiency and well being of the staff and which is directly connected with the present schedule of their pay.

In an institution of this kind where part of the staff are civilians and the other part composed of military officers, it is essential that no difference should be recognized or exist between them. One and all should be divided according to the academic grades laid down and to which they are appointed, and one and all should receive exactly the same emolument for that particular grade.

At present this is far from the case and the fact that a military officer is appointed to the staff with a certain rate of pay and, in addition, is given the allowances of whatever rank in the army he holds, immediately gives him a very considerable advantage in pay over his civilian confrères of the same grade.

The result is, naturally, a feeling on the part of the civilian that the value of his work is not considered equal to that of his military confrère. Any such distinction is most unfair, detrimental to the best interests of the college, and should not be permitted to continue any longer.

It is also increasingly difficult to induce men of the right calibre to make teaching their life's occupation for the very excellent reason that they are attracted to other professions where their abilities are estimated at a higher value financially. It is obvious, therefore, that, to attract suitable men, the remuneration must be excellent, and, furthermore, applicants must see for themselves that at the end of their professional career they can look forward to a pension or gratuity in keeping with the pay they have been accustomed to draw.

In this Dominion educational institution I maintain that every inducement of the above character is most desirable and quite possible and I submit, therefore, a new scheme of proposed pay:—

Commandant—$6,000.

Director of Studies—$5,000.

Professor, whether civil or military—$3,400 minimum, with an annual rise of $100 till a maximum of $4,000 is reached.

Associate Professor, whether civil or military—$2,500 minimum with an annual rise of $100 till a maximum of $3,100 is reached.

Instructor, whether civil or military—$1,800 minimum with an annual rise of $100 till a maximum of $2,400 is reached.

The Staff-Adjutant, for the purpose of the above schedule, to be graded as an Associate Professor.

Apart from the pay, the question remains of the allotment of the Government quarters available for the staff on the college grounds. These quarters are as follows:—

1. For the commandant.
2. One for each company commander.
1. For the staff-adjutant.
8. For other members of the staff.

The latter have been recently converted into officers' quarters by connecting every two of the sixteen servants' quarters. Each of the eight quarters is identically the same in every respect, and, as such, each occupant should pay the same rent regardless of his rank.

As regards rental for the above, I recommend that the following sums should be deducted from the flat rate of pay of each occupant:—

Commandant	$800	per annum.
Company Commander	500	"
Staff-Adjutant	400	"
Occupants of eight quarters	300	" or if two bachelors occupy one quarter each should pay $150 per annum.

By adopting this scheme immediately, not only will the present most unsatisfactory state of affairs be eliminated but the college will, in addition, be in a position to attract a much better class of men to fill the existing and future vacancies.

When comparisons are made of the present rates of pay of the staff, and what they would receive under the above new scheme, the difference will not be found to be so great and this will be offset by greatly increased efficiency and contentment.

PENSIONS FOR CIVIL MEMBERS OF THE SUPERIOR STAFF.

One of the most outstanding and urgent matters in connection with the college is the question of pensions for the staff. Schemes have been submitted in 1909, 1912, and again as recently as 1917, all of which are to be seen in the Board of Visitors' Report on the R.M.C. for those years. These schemes, while good in many respects, lacked apparently something to gain the approval of headquarters.

It is obvious that to obtain the best possible men for the staff, pecuniary advantage must be offered as well as something to look forward to when the time comes for retirement. In days gone by members of the staff who have had to retire and the widows of those who have died in harness have been very seriously embarrassed financially owing to the inadequacy of the present gratuity based on length of service at the college.

In a Dominion institution of this nature there seems to be no necessity that such a state of affairs should exist, and I understand that the question of pensions has been seriously taken up this year but that the scheme suggested has not been finally submitted for approval.

It is because the time is now more than ever ripe to bring the question up that I wish again to present the needs of the college in this respect.

The difficulties contained in the suggestion of placing the members of the civil staff under the Militia Pensions Act arise from the fact that when an appointment is made to our staff of the head of a department the newly selected member must have already had some years of experience in teaching, and it consequently follows that he must have reached the age of mature intellectual development. His retirement, therefore, on reaching the age limit would naturally take place in a fewer number of years, during which he would be earning the pension, than in the case of the younger members of the staff, such as instructors.

The Militia Pensions Act requires a deduction of 5 per cent from the pay of the officer, whereas our present college gratuity on retirement of practically 10 per cent of the pay of the members of the staff concerned is provided without any such deduction.

Again, this Act was designed to provide for soldiers whose term of service might begin at the age of eighteen, which is impracticable in any of the college appointments. This therefore would have to be taken into consideration if the scheme for the college is to be placed under the above Act.

In view of these points I would suggest the following concessions be provided for members of the staff:—

1. At the time of the appointment to our staff all services in an educational institution or in a vocational capacity be credited in estimating the pension at retirement.
2. That the deductions be provided for by lapsing the present gratuity.
3. That the age for voluntary retirement be 55 or over.
4. That the widow receive one-half of the pension which the husband would have enjoyed.

The fact that practically all the universities have a pension scheme under the Carnegie foundation makes it all the more imperative that such a valuable educational institution as this college has proved itself to be, should be provided with a generous pension scheme forthwith.

It is only by having an adequate scheme of pensions to supplement the schedule of pay that the college can expect to attract suitable men.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Military.

The work of this staff during the past year has been most satisfactory. The college is the lucky possessor of Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s well above the average and all of whom are excellent instructors and keen on their respective duties. I have nothing but praise for:—

Sergt.-Major (W.O.) F. J. Coldham, R.E.
Sergt.-Major H. C. Clarke, C.A.P.C.
Q.M. Sergt. T. Pateman, C.A.M.C.
Q. M. Sergt. L. W. Gask, C.M.S.C.
C.S.M. (W.O.) S. J. Batt, A.G.S.
C.S.M. (W.O.) F. Spanton, D.C.M., A.G.S.
B.S.M. J. Scales, D.C.M., R.F.A.
Sergeant E. Osborne, R.C.D.
Sergeant P. Kennedy, C.A.M.C.
Sergeant A. Middleton, R.E.

Miss M. Milton and Mr. Ling, who are employed in the Paymaster's Department, have also worked to my entire satisfaction.

Civil.

I wish to bring to notice the work of the following members of this Staff who, by their good work, have very considerably added to the efficiency and general welfare of the college: Mr. R. Vince, engineer; Mr. H. Rodway, engineer; Mr. H. Dowler, carpenter; Mr. L. Cochrane, electrician; Mr. G. Warmington, plumber; Mrs. M. Miller, cook-housekeeper i/c messing department.

Several more of the pre-war members of the college servants have returned from the front during the past year and have been taken back in their old positions.

The example of patriotism the servants set at the commencement of the war was admirable.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The medical arrangements have been, as usual, most satisfactory under the able guidance of Lt.-Colonel R. J. Gardiner.

The college has been singularly free from any serious epidemic. During the general epidemic of Spanish influenza Colonel Gardiner took the very wise precaution of having every gentleman cadet inoculated.

The wisdom of such a course was apparent when towards the middle of December twenty-three gentlemen cadets contracted a mild form of common influenza. No one case developed any serious symptoms and all their temperatures after the first twenty-four hours became normal.

On September 1st, 1918, Nursing Sister G. M. Burnham, C.A.M.C., was taken on the strength of the college. She is most capable; a very hard worker, and has greatly increased the efficiency of the hospital, adding much to the comfort of the patients. The greatest credit is due to her for all she has done.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CADETS.

Average Individual Increases since last Measurement.

Date of Inspection.	No. in Class.	Average Age.	Height.	Weight.	Chest.	Forearm.	Upper Arm.
2nd Class—							
May, 1918	76	18·4	5·7⅞	143½	32 36	10·6	11·6
April, 1919	41	19	5·8	146½	33 36½	10·6	11·6
Gain, 11 months	....	.....	⅛	3	1½		
3rd Class—							
August, 1918	115	18	5·8¾	132½	32 35·2	10	11
April, 1919	81	18·8	5·8¾	141½	33 36	10·2	11·2
Gain, 8 months	....	....	....	9	1¾	·2	·2

R.M.C. REGULATIONS.

With reference to paragraph 35 of the R.M.C. Regulations, I again wish to urge the importance of returning to a four years' course instead of a three years' course which was substituted in later years.

Now that a new educational building is to be erected with every modern improvement, it is all the more necessary to increase the period at the college to enable gentlemen cadets to get the full benefit of the syllabus of work laid down. The advantages are so obvious and many that the matter deserves most serious consideration.

With reference to paragraph 8, I strongly recommend that the maximum age limit should be reduced from 21 to 19 years in conformation with my suggestion above.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES.

It is encouraging to know that the very important question of the employment of the graduates of this college by the Government has been taken into consideration.

Bearing in mind the fact that this is a Dominion institution, it is evident that the country has first claim on and should reap the benefit of the ability and talent of the graduates it has trained.

A proportion of graduates could be most advantageously employed in every branch of the Public Works Department, the National Railways, Roadways, Survey (both Land and Hydrographic), and many other occupations of a similar nature.

UNIFORMS.

The question of suitable uniforms for the gentlemen cadets is still a very troublesome problem. Briefly stated, there appear to be only two courses:—

1. To retain the old original uniform of the college.
2. To adopt uniform of an infantry officer's pattern without badges of rank and in accordance with the existing Dress Regulations of the Army.

From sentimental reasons, practically every ex-cadet wishes to retain the old uniform and is naturally jealous of any contemplated change. War conditions and the fact that the cloth and gold lace of the original college uniform was not being made during the war period necessitated a radical change on the lines mentioned in para 2.

Peace conditions now returning brings the question up again and I would suggest that the opinion of the very large number of graduates and ex-cadets be obtained through the president of the R.M.C. club of Canada.

Whatever style of uniform is adopted, I am quite convinced that the unsatisfactory delay which has existed, to my knowledge for eight years, regarding the fitting and final delivery of uniforms to the gentlemen cadets will never be eliminated until a master tailor and his staff are employed in the college grounds. This is the only satisfactory system, and after a visit to the U.S. Academy at West Point it became all the more evident to me.

If accommodation was allotted in the college to the tailor and his staff, the heavy overhead charges would be eliminated, resulting in a saving of at least 20 per cent of the present cost.

As this is greatly in the interests of the parents it deserves most serious consideration.

RIDING AND RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Under the able guidance of Major W. F. Ingpen, the riding of the gentlemen cadets improves each year.

In a very short time and with the increased number of gentlemen cadets, it will soon become necessary to add to the establishment of horses and build new and additional stables on the plans originally made out for such an emergency.

The new riding school, put up a few years ago, has been a potent factor in the general and marked improvement in this very important and popular branch of training.

I consider the time is now opportune to take up the matter of the personnel of the riding establishment at the college.

This personnel is furnished by the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Toronto and the present system in force has been found to be irksome and unpopular with the men.

A specially smart and efficient establishment is manifestly essential to the college, furnishing, as it should, a good first impression to the gentleman cadet on his introduction to a military environment.

The present establishment of 20 N.C.O.'s and men, composed as follows: 1 sergt., 1 corpl., 1 l/cpl., and 17 privates, is not sufficient to carry out all the duties efficiently, and I recommend that an additional five men be added to the seventeen so that no man will have to look after more than two horses, saddles, etc.

To prevent monotony, I recommend the personnel should be relieved in toto every six months with the exception of the cook, shoeing smith and college carter, and possibly the sergeant.

The work of the men is solely that of grooms and they, very naturally, miss the environment of their regiment with its canteen and institutes and the many attractions of a large city like Toronto.

The college has been most fortunate in having had placed at its disposal every facility to change and improve the horses, but, unfortunately, horses of the required stamp, namely, a light cavalry charger or a cob of about 15 hands, are exceedingly limited.

The officer i/c the establishment recommends that the horses be changed from time to time as incessant riding school work produces a living automaton which is not in the best interests of the rider or horse.

The schooling of new remounts would add to the interest and value of the course of instruction in riding.

NEW BUILDINGS.

It is with the very greatest pleasure I am able to announce that the contract for the new educational building has been let and one half of the building is to be completed by the fall of 1920.

With this building the college can take a new lease of life and carry out in a very much more thorough and practical manner the syllabus of its three if not four years' course.

I again wish to bring to notice the necessity of having a fixed plan for future building operations at the college. Now that the educational building is being erected it will be necessary to continue further additions until the college is finally completed. The sites of future new buildings should be decided upon now, and the help of a landscape gardener be obtained to lay out roads, paths, and flower beds in keeping with this scheme.

The college has suffered in the past from a landscape point of view by having had no fixed scheme such as I suggest above.

Through the kindness of Sir J. Flavelle, and the Imperial Munitions Board, who presented two aviation hangars to the college, and the generosity of Sir Herbert Holt who defrayed the cost of re-erecting them, the college is now in possession of a very fine and much needed covered skating rink.

Special thanks are also due to Lt.-Colonel Wanklyn and also to the presidents of the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Railways for transport facilities from Deseronto to Kingston.

The scheme for the conversion of the block of quarters at present allotted for servants, and their re-appropriation for members of the civil and military staff will take place this fall.

This change will add greatly to the efficiency of the college.

MESSING.

The messing under Mrs. Miller, the housekeeper, is very satisfactory.

The daily rate of messing allowance for each cadet is 65 cents.

R.M.C. COAT OF ARMS AND CREST.

Recently there has been correspondence on the subject of the Coat of Arms and Crest now used by the college. Apart from the motto of " Truth, Duty, Valour," which was authorized in 1877 on the recommendation of Colonel E. O. Hewitt, C.M.G., R.E., the first Commandant, there does not appear to be any authority for either the Coat of Arms or Crest.

Is is very advisable that the present Coat of Arms and Crest receive official approval.

R.M.C. ACT.

The R.M.C. Act, contained in Chapter 43, Volume I, of the Statutes of Canada, 1906, is very badly in need of revision and I have brought the matter to the notice of Militia Headquarters.

VISITORS.

On behalf of myself and the entire college, I venture to express the deep sense of gratitude we all feel towards the Right Honourable Lord Shaughnessy, President of the College Board of Visitors for the last two years, for the very great interest he took in all matters pertaining to the college and his never failing advice and help on all occasions. The college has no warmer friend.

On December 8, 1918, the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, the Chief of the General Staff, and several other officials from headquarters honoured the college by their presence at a memorial service held at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, in memory of 142 graduates and ex-cadets who fell in the war.

On the 15th February last, the Honourable Mr. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, paid the college a visit.

Many graduates and ex-cadets have come down and visited the college, and the fact that the majority of them have been decorated in the war is a great incentive to the present generation of gentlemen cadets.

It is very regrettable that on account of the inaccessibility of Kingston, the many distinguished visitors who come to Canada are unable to pay the college a visit. Such visits would be of inestimable value to the college and would, too, be of the greatest interest to the many officers of foreign nations.

C. N. PERREAU, *Brigadier-General,*
General Staff,
Commandant Royal Military College of Canada.

Kingston, May 1, 1919.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, 1919.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College on Monday, May 19, 1919.

Chairman—Hon. Colonel Sir R. A. Falconer, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., D. Litt.

Members—Colonel A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G., Ottawa.
Lt.-Col. G. R. Hooper, Montreal.
Lt.-Colonel W. B. Kingsmill, D.S.O., Toronto.
Lt.-Colonel F. L. Wanklyn, Montreal.
Hon. Lt.-Col. The Rev. Monsignor Dauth, Montreal.
Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C., M.L.A., Halifax.
C. A. Magrath, Esq., Ottawa.
Colonel J. S. Brown, C. M. G., D.S.O., (for Chief of the General Staff).

Secretary—Major Wm. Baty, D.A.A.G. Militia Headquarters.

The following member was unavoidably absent:—

Sir Augustus Nanton, Kt., Winnipeg.

The Board assembled at the college at 9.30 a.m., on the date mentioned and were met by the Commandant and members of the staff.

The Board then proceeded to the committee room for a preliminary conference, and Hon. Colonel Sir R. A. Falconer, K.C.M.G., was elected chairman.

The gentlemen cadets were drawn up on the square and were inspected by the Board. After the inspection the cadets marched past, the chairman, Hon. Colonel Sir R. A. Falconer, K.C.M.G., taking the salute.

The Board then reassembled and the following agenda was discussed:—

1. PAY OF SUPERIOR STAFF.

In view of the great importance of this college upon the future of the militia of the Dominion of Canada it is important that the position of the Commandant should be such as to attract the best ability that can be found, therefore, the position should be equal in pay at least to that of any General Officer Commanding in the Dominion of Canada.

This Board therefore recommend that in the meantime the salary of the Commandant shall be $6,000 a year, in addition to house, light and heat, and that in the event of the salary of any G.O.C. being increased beyond $6,000 a year, the salary of the Commandant of the Royal Military College be increased in like proportion. (It is essential that the Commandant live on the college grounds.)

That the pay of the Director of Studies shall be $5,000 a year.

The Board consider that the position of Professor and Associate Professor should be associated in rank and pay somewhat with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and Major respectively, therefore, we recommend that,—

The pay of the Professor shall be $3,600 as a minimum, with an annual rise of $150 until a maximum of $4,200 is reached, and that,—

The pay of the Associate Professor shall be $2,800 as a minimum, with an annual rise of $150 until a maximum of $3,400 is reached.

That the pay of an Instructor shall be $1,800 as a minimum, with an annual rise of $150 until a maximum of $2,400 is reached.

That the pay of the Staff Adjutant shall be $3,000 a year plus house, fuel and light, it being essential that he live on the college grounds.

(It is considered inadvisable to raise the question of grade of this appointment as the man selected must have exceptional qualities.)

Apart from the pay, the question remains of the allotment of Government quarters for the staff, the Board recommend that other than the Commandant and the Staff Adjutant, members of the staff who occupy government-owned houses should pay such reasonable rental as the authorities may determine.

2. PENSIONS FOR CIVIL MEMBERS OF THE SUPERIOR STAFF.

Scale for New Appointments.

In connection with the new basis of salaries, it is recommended that a new pension scheme be established along the lines of the recently revised regulations of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, with the following conditions:—

a. That on appointment each member of the civil staff be required to contribute 5 per cent annually of his salary.

b. That a member of the staff after 20 years' service and at 60 years of age shall be permitted to retire with an annuity amounting to 60 per cent of his maximum salary.

c. That in case of disability an allowance be paid similar to that under the Carnegie Regulations.

d. That widows and children of the civil staff receive benefit as under the Carnegie Scheme.

e. That in case of voluntary retirement before the age of 60 years, the money contributed shall be returned with interest.

Civil Members now on Staff.

With reference to those who are now on the staff it is recommended that each individual case be separately considered and dealt with generously on the former basis of the Carnegie Fund and along lines similar to those now in force in the universities that enjoy the above benefits.

3. RIDING AND RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Board recommend that the riding establishment, as submitted by the Commandant in his report, be adopted.

4. R.M.C. REGULATIONS.

That the age of admission to the Royal Military College shall not be less than 16 years or more than 19 years on the date of joining the college.

That in order to maintain the standards of Military Science and the subsidiary standards for engineering education, which have been in existence since the foundation of this college, it is deemed necessary by this Board of Visitors, that the original four years' course be re-established. It is, however, to be clearly understood that it is not the purpose of this college to compete with the faculties of applied science of the universities of Canada, in the granting of degrees.

5. UNIFORMS.

Regarding the question of uniforms, the Board recommend that a sub-committee of the Ex-Cadets' Club should be appointed and report upon the matter to the Commandant.

The Board concurs in the recommendation of the Commandant that a master tailor and staff be employed on the grounds.

6. R.M.C. ACT.

The Board recommend that the R.M.C. Act be revised and brought up to date.

7. R.M.C. COAT OF ARMS AND CREST.

The Board Concur in the Commandant's recommendation that the R.M.C. Crest and Coat of Arms should receive official approval and be designated in the archives in proper heraldic nomenclature.

8. ARTILLERY GRANT.

The Board recommend that the existing artillery grant be increased to $300 per annum in order to obtain the maximum efficiency in that branch of the cadets' training.

9. QUESTION OF A GRANT TO THE LIBRARY FOR THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

The Board in the course of its duties inspected the library and desires to place on record a recommendation in reference to increasing the usefulness of the library. The Board strongly urge upon the authorities the necessity of making a substantial grant of at least $1,500 to be placed at the disposal of the Commandant and the Library Committee for the purchase of standard books and periodicals for the library. It is essential in the opinion of the Board that the staff, the officers of the militia taking courses of instruction and training, and the gentlemen cadets should have the best library facilities. To emphasize the necessity of a substantial grant, the Board desire to mention the fact that the College Recreation Fund has been drawn upon in part for the purchase of new books and periodicals for the College Library.

The Board suggests that the following members of the Board of Visitors—Mr. Magrath, Colonel Brown, Colonel Palmer and Major Baty—all residents of Ottawa, should be appointed as a committee to consider whether it is possible for them to secure from the Parliamentary Library, the transfer of books and periodicals for the use of the R.M.C. and to discuss with the authorities, other means for improvement in connection with the development of the library.

10. GENERAL PURPOSE FUND.

The Commandant brought to the attention of the Board the great necessity of a government grant of $500 per annum for general purposes. The absence of such a grant necessitated a certain amount of money being appropriated from the Recreation Fund to install in the college, war records, memorials and other incidental items.

The Board recommend that the government set aside $500 for a General Purpose Fund, for payment of incidental expenses, on the authority of the Commandant.

11. TENNIS COURTS AND R.M.C. RINK.

The elimination of the college tennis courts to secure a location for the new educational building necessitates the construction of fresh courts immediately. To meet the cost of these new courts the Board recommend that estimate No H-6, of 1919-20 R.M.C. engineer services, be increased to secure the necessary material. The gentlemen cadets can construct the courts if the material is supplied.

The Board also recommend that estimate number H-17, of the same engineer services, be increased sufficiently to enable the necessary electric wiring of the new covered skating rink to be installed. Both of the above items are very urgent.

12. MEMORIAL FOR EX-CADETS WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE WAR, 1914-1919.

This Board strongly recommend that the government should support the movement which has been inaugurated by the Ex-Cadets' Club to raise a memorial to be dedicated to the memory of the Ex-Cadets who have fallen in the Great War, 1914-1919.

GENERAL REMARKS.

TRAINING—MILITARY AND PHYSICAL.

Infantry Drill and Rifle Exercises.—The Board viewed with satisfaction the performance of infantry drill and rifle exercises by the gentlemen cadets. All movements were carried out in a smart and soldierly manner; saluting with the sword could be improved. It was noticed that the gentlemen cadets were armed with Ross rifles. As the arm of the Permanent Force is now the S.M.L.E., Colonel Brown, Director of Organization (representing the C.G.S.), was requested to take up the matter of supply of the S.M.L.E. rifles to the college.

Equitation.—The exhibition of riding by gentlemen cadets showed evidence of careful instruction in horsemanship. The horses do not seem to be of the most suitable type for riding school work, either in intelligence or physique. It is recommended that the horses supplied to the college for this purpose should be more of cavalry type, and that the horses should be exchanged with the P. F. Units at intervals in order to prevent automatism which is likely to occur in the routine of the riding school.

Gunnery.—The gun drill was carried out very smartly. The gentlemen cadets manhandling the guns. In action, fire control was very good, blank ammunition being fired. A cavalry charge on the guns was very well executed.

Physical training.—In both floor and apparatus work in the gymnasium, the gentlemen cadets showed to good advantage and deserve favourable comment; the physical condition of the gentlemen cadets gives evidence of the benefit being derived from physical training. Owing to the pressure of time no opportunity was afforded for the observation of Military Topography and Engineering.

MESSING AND QUARTERS.

The Commandant expressed himself as being well satisfied with the present arrangement for messing and reports that the cost per diem for gentlemen cadets is 65 cents.

STAFF.

The Commandant expressed to the Board his appreciation of the co-operation afforded him by the college staff. The Board, having had an opportunity of seeing the work which was done during the past year, entirely agrees with the Commandant's commendation of his Staff; also the Board wish to place on record their opinion that the public of the Dominion of Canada are under a deep debt of gratitude to Brigadier General Perreau; General Perreau, who is an officer of the Regular Army of Great Britain, was retained in Canada much against his own desire by the Canadian Government. He has thus missed service in the greatest war of history and feels this very keenly. A soldier of his ability would undoubtedly have gained honour and distinction, had he had an opportunity to serve at the front.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. A. FALCONER, Hon. Col.,
Chairman;

A. Z. PALMER, Col.,
G. R. HOOPER, Lt.-Col.,
W. B. KINGSMILL, Lt.-Col.,
F. L. WANKLYN, Lt.-Col.,
GASPARD DAUTH, Hon. Lt.-Col.
HECTOR McINNES,
C. A. MAGRATH,
J. S. BROWN, Col.,
Members.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENALS, QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919.

The Superintendent, Dominion Arsenals, Quebec, P.Q., reports as follows:—

Contracts were entered into with the United States Government for the manufacture of special natures of S.A.A. at the Dominion Arsenals at Quebec and Lindsay as follows:—

(1) Sixty-five million rounds of .30 Calibre Armour Piercing Ammunition; the United States Government supplying the steel cores.

(2) Three million rounds of .30 Calibre Service Ammunition; the United States Government supplying the bullets.

(3) Six million rounds .30 Calibre Blank.

On this order, the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, completed 9,678,134 rounds Armour Piercing; of the Service, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, completed 1,445,705; of the Blank, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, completed 80,000.

The signing of the Armistice cancelled all contracts but the Armour Piercing, which was reduced to a total of 10,000,000 rounds.

EMPLOYEES.

The average number of employees throughout the year was 687.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
2. Details of Net Expenditure.
3. Assets and Liabilities.
4. Capital Account.
5. Indirect Expenditure.
6. Production Statement.

WAR APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1918-19.

Credits..		$1,108,985 37
Net expenditure..	$1,088,749 10	
Allowances paid to employees (chargeable against Vote No. 419)..	3,127 26	
Balance in bank deposited to the credit of the Receiver General on March 31, 1919.. ..	17,106 89	
Cash balance deposited to the credit of the Receiver General on March 31, 1919.. ..	2 12	
		$1,108,985 37

DETAILS OF NET EXPENDITURE, 1918-19.

Wages..	$ 489,738 63
" (for special service of plain clothes men)..	5,565 21
Salaries..	23,835 65
Material..	462,029 22
Travelling expenses..	2,582 54
Freight..	2,362 87
Equipment (shafting, hangers, etc.)..	2,269 67
Printing and stationery..	2,440 93
Electricity and gas..	13,165 01
Cartage and cab..	1,324 22
Belting..	955 90
Machinery, new..	64,863 69

Details of Net Expenditure, 1918–19—*Concluded.*

Telegrams, telephone and postage	1,015 45
Miscellaneous	1,133 19
Medicines	393 82
Office furniture	397 55
Water supply	1,800 00
Customs dues	469 66
War bonuses	2,405 89
	$1,088,749 10

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1919.

	Liabilities.	Assets.
Real estate (factory, stores and office buildings)	....	$ 219,809 49
Belting	....	2,322 54
Department of Militia and Defence (amount to credit of)—		
Generally	$1,076,452 39	
U.S. ammunition	670,783 71	
Equipment, general (shafting, hangers, pulleys, etc.)	....	23,839 07
Machinery	....	201,368 98
Office furniture, fixtures, etc	....	1,809 58
Material	....	(*a*) 295,774 55
Tools, loose	....	323 48
Accounts payable	18,633 80	
Accounts receivable	....	42,477 59
U.S. ammunition, delivered, completed but still on hand, and in course of manufacture	....	670,783 71
Semi-manufactures (work in course of completion) apart from work on U.S. ammunition	....	(*b*) 307,360 91
	$1,765,869 90	$1,765,869 90

(*a*) $75,353.67 will be credited to this item in 1919-20 and debited to the Department of Militia and Defence owing to decrease in value of raw material.

(*b*) $42,062.21 will be credited to this item in 1919-20 and debited to the Department of Militia and Defence owing to decrease in value of material.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1918-19—BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, ETC.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance Account:—		
For net Capital, 1st April, 1918—		
Buildings	193,908 10	
Machinery	148,866 03	
Tools, loose	395 70	
Equipment, general	24,267 74	
Belting	2,503 34	
Office furniture, fixtures, etc	1,490 32	371,431 23
To Accruement in 1918-19—		
On Buildings	32,015 15	
" Machinery	70,691 59	
" Equipment, general	6,680 97	
" Office furniture, fixtures, etc	395 39	
" Belting	1,001 48	110,784 58
		482,215 81

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Indirect Expenditure Account:—		
For Depreciation in 1918-19 on—		
Buildings	6,113 76	
Machinery	18,188 64	
Tools, loose	72 22	
Equipment, general	7,109 64	
Belting	1,182 28	
Office furniture, fixtures, etc	76 13	32,742 67
By Balance Account:—		
For net Capital on 31st March, 1919—		
Buildings		219,809 49
Machinery		201,368 98
Tools, loose		323 48
Equipment, general		23,839 07
Office furniture, fixtures, etc		1,809 58
Belting		2,322 54
		482,215 81

STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE, 1918-19.

EXPENDITURE ON THE FOLLOWING SERVICES, NOT CHARGEABLE TO ANY SPECIAL WORK.

Salaries		$ 32,221 07
Wages		34,194 83
Wages "Special Service" (of plain clothes men)		5,565 21
Material		7,667 44
Electricity and gas		298 67
Travelling expenses		1,217 99
Cartage and cabs		1,099 80
Printing and stationery		2,104 18
Telegrams, telephone and postage		511 96
Miscellaneous		389 55
Medicines		393 82
Customs dues		11 19
Freight		505 40
Water supply		52 00
Repairs to heating system and electric light wires—		
Wages	$ 2,332 17	
Material	379 61	
		2,711 78
From Capital Account—		
3 per cent depreciation on buildings	$ 6,113 76	
10 " " machinery	18,188 64	
20 " " tools	72 22	
30 " " equipment	7,109 64	
50 " " belting	1,182 28	
5 " " office fixtures	76 13	
		32,742 67
		$121,687 56
Less amount taken in relief of indirect expenditure		1,114 80
		$120,572 76

NOTE.—This amount, together with indirect expenditure of each factory, has been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour, as shown below:—

Workshop	46·1 per cent.
Cartridge factory	33·6 "
Rolling mill	42·8 "
Shell factory	106·1 "
Carpenter's shop	31·5 "
Tool room	64·2 "
Laboratory	47·4 "
Examining room	26·5 "
18-pr. plant	58·8 "
Gauge room	40·3 "

PRODUCTION STATEMENT, 1918–1919.

ABSTRACT OF WORK PERFORMED.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Per.	Amount.
				$ cts.
Boxes, Ammunition Q.F. 18-pr., Mark IIIa (without tin lining)	4,674	4·82	Each.	22,528 68
Boxes, Ammunition, S,A., 1,000 rds., ·303″ in chargers, No. 1	5,962	2·50	"	14,905 00
Boxes Ammunition, S.A., 1,000 rds., ·303″in chargers—Tin lids only	700	·05	"	35 00
Bottles, Oil, Mark IV	25,922	·2525295	"	6,546 07
Cartridges, S A., Ball., ·303-inch, cordite, Mark VII	2,418,707	39·055001	1000	94,462 61
Cartridges, S.A., Blank,· 303-inch	471,062	23·4546827	"	11,048 61
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr., shrapnel, Mark I, plugged, cordite	2,461	11·0386473	Each.	27,166 11
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr., shrapnel, Mark I, plugged. cordite (a)	1,727	7·7571433	"	13,396 58
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr., shrapnel, Mark I, plugged, cordite (b)	13,361	8·9165673	"	119,134 26
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr., shrapnel, Mark I, plugged, cordite (c)	1,047	7·7941473	"	8,160 47
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr., shrapnel, Mark I—Cases only.	382	3·7695	"	1,439 95
Cartridges, S.A., Ball., ·303-inch, Mark VII—Cases capped only for Stokes Mortar (experiments), U.S. Govt. enquiry	275	18·902841	1000	5 19
Cartridges, Q.F., 3-pr., cordite, M.D. practise, Mark XII (d)	2,400	4·0975	Each.	9,834 00
Cartridges, Q.F., 4·5″-inch Howitzer, filled, 15-oz., 14-dr., cordite M.D. (e)	200	7·211285	"	1,442 26
Cartridges, Q,F., 4·5-inch Howitzer—Cores only.	10	2·7641	"	27 64
Cartridges, Dummy, 18-pr., plugged, special.	100	3·3626	"	336 26
Clips, cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr	16,948	·216092	"	3,662 33
Experimental work : Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition				29 44
Miscellaneous services for : Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition				396 58
Miscellaneous services for : Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay				29,831 48
Imp, Ministry of Munitions.				2,185 44
Ordnance, Q.F., 18-pr., Dummy, with six cases and wooden shells	1			1,015 66
Primers, percussion, Q.F. cartridge, No. 1, Mark V, filled	11,945	·93328	Each.	11,151 00
Reservoirs, compressed air—(Re-annealing only)	3	28·513	"	85 54
Repairs :—Boxes, Ammunition, S.A., Mark XV	229	1·752	"	401 20
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F., 3-pr	150	2·535	"	380 25
Clips, Cartridge, Q.F., 18.pr.	1,748	1·897025	100	33 16
Clips, Cartridge, Q.F.‘ 3-pr	2,400	·3633	"	8 72
Cases, Cartridge, Q.F., 12-pr.	20	1·84	Each.	36 80
Shells, Q.F., shrapnel, 18-pr., Mark XII, filled	2	5·7347657	"	11 47
Stencils, ½-inch letters, glazeboard	13	·34384	"	4 47
Cartridges, ·30″, U.S., A.P	8,825,029			670,783 71
" ·30″, " " (in course of manufacture	853,105			
" ·30″, " Blank	80,000			
·30″, Service	1,445,705			
				1,050,485 94

(a) Repaired cases used in this instance.
(b) " " "
(c) " " "
(d) " " "
(e) Components furnished by the Imperial Munition Board.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, LINDSAY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919.

The Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, Ont., reports as follows:—

EMPLOYEES.

The average number of employees throughout the year was: Male, 248; Female, 247.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

1. Appropriation Account.
2. Details of Expenditure.
3. Assets and Liabilities.
4. Capital Account.
5. Production Statement.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1918-19.

Credits—		
Letters of credit, Lindsay	$810,000 00	
Less balance lapsed	46,443 37	
		$ 763,556 63
Direct payments from Ottawa		183,646 37
Payments by High Commissioner		6,943 07
Accounts payable outstanding March 31, 1919		9,913 48
Material exchanged with Dominion Arsenal, Quebec		32,219 48
Receipts from sales		28,948 47
		$1,025,227 50
Expenditures—		
Disbursements, 1918-19		$ 919,155 12
Accounts included in distribution, 1917-18		75,194 46
Refunds to Receiver General		30,877 92
		$1,025,227 50

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, 1918-19.

Salaries and wages	$370,918 15
Travelling expenses, freight and transport	18,514 02
Equipment and tools	12,529 73
Office supplies, telephones, telegraph and postage	2,326 40
Power and light	16,608 76
Belting	505 54
Machinery and castings	13,168 49
Water supply	7,570 81
Copper, lead, antimony, tin plate and glazeboard	261,832 88
Cordite and powder	41,249 99
Boxes	23,286 40
Fuel	59,091 12
Steel	19,933 44
Oils, paints, waste, emery wheels, hardware, etc.	11,663 92
Lumber	1,938 81
Bonus, allowance and gratuity	3,858 92
Factory supplies	1,613 34
Assets, gas and chemical supplies	3,394 78
Crucibles	6,545 00
Firebricks and clays	3,618 49
Components from Quebec	8,263 48
Miscellaneous	1,862 89
Construction account	28,859 75
	$919,155 12

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1919.

	Liabilities.	Assets.
Land	....	$ 39,943 97
Buildings	....	780,624 64
Machinery	....	483,157 60
Equipment (including office equipment)	....	77,437 03
Shafting and pulleys	....	30,810 10
Belting	....	563 89
Siding (railway)	....	6,714 05
Track scales	....	4,284 11
Chemical apparatus	....	1,447 78
Gas apparatus	....	40,477 77
Heating apparatus	....	15,809 32
Roads, etc.	....	4,276 60
Fences	....	5,005 17
Sewers	....	30,207 09
Traverses and drainage at magazines	....	5,112 30
Ammunition and tools in process	....	203,708 13
Materials in store	....	277,849 80
Accounts payable	$ 9,913 48	
Accounts receivable	....	349,348 08
Suspense account	157 89	
Surplus to Credit of Militia and Defence	2,346,706 06	
	$2,356,777 43	$2,356,777 43

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1918-19—BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, ETC.

	Adjustment, 1st April, 1918.	Net Capital 1st April, 1918.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance Account:—			
For net Capital on 1st April, 1918—			
Land		39,943 97	
Buildings		780,639 51	
Machinery	131 24	536,995 24	
Equipment	1,106 84	78,332 14	
Shafting and pulleys		32,521 75	
Belting		7,889 09	
Railway siding		6,714 05	
Track scales		4,437 29	
Chemical apparatus		1,929 24	
Gas apparatus		40,009 31	
Heating		14,115 05	
Roads		3,352 78	
Fences and sidewalks		4,385 91	
Sewers		27,473 40	
Traverses and drainage at magazines			
	1,238 08		1,579,038 73
To Accruement in 1918 19—			
On Land			
" Buildings		16,689 30	
" Machinery		13,672 31	
" Equipment		13,449 93	
" Shafting and pulleys		743 86	
" Belting			
" Railway siding			
" Track scales			
" Chemical apparatus		85	
" Gas apparatus		2,550 09	
" Heating		1,891 94	
" Roads		1,223 64	
" Fences and sidewalks		1,164 82	
" Sewers		3,378 84	
" Traverses and drainage and magazines		5,381 37	
			60,146 95
			1,639,185 68

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By indirect Expenditure Account:—		
For depreciation on 1918-19 on—		
Land		
Buildings	16,704 17	
Machinery	56,124 07	
Transfer of machinery to Quebec	11,255 88	
Credit *re* overcharge, W.C.K.	130 00	
Equipment	14,345 04	
Shafting and pulleys	1,711 65	
Belting	8,069 06	
Railway siding		
Track scales	153 18	
Chemical apparatus	482 31	
Gas apparatus	2,081 63	
Heating	497 67	
Roads	299 82	
Fences and sidewalks	545 56	
Sewers	645 15	
Traverses and drainage at magazines	269 07	
		113,314 26
By Balance Account—		
For net Capital on 31st March, 1919—		
Land	39,943 97	
Buildings	780,624 64	
Machinery	483,157 60	
Equipment	77,437 03	
Shafting and pulleys	30,810 10	
Belting	563 89	
Railway siding	6,714 05	
Track scales	4,284 11	
Chemical apparatus	1,447 78	
Gas apparatus	40,477 77	
Heating	15,809 32	
Roads	4,276 60	
Fences and sidewalks	5,005 17	
Sewers	30,207 09	
Traverses and drainage at magazines	5,112 30	
		1,525,871 42
		1,639,185 68

Production Report.

Copper ingot cast..	29,258
" strip accepted..	13,077
Brass ingot cast..	864,712
" strip accepted..	793,014
Nickel ingot cast..	179,575
" strip accepted..	148,475
Cases cartridge ·303" Ball Mk. VII, empty..	8,951,342
Bullets ·303" S.A. Mk. VII..	9,223,177
Caps empty..	8,087,734
Caps filled..	10,025,997
Completed cartridges ·303" S.A. Ball Mk. VII..	9,287,945
Cases ·303" necked for French Government..	204,187
·30 Cal. U.S. Service, completed..	230,399
·30 Cal. U.S. Armor Piercing, completed..	666,526
Boxes in chargers No. 1, repairing only..	872

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Manufacturing charges..	$ 811,067 32
Inventory of material on hand and work in progress..	481,557 93
Charges against C.I. of A. & A..	6,195 14
Charges against Dominion Arsenal, Quebec..	20,383 21
Gratuities..	46 14
	$1,319,249 74

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

[No. 37—1920.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, all of which is respectfully submitted.

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919.

To the Hon. SENATOR G. D. ROBERTSON. LL.D.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

The termination of hostilities by the signing of the armistice on November 11 affected profoundly the industrial life of Canada and bore vitally on the work of the department during the fiscal year. The year as a whole escaped any severe calamity in the shape of industrial disputes or strikes, but there was a marked increase in the number of small strikes. While the estimated losses in working days were considerable, being 763,341 days, these figures were a great improvement over those of the previous year, when the time losses from strikes were placed at 1,134,970 working days. It will be of interest to glance over the departmental record on these matters for the period of the war and the years immediately preceding. It should be remarked that the strike record is kept for the calendar year, this practice permitting more effective comparison with similar records in other countries, where such records are usually for the same period.

Beginning with the calendar year 1911 we find the strike record, as reflected in time losses on account of strikes, standing at 2,046,050 working days. These figures mark the highest level ever attained by strike time losses in Canada; the particular strike which contributed most heavily to the high total was that of the coal miners employed in what has become famous throughout the Canadian industrial world as District 18, a section of the territory embraced by the trades union activities of the United Mine Workers of America and covering the collieries of south eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta. The figures of the strike time losses for the following year, 1912, were about half those of 1911, namely, 1,099,208. The year 1913, despite the fact that it was a year of commercial depression in Canada, showed considerably higher strike time losses than 1912, the figures standing at 1,287,678, though a close examination shows the total to have been due not so much to an increased number of disputes as to the prolongation of strikes not generally of a character to cause the public any severe inconvenience. The year 1914 showed the characteristics of 1913 as to commercial depression, but there was every indication that the number and importance of strikes and time losses would have fallen greatly below the level of the figures of 1913. With the coming of the war in August of that year strikes largely disappeared for the time from the industrial life in Canada. The strike time losses for the year stood at the comparatively low figure of 430,054, being little more than a third of the figures for 1913; the actual number of strikes, 44, was the lowest figure which had yet appeared on the departmental record extending back to 1901. This excellent showing was destined, however, to a complete eclipse by that of the succeeding year, 1915. Considerable unemployment continued during this year as a result of the commercial depression, but this tended to disappear with the development of munitions work on a large scale towards the close of the year and with the continued enlistment for overseas service of vast numbers of men drawn from all classes, the industrial classes inevitably furnishing a large proportion. The strike record for the year showed time losses at the low figure of 106,149. being one-twentieth of those of 1911, while the actual number of strikes was 43, a slight improvement even on the low total of the year 1914 and creating a new minimum for the departmental record.

By 1916 the commercial depression beginning in 1913 had disappeared wholly, and munitions plants were springing up at innumerable points in Canada. Recruiting for overseas service was continuing in great volume. The news from overseas showed heavy casualties to the Canadian army, as to other sections of the allied forces, and the year was in many respects the least hopeful of the war period. Food prices, a notable factor with respect to industrial unrest, had been rising almost steadily for several years, and continued to mount during 1916, showing now, in fact, a tendency to more rapid increase. It is satisfactory to report that industrial disputes remained during the year at a low record, not indeed at the unprecedentedly low figure of 1915 as to time losses, but at a level which nevertheless reflects the highest credit on the disposition of both employers and work-people throughout the Dominion to "carry on" in all things tending to the successful conduct of the war. The actual number of disputes remained at the relatively slight figure of 75, and the strike time losses stood at 208,277, less than one-sixth of those of five years earlier.

SEVERE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF 1917 AND 1918.

The record for 1917 affords a less pleasing retrospect. It was during this year that labour shortage was first manifested, being induced by the continuance of heavy recruiting, together with constantly growing demands on the munitions factories which had been established in Canada to fill contracts controlled by the Imperial Board of Munitions for the British Government. Shipbuilding from the same point of view had become active to an intense degree, both on contracts for the Dominion Government, for the Imperial Board of Munitions and for private parties. It was during this year also that food prices made their most pronounced movement upward. The wholesale prices index figure maintained by the Department of Labour had shown an almost steady advance in prices for many years, with an increasing rapidity of upward trend as the war continued, but the advance during the year 1917 was much swifter than that of any preceding year and, regarded now in the retrospect, would be held as phenomenal, save that unfortunately the continued upward movement during 1918 and 1919 has to some extent accustomed the public mind to abnormal conditions in these matters. These facts were inevitably the leading factors in causing an increasing degree of industrial unrest. Coal mining is perhaps, among industries, the surest gauge of industrial unrest. With other industries coal mining had been comparatively free from trouble during the three years preceding 1917. Unrest began to manifest itself in District 18 in the later months of 1916, but, beyond minor and short-lived strikes, there was no cessation of work until the late spring of 1917. A prolonged strike commenced in April, 1917, at the collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and other companies embraced by the Western Coal Operators' Association. A widespread fuel shortage in the United States and Canada during the winter of 1916-17 made most necessary coal production at all points possible in both countries, and the difficult industrial situation in District 18 was met by the Dominion Government by the appointment, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, as Director of Coal Operations, the director being given large powers over working conditions, wage rates and selling prices of coal throughout the region in question. The director succeeded in getting work resumed during July, 1917, at the various collieries, and, save for numerous small and short-lived pit-head strikes, there was no further trouble at these collieries during 1917 or 1918.

The industrial unrest of the year 1917 produced in all 148 strikes, as against 44, 43, and 75, respectively, for the three previous years. The strike time losses for the year were 1,134,970 working days, the coal mining strike in District 18 contributing materially to this total. These figures, though very high as compared with those of the earlier war years, were, however, but little more than half those of 1911, the year of worst unrest. It is in fact worth noting that the combined strike time losses of the four years, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, afford a considerably smaller total, at 1,879,450, than the figures for the single year 1911. These are important facts which do not become known as a rule or are not remembered by those who, discussing industrial unrest in Canada and misled sometimes by local or temporary conditions, draw conclusions of a discouraging nature.

We come now to the year 1918. The severe economic conditions of the year 1917 continued, with increasing labour shortage, greater demand than ever for munitions of war, and food and fuel prices still rising rapidly. The Military Service Act had come into operation and large drafts of men were withdrawn from industry for overseas service. The coal mining industry was marked by no large dispute during the year, but this occupation and other callings showed an increasing tendency to numerous short-lived strikes. The total number of strikes during 1918, 196, was the largest in a record extending over eighteen years; the short duration of the majority of the strikes is illustrated in the fact that the strike time losses, standing at 763,341, were considerably less than those for the previous year. The unrest was spread over the majority of callings and was most marked in the metal and shipbuilding trades, relating thus a good deal to different aspects of war work. No less than 41 of these strikes were limited to a duration of three days or less, while in many other cases work was renewed within a week or ten days.

A strike of shipbuilding employees at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster led to an agreement between the shipbuilders and the workmen whereby wages should be adjusted quarterly on the basis of commodity prices printed from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*. This agreement was effected by the good offices of Senator

G. D. Robertson, then a member of the Government without portfolio. Under the agreement in question an adjustment was effected quarterly by an "adjuster" secured by the joint agreement of the establishments and workmen concerned. The agreement had provided that failing an appointment in this manner the adjuster should be appointed by the Minister of Labour. The Department of Labour kept in close touch with the situation, the adjuster's reports being forwarded from time to time to the Minister of Labour, and there being, both prior to the armistice and subsequently, on the part both of the establishments and employees, indications of reasonable satisfaction with the system adopted. Somewhat similar arrangements, whereby wages have been regulated in a measure by price quotations appearing in the *Labour Gazette,* were effected also in the case of the coal miners in District 18, by the coal operators and miners of Vancouver Island. and as between the Gas Company of Vancouver city and its employees.

VALUE OF CONCILIATION WORK.

It need hardly be remarked that those officers of the Department of Labour whose duties bring them specially into touch with industrial disputes have been under a heavy strain during the whole of the war and reconstruction period. That so large a proportion of strikes were of but limited duration, that so many disputes which came to the knowledge of the department were settled in the end without a strike, is owing in no small part to the faithful and efficient services of the officers in question. There is no aspect of affairs in which the old adage, a stitch in time saves nine, applies more forcibly than in the case of industrial disputes. In the great majority of the disputes which become known to the department in their earlier stages it is found possible to secure an adjustment without a strike. There is a growing tendency on the part of employers as well as of workmen to invite the services of a departmental officer before a break in working relations. Experience is of the highest value in conciliation work, and many a dispute which has perplexed and baffled employers and work-people alike is solved by the appearance at an opportune moment of an officer who has frequently encountered previously the same or a similar situation and whom both sides, though not always without hesitation on the part of one party or the other, accept as mediator. But the Dominion is broad and its industrial activities are manifold; officers of the department, no matter how active, cannot be in several places at one time. Officers are at present located at Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. The appointment of an officer for the Maritime Provinces has been under consideration and such an appointment may be made in the near future. Occasionally the services of other officers of the department are utilized effectively in this way, and in some cases the assistance of a non-departmental mediator has been utilized. There are, of course, instances where each side to a dispute enters on a contest with the avowed determination that there shall be no compromise and in which an attempt at mediation is at the outset not welcomed, and is sometimes not permitted. In such cases, where the public interest or convenience is menaced, it is possible sometimes to exert a certain pressure in hastening a spirit of compromise; where the public interest or convenience is not menaced, official intervention is less necessary.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

During the war, as in earlier years, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has played its part in the prevention and settlement of strikes. The report of proceedings under the statute for the past fiscal year appears as a part of the present volume, and it will be observed that the number of disputes referred under the terms of the statute, namely, 95, were considerably above the average; the total of disputes dealt with under the statute during the 11 years ended March 31, 1918, was 279, a yearly average of only 25. The increased number of references under the statute during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, is the more interesting and important in view of the fact that, for the greater part of the period, railway disputes had been informally withdrawn from the operations of its provisions. This is a point, however, deserving a word of explanation.

The necessities of the war had caused the managements of the various railways of the country to create, with the approval of the Government, a body known as the Canadian Railway War Board, vested with power to organize the railroad traffic of the country on the basis, as far as possible, of an economic unit. Working agreements between different railway managements and some classes of their employees coming up for renewal, and some of which would, in the ordinary course of events, have gone before Boards of Conciliation, were dealt with by the Canadian Railway War Board. The advantage of having such matters dealt with by a body specially constituted for the purpose was of course manifest, and the creation of such a body was facilitated by the fact that the different railway managements were co-operating in the Canadian Railway War Board. Negotiations on the point resulted in the formation of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This body comprises six representatives of Canadian railways, named by the Canadian Railway War Board, and six representatives of railroad employees, named by the following railway trades unions: (1) International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (6) United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. The railroad managements and the trades unions named pledged themselves to submit to the board in question all disputes arising and to abide by the board's decisions. This compact was adhered to throughout the fiscal year, both prior to the armistice and subsequently, and, since the close of the fiscal year, has continued in force up to the date of writing. The findings of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 were binding only in the case of disputes affecting the trades union organizations above named, but it was agreed that a dispute affecting railroad employees of other classes might go before the board for settlement, provided the dispute in question was submitted to the board jointly by the railroad management and the union concerned, and a number of disputes affecting railroad shop-hands and other classes were accordingly, during the fiscal year, submitted in this way, by joint agreement, for adjustment. The good offices of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 were utilized also in connection with disputes affecting commercial telegraph workers. It is most satisfactory to record that the efforts of the board were wholly successful throughout the year, not only in an amicable settlement of all disputes affecting the unions directly represented in its membership, but of all other disputes brought before the board for settlement.

The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been, as explained in an earlier report, extended by an Order in Council passed under the War Measures Act to cover disputes affecting any aspect of war work, and this extension of the statute caused, during the fiscal year, the formation of Boards of Conciliation in connection with a number of disputes affecting war workers not engaged in what would ordinarily be deemed to be public utility industries.

Government Memorandum as to Industrial Unrest.

Although the number of serious strikes was, by the various agencies indicated, reduced to the limit above stated, there were nevertheless evidences of industrial unrest to an unusual degree, and the menace of the disastrous strikes that threatened became specially alarming and disturbing in the summer of 1918; what is now known to have been the greatest crisis of the war was reached also during these months, and there was more need than ever before that the industrial strength of Canada should not be frittered away in industrial disputes, actual or threatened.

The Government, with a view to lessening the prevalent unrest, issued a Memorandum of Council, P.C. 1743, setting forth explicitly the conditions which, in its view, should obtain in Canada during the progress of the war as between employers and work-people. These conditions were set forth in the following terms:—

" 1. That there should be no strike or lockout during the war.

" 2. That all employees have the right to organize in trade unions, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, and through their chosen representatives should be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay, or other grievances.

" 3. That employers shall have the right to organize in associations of groups, and this right shall not be denied or interfered with by workers in any manner whatsoever.

" 4. That employers should not discharge or refuse to employ workers merely by reason of membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities outside working hours.

" 5. That workers in the exercise of their right to organize shall use neither coercion nor intimidation of any kind to influence any person to join their organizations or employers to bargain or deal therewith.

" 6. That in establishments where the union shop exists by an agreement the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labour and other conditions or employers to bargain or deal therewith.

" 7. That in establishments where union and non-union men and women now work together, and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in such establishments, the continuance of such conditions shall not be deemed a grievance.

" This declaration, however, is not intended in any manner to deny the right, or discourage the practice, of forming labour unions, or the joining of the same by workers in said establishments as aforesaid, nor to prevent a Board of Conciliation or other body or adjuster from recommending improvements in the matter of wages, hours of labour, or other conditions, as shall from time to time be found desirable.

"8. That established safeguards and regulations for the protection of health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

"9. That all workers, including common labourers, shall be entitled to a wage ample to enable them with thrift to maintain themselves and families in decency and comfort, and to make reasonable provision for old age.

"10. That in fixing wages, minimum rates of pay should be established.

"11. That women on work ordinarily performed by men should be allowed equal pay for equal work and should not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

"12. That in all cases where eight hours is by law or agreement the basic day, it shall so continue. In all other cases the question of hours of labour should be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.

"13. That a maximum production from all war industries should be sought and methods of work and operation on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production or which tend to artificially increase the cost thereof should be discouraged.

"14. That for the purpose of mobilizing the available labour supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution as well as constant employment, the managers and operators of industrial establishments and the trade unions concerned should keep provincial and municipal employment agencies and the Canada Registration Board fully informed as to labour required or available. Those agencies should be given opportunity to aid in the distribution of labour.

"15. That in fixing wages, hours and conditions of labour regard should be had to the labour standards, wage scales, and other conditions prevailing in the locality affected, always mindful, however, of the necessity of payment of living wages.

"16. That to better preserve industrial peace during the war, employers and employees should, after once establishing an agreement as to wages and working conditions, agree to its continuance during the war, subject only to such changes in rates of pay as fluctuation in cost of living may justify.

"17. That when employers and employees are unable to arrive at a mutual agreement concerning any existing dispute, unless some other means of settlement is agreed upon by the parties, they should use the machinery provided for in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in an endeavour to reach an adjustment.

"Should the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation not be accepted either party may appeal to the Board of Appeal, who shall review the findings of the Board of Conciliation and hear such further evidence as either party to the dispute may desire to submit at their own expense, the decision of the Board of Appeal to be final.

"Any settlement of a dispute referred to the Board of Conciliation, or carried in appeal to the Board of Appeal, shall be effective not later than the date on which the application for a Board of Conciliation was filed.

"The Board of Appeal shall be composed of two representatives of labour, nominated by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, two representatives of the employers, nominated by the Executive of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, and a Chairman nominated by the said members of the Board, or, in case of failure to agree upon a Chairman, then the Minister of Labour shall appoint such Chairman.

"The Minister further recommends that the Minister of Labour be authorized to make regulations governing procedure on appeal provided for by paragraph 17 of the above recommendations."

The terms of the Order in Council were freely printed in the press and were otherwise extensively circulated by the department.

Industrial Disputes Board of Appeal.

It will be observed that under clause 17 of this memorandum provision was made for the establishment of a Board of Appeal in connection with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The necessary procedure as set forth was taken and, nominations having been received by the minister from the Canadian Manufacturers Association, as on behalf of the employers, and from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as on behalf of the work-people, the Board of Appeal was formally established with membership as follows: nominated by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, George H. Duggan, Montreal, and S. R. Parsons, Toronto; nominated by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, J. W. Bruce, Toronto, and Gus. Francq, Montreal. Before a permanent chairman was appointed, one case was disposed of by the appointment as temporary chairman of Mr. H. J. Daly, of Toronto. Later, the elected members being unable to secure a chairman by joint agreement, the minister, acting under the terms of clause 17 of the Order in Council in question, appointed to the chairmanship the Honourable Mr. Justice F. S. Maclennan, of Montreal. Private engagements on the part of certain members of the board compelled changes from time to time in its personnel; no change, however, occurred with respect to the chairmanship. Several appeals came before the board and its functions were exercised with considerable advantage to the cause of industrial peace. Shortly after the declaration of the armistice those provisions of the Order providing for a Board of Appeal were cancelled.

Amendments to Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act underwent some minor amendments at the parliamentary session of 1918, the most material change being the emendation of clause 6, making final the minister's decision as to granting or refusing the establishment of a board. The clause as amended reads as follows:—

"**6.** (1) Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the Minister shall, within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such Board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply.

"(2) The decision of the Minister as to the granting or refusal of a Board shall be final, and when a Board is granted by the Minister, it shall be conclusively deemed to be authorized by and to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and no order shall be made or process or proceeding had or taken in any court to question the granting or refusal of a Board, or to review, prohibit, or restrain the establishment of such Board or the proceedings thereof."

Section 22, bearing on procedure before a board, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(2) Should it at any stage of the proceedings be made to appear to the Minister that it is necessary, in order to deal satisfactorily with the matters in dispute, that some other matter or matters involved in or incidental to those appearing in the application and statement in answer, if any, should also be referred to the Board, the Minister may under his hand and seal of office refer such matters to the Board accordingly."

Amendments to section 29 included the addition thereto of the following subsection, which permits a board to be in some circumstances reconvened:—

"(2) Where any question arises as to the meaning or application of, or as to anything relating to or connected with,—

(*a*) any recommendation made by the Board, or,

(*b*) any settlement agreement drawn up by the Board under section twenty-four of this Act,

the Minister, where he deems it expedient, may, on the application of either party, or of his own motion, request from the chairman of the Board an expression of the Board's opinion upon such question, and the chairman shall, upon receipt of such request, reconvene the Board, and the Board shall as soon as practicable report to the Minister its opinion upon such question."

Section 63 is amended by the addition thereto of subsections 63*a* and 63*b*, intended somewhat to increase the minister's powers of procedure, the new subsections being as follows:—

" **63A.** Where in any industry any strike or lockout has occurred, and in the public interest or for any other reason it seems to the Minister expedient, the Minister, on the application of any municipality interested, or of the mayor, reeve, or other head officer or acting head officer thereof, or of his own motion, may, without application of either of the parties to the dispute, strike, or lockout, whether it involves one or more employers or employees in the employ of one or more employers, constitute a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act in respect of any dispute, or strike or lockout, or may in any such case, if it seems to him expedient, either with or without an application from any interested party, recommend to the Governor in Council the appointment of some person or persons as commissioner or commissioners under the provisions of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the dispute, strike or lockout, or into any matters or circumstances connected therewith.

" **63B.** The Minister, where he deems it expedient, may, either upon or without any application in that behalf, make or cause to be made any inquiries he thinks fit regarding industrial matters, and may cause such steps to be taken by his department and the officers thereof as seem calculated to secure industrial peace and to promote conditions favourable to settlement of disputes."

None of the modifications included in the amending Act affected the underlying principles of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, but were intended simply to increase its effectiveness and to give a greater degree of elasticity in procedure.

IMPORTANT RULING AS TO MUNICIPAL DISPUTES.

A phase of industrial disputes which has come considerably to the fore during recent years in Canada, as in other countries, and which has led to a ruling of considerable importance with respect to the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, is that involving employees of municipalities and particularly as affecting firemen and policemen.

When, in the early days of the life of this statute, a dispute between a municipality and its employees would be brought to the attention of the department by means of an application for a board, it was the practice to establish a Board of Conciliation if the dispute affected any class of labour which could be regarded as a public utility; also in the absence of any distinct protest by the municipality on the ground of jurisdiction. In this way various municipal disputes affecting clerical workers and classes of labour other than police and firemen were arranged; the question of jurisdiction was avoided rather than determined. At the same time various municipalities, while not formally objecting to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for the settlement of a particular dispute, had questioned if the Act properly extended to a class of disputes in which the employer was a body created by and responsible to the government of the province. The point raised had been, at various times, discussed informally by the Department of Labour with the Department of Justice, and the view had been formed that, if and when the question of jurisdiction should be raised by a municipality or province, it would be desirable to establish a board only if the municipality in question and the employees specially concerned were mutually agreed on this course, procedure being then taken as under section 63, which extends the Act to any dispute provided both disputants concur in this course.

The question was raised definitely in connection with a dispute affecting the employees of an electric street railway operated and owned by a municipality. Electric railways as such are specifically included within the terms of the statute, but such inclusion would obviously not apply where the statute had no jurisdiction. In the case in point a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been established before it had been realized that the municipality concerned would not be a consenting party. The fully constituted board, being duly convened to open its inquiry, was served with an injunction restraining it from proceeding. The injunction was not opposed by the Dominion authorities and no inquiry into the dispute took place before the board.

The ruling was then made that the Minister of Labour would not, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, claim jurisdiction in a dispute where the employer is a province or a municipality or an undertaking controlled by either of these authorities, but would encourage the use of the machinery of the statute under clause 63, that is, by joint consent. Since this ruling was made there have been numerous such disputes, many of which have been the subject of application to the minister for a Board of Conciliation; the department has strictly adhered to the practice above indicated.

Police and Fire Service Disputes.

The most acute aspect of industrial disputes involving municipalities is found in the case of firemen and policemen. It is not clear that these occupations could be in any event classed as public utility industries. Apart from the question of Dominion-Provincial jurisdiction, a board could be presumably, when demanded, established only by mutual consent of both parties to the dispute. There are thus, in this class of cases, two distinct grounds for disclaiming positive jurisdiction under this statute.

The heads of municipalities have been by no means consistent in the attitude taken to the question of the applicability of the statute to municipal industrial disputes. For several years requests for conciliation boards came only from the employees and in no case from a municipality. The jurisdiction of the department, if questioned at all, was questioned by the municipality, but procedure under the statute was arranged by formal or informal consent of both parties. After the departmental ruling had been made that where the employer is a municipality, etc., no board will be established save by joint consent, pressing requests were received, in several cases from municipalities, that conciliation boards might be established. In two important cases such requests were received from the municipal officers of cities which had previously denied the jurisdiction of the statute. This inconsistency would have been immaterial if the employees had concurred in having the dispute referred to a board; but the employees, having in mind the treatment their application had previously received from the municipal officers, and being now aware that concurrence was optional, could not resist the temptation of imitating the previous action of the municipality and refusing concurrence, thus preventing an inquiry before a Board of Conciliation.

Several disastrous municipal strikes have occurred as the result of the unwillingness of one or other of the parties concerned to submit the dispute to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (though the refusal is most frequently from the municipality); on the other hand no alternative and competent tribunal has been suggested. Policemen were during the year on strike in Toronto and St. John, and firemen struck in several cities of the Dominion. The members of the police and fire forces had as a rule organized as separate trades union bodies entirely distinct from and independent of each other. In the case of the police no central organization had been yet evolved, either for the Dominion or on an international basis; each unit is independent, though should the movement persist a central organization will in all probability arise. In the case of the firemen a central body known as the International Fire Fighters' Association had already come into existence, with headquarters at Washington, D.C. The local units both of police and firemen affiliated in a number of cases with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and that body seems to have had no hesitation in granting charters to the two services. It was frequently on this point that disputes between municipal authorities and police or fire workers took on their most serious aspects, the municipality almost invariably taking strong ground against the affiliation of the members of either of these forces with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, such affiliation involving, it was generally understood, the right to exercise the power of strike common to other unions so affiliated. In the case of the police it was urged, with much apparent reason, that, since the enforcement of the law is the special duty of the police force, members of police trades unions might not infrequently find themselves in a position where the principles of trades unionism clashed with the duty of enforcing the law; as, for instance, where, in a tumult growing out of a strike or lockout, a police officer might be requested to take action antagonistic to strikers and contrary perhaps to his natural promptings as a trades unionist. That the guardians of the law might themselves be on strike seems hardly to have been deemed possible.

In the case of the firemen the arguments against trades unions ran necessarily on somewhat different lines. It was held inconceivable that men appointed for the special purpose of protecting the community from fire should desert their posts and leave a city to be a prey to the devouring flames.

Members of the police and fire brigades were not, however, convinced by these arguments, and local unions of both bodies continued to affiliate with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and to claim the right of exercising the usual powers of a trades union. It is a striking illustration of the general community of sentiment in different countries as to these matters that, at about the time the question of the trades-unionizing of police and firemen was being most actively discussed in Canada, the same subject was a matter of acute dissension also in both Great Britain and the United States. Questions of wages and conditions of work were of course causes of contention between the controlling municipalities and the bodies in question, but in all cases what appears to have been the practically insurmountable obstacle to an agreement was the determination of the members of the police and fire forces to identify themselves with the trades union movement and the refusal of the authorities to permit such a course. In Great Britain the dispute resulted in a strike of the firemen of the vast metropolitan district, and London was for a period without protection from fire, save for such as might have been accorded by volunteer agencies. The police dispute in Great Britain was on a wider scale, being practically on national lines, a strike here also ensuing. In this case the police of the metropolis and those of practically all the large cities were ordered out; the strike order was not, however, as widely obeyed as the leaders had expected, and, after a week or two of excitement with half the police forces on strike in many cities, a compromise was effected, leaving, however, no satisfactory solution with respect to the question of trades unionism of either policemen or firemen.

In the United States firemen were, from time to time, on strike in different cities; the police were a little later in organizing in the United States, and it was some time after the close of the Dominion fiscal year 1918-19 that there occurred in Boston a spectacular police strike. The strike was resolutely opposed by municipal and state authorities, and the strikers were entirely defeated, even to the refusal of reinstatement to former positions. In Cincinnati, Ohio, the settlement of a police strike was more in the nature of a compromise.

This subject has been discussed somewhat fully because the question involved remains in all English-speaking countries unsettled, and the trouble is one which will undoubtedly re-occur from time to time, in Canada as in other countries. So far as Canada is concerned, if the official view of the question of jurisdiction as above indicated is correct, then the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is ineffective as an instrument to meet the emergency, not because of any remediable defect in its provisions, but because of the constitutional limitations of federal power; neither the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act nor any other Dominion statute could give the Dominion a jurisdiction which belongs to the provinces. The point involved is a highly legal one and no positive opinion is here ventured.

Apart from the question of jurisdiction, the right of the members of a fire or police brigade to join a trades union is a matter which also requires consideration. Neither police nor firemen appear to have been, by any law, federal or provincial, forbidden the right to join a trades union; the point involved would therefore seem to be rather one of policy than of legal rights, and undoubtedly the arguments above indicated are strong reasons why these protectors of our cities and towns should abstain from unionizing.

It is, however, unreasonable to expect that a particular class of workers should voluntarily hold themselves aloof from what they, in common with other workers, may conceive to be the advantages of trades unionism. If membership in a police or fire brigade is understood to deprive workers of the privilege exercised by other workers with respect to trades unionism, it would seem but just that the workers concerned should receive some compensating advantage.

One of the chief advantages of a union which has succeeded in establishing good relations with the employees or employers with whom the union members are connected, is that the union through its officers represents the union members in securing adjustment of the various grievances inevitably arising in connection with the activities of any considerable number of industrial workers. This has become the ordinary and perhaps most effective means of securing a collective bargain. It is true that other methods may be employed to accomplish this end, and there has been, during the past year or two, much publicity given to the subject of industrial councils, and the trades union has not been always regarded as an essential part of such a system. No system has been as yet worked out, whether by way of industrial councils or otherwise, which seems to displace the trades union as the most effective present means of securing a collective bargain. It would seem therefore that any class of work-people who by law or public opinion are restrained from becoming trades union members should be equipped with other means whereby they may have a reasonable hope to secure a redress of grievances. It may be objected that since the classes named are servants of the public, then public opinion will itself serve this end and that no special agency or method is necessary. This has not, however, been the experience of the classes in question. There is at present no means whereby on the one hand public opinion can be accurately informed on the subject or on the other hand whereby the consensus of public opinion can be satisfactorily expressed.

Such contact as the Department of Labour has had with disputes between municipalities and their employees seems to show that this class of work-people, instead of faring better than their fellows in the service of private employers with respect to means of securing reasonable attention to grievances or to better conditions of work, fare usually a good deal worse. In municipal employment the capital and labour aspects of an industrial dispute do not appear. The employer cannot be held to be enriched at the expense of the worker, and tirades against the capitalistic class are not in order. The fact remains that there have been, during the past year or two, numerous strikes in Canada on the part of the classes named and even worse conditions have prevailed in other countries. The cost of living has risen greatly during the past five years. Wages have kept pace with the increased cost of living or have failed to do so in proportion as the workers have received increases. Pressure on the employer has been chiefly by means of trades unionism. Some generous and enlightened employers have, no doubt, anticipated the necessities of their work-people. Public servants, whether of federal or provincial governments or of municipalities, have not, as a rule, been organized, or have not, at any rate, been organized on trades union lines, and were thus not in a position to apply the pressure that came from trades union organization. Their wage increases were in many cases meagre in comparison with the increased cost of living and with increases obtained by industries supported by trades unions. Hence from all these classes of workers there have been, during recent years, large accessions to the ranks of trades unionism.

In the case of differences between a private establishment and its employees there has not been, as a rule, any doubt on the part of the workers as to the particular person, whether known as president, general manager, or superintendent, to whom a grievance or the question of a renewal of working agreement should be carried. In the ordinary industry, be it mine, railway, or factory, there is usually a regular gradation of appeal, and, where trades unionism has established itself, each appeal brings into conference higher officers on each side. Public service methods in these matters compare unfavourably with those of private employers. Confining ourselves to the case of police and firemen, or other classes, as for instance, waterworks employees, where industrial disputes threaten definite perils to the municipality, we find the workers as a rule voicing their grievances in the first place to the chief of the service concerned. The chief is unable on his own authority to deal with the larger grievances, particularly with respect to a general increase in salary, and it is demands of this nature which have come most frequently before municipal officers during recent years; the chief must himself report to the next higher authority. It is unnecessary to go into detail, but the grievance has to run the gauntlet, in most cases, of a committee of the city council and again of the city council as a whole; the board of control also has certain functions. These bodies are not in constant session, and at most sessions other questions may push aside grievances of firemen or police. Then there is the mayor. The various authorities rarely see eye to eye; perhaps are largely at cross purposes. The situation is frequently complicated by the fact that the municipal elections are not far off, and mayor, aldermen and controllers cannot refuse to bear this fact in mind. Also there is the question of estimated expenditure for the coming year. Under the civic system the men controlling municipal expenditures may pass out of office, sometimes willingly, sometimes unwillingly, at the end of the year. All these facts tend greatly to confuse negotiations respecting an industrial dispute arising between a municipality and its employees. The arrival of a trades union generally throws the grievance itself temporarily into the background, and agitation centres chiefly on the question whether or not civic employees, particularly when police and firemen are concerned, should have the right to become trades unionists in the ordinary acceptation of the term. The strike in such cases looms nearer and, as in many cases both in Canada and elsewhere, actually materializes. It has been the same story whether in Montreal, or Toronto, or Ottawa, or Winnipeg, or Vancouver, or, looking to other countries, whether in Boston, Mass., or Cincinnati, Ohio, or London, or Liverpool, or other cities of Great Britain; many other lands than these have been affected, and the police of Montreal, in Canada, and those of Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic, were on strike simultaneously.

So far as concerns Canadian municipalities, the Dominion being, if the law has been interpreted correctly, powerless to act otherwise than by consent, it would seem to lie with the provinces to develop a system whereby employees of the classes under consideration would have access to a tribunal vested with authority to adjust grievances relative to wages and conditions of labour. Only when provision to this end has been made will the municipal authorities have the moral right to ask their police or firemen, or waterworks employees, or other employees engaged in the performance of essential work, to refrain voluntarily from unionizing themselves. Should any province go so far as to render illegal trades union membership on the part of a policeman or fireman, the provision of a tribunal of the character indicated would seem to be the more necessary. There seems otherwise every reason to expect in the future a continued and increasing number of industrial disputes, frequently resulting in strikes, on the part of police and firemen and members of other classes of public servants who have not at present means of securing redress of their grievances and to whose active membership in trades unions there are some manifest objections.

At the moment of writing, the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation is in receipt of an application from the members of the police force of a great city of Canada for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation. On a previous occasion, when a similar application was received from the same applicants for the same organization, it was explained to the applicants that a board could be established only with the consent of the municipality concerned, and that an attempt would be made immediately to secure that consent. On that occasion the consent of the municipality was refused, and the policemen, after carrying on for several weeks somewhat futile negotiations and vainly requesting a formal inquiry, declared a strike. The municipality then found the means of acting promptly. A formal inquiry was made and the dispute was adjusted; the men resumed work as soon as the formal inquiry was promised. On the present occasion the familiar ground is being again traversed. The applicants have been informed that the department is without jurisdiction save by consent of both parties; the municipal authorities are being again urged to give their consent. If the consent of the municipality is received in time a Board of Conciliation will be constituted, the dispute investigated, and in all probability adjusted, this being the result in the vast majority (ninety per cent) of disputes referred to Boards of Conciliation. If the consent of the municipality is refused and other means is not immediately found of arranging the dispute, the patience of the workers will be again exhausted and the public are likely once more to suffer the extreme inconvenience and considerable danger resulting from a strike of the police force. The machinery of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is admirably suited for the purpose of the inquiry which is sought by the workers. The jurisdiction lies apparently with the provinces, and the provinces individually or collectively can alone take action effectively to meet the situation.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINS.

Incidental reference has been made in the foregoing pages to industrial councils and collective bargains, subjects which during the past year or two have received much publicity in the press in Canada and elsewhere, but particularly in English-speaking countries. This is not the place to discuss these matters at length. Interest in industrial councils has centred especially in reports published in the United Kingdom by the body known as the Whitley Committee, named after Mr. J. H. Whitley, a member of the British House of Commons who became Chairman of a Committee appointed by the British Government to inquire into the subject of relations between employers and work-people. The reports issued by this committee recommended a system, stated briefly, of joint councils whereby employers and work-people in a particular industry, either on a national scale or in districts or in individual establishments, might work effectively together in the management of all matters affecting the welfare of the establishment and the employees connected with it. The reports of the committee, appearing at a time of industrial unrest in the United Kingdom, received much publicity in the press and attracted considerable attention on this side of the Atlantic as well as in the United Kingdom. Other industrial council schemes, originating chiefly on this continent, were similarly to the front for discussion in the press and at public gatherings. Considerable attention was given to these matters in the *Labour Gazette,* and by the issue and distribution on a wide scale of special pamphlets, etc. The reports of the Whitley Committee were, in response to much inquiry for information thereon, collected and published by the department.

It may be said generally that the work of the department for many years with reference to industrial unrest and governmental participation in the settlement of industrial disputes has been on lines wholly favourable to the development of industrial councils. Here and there many years ago were established what were intended to be permanent conciliation committees, which committees, however, proved for various reasons not to be permanent. Conciliation committees had existed for many years in numerous industries in Great Britain, and the employers and work-people had been long accustomed to meet each other around the table and discuss many aspects of their mutual interests, both in efforts to secure a settlement of a particular grievance and also in periodical attempts to reach working agreements. The transition to industrial councils in such trades was not difficult, and, since the publication of the Whitley Reports, much has been accomplished in the formation of Whitley Industrial Councils in Great Britain. In Canada the movement towards industrial councils is not pronounced, but the tendency is growing.

The desire for the collective agreement is very marked in Canada. The term "collective agreement" is somewhat vague and is often used loosely. Speaking generally it must be taken at its face value and regarded as signifying agreement between the management of an establishment and the workers connected therewith. When sometimes there are several employers on one side and on the other side workmen of many crafts, members of different unions acting locally and temporarily together, collective bargaining becomes a complicated question. Collective bargaining has of course been long practised extensively in Canada. Such bargains have been for many years made periodically between the great railways and numerous classes of their workers, also in the case of telegraph workers, street railway employees, coal and metal miners, printers and some branches of the building trades. The operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act have undoubtedly tended directly to increase the practice of collective bargaining in industrial life, every agreement made before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation being necessarily a collective bargain. The extension and full development to all branches of industry of the principles of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would in fact leave little to be desired in Canada with respect to this matter, whilst collective bargaining in its turn would do not a little in the way of promoting the disposition to some sort of permanent joint council between bodies of employers and their workmen.

Many disputes have come before the department during the year in which one side or the other has urged the extension of the statute beyond its present limitations. The invariable reply has been that the Minister of Labour would gladly recommend its extension as soon as there is reasonable evidence, particularly on the part of those chiefly concerned, namely, employers and work-people, that such extension is supported by public opinion.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

A new branch of departmental work was developed during the year in connection with the administration of the statute entitled "An Act to Aid and Encourage the Organization and Co-ordination of Employment Offices," briefly known as the "Employment Offices Co-ordination Act." This statute was passed at the parliamentary session of 1918 and was briefly discussed in last year's report. The powers of the minister under this statute are defined in clause 3 as follows:—

"**3.** The Minister is authorized and empowered,—

(*a*) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;

(b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;

(*c*) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment."

Clause 4 of the statute provides for grants of money to the various provinces and reads as follows:—

"**4.** For the purposes of such organization and co-ordination, and subject to the conditions set forth in section seven, the following sums shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, namely:—

During the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the sum of fifty thousand dollars;

During the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars;

During each succeeding fiscal year the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Clauses 5 and 6 provide respectively for the allotment of the moneys paid by the Dominion and making payments of such moneys conditional upon agreement between the Minister of Labour and each province. Following are the terms of clauses 5 and 6:—

"**5.** The moneys appropriated for each year shall be allotted and paid to the governments of the respective provinces in the proportion which their expenditure for the maintenance of employment offices bears to the total of the expenditures of all the provinces for such purposes, but in no case shall the allotment to any province exceed one-half the amount expended for the maintenance of employment offices by such province.

"**6.** The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the Minister and the government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council."

The sum set aside for distribution to the provinces for the fiscal year 1918-19 was $50,000, but, the armistice being declared shortly before the beginning of winter, some apprehension was felt that, by reason of the return to Canada in large numbers of members of the Overseas Forces and the sudden and complete cessation of munitions work, there would be much unemployment during the winter of 1918-19, and the amount made distributable to the provinces for the fiscal year was increased to $250,000.

Preliminary work looking to the development of a Dominion-Provincial Employment Service proceeded through the summer months of 1918, and was well under way when the armistice was declared. At the conclusion of the fiscal year 66 offices had been established in the various provinces, and this number has been increased to over 90 at the date of writing. The governments of the three Maritime Provinces, not anticipating any considerable unemployment, did not deem it proper to take advantage of the statute, and the minister accordingly, under the provisions of the statute, caused the establishment in those provinces of employment offices under the direct control of the Dominion Government. The number of placements made during the year by all the offices in operation was reported as 52,341, though exact figures were not available for all the provinces. The Employment Service being aimed in part to meet the needs of the returning soldiers, arrangements were effected with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment whereby the necessities of returned men would receive special attention at the employment offices. Mr. B. M. Stewart, who had been for some years chief of the Statistical Branch of the Department, was appointed Director of Employment Service, and a complete report of the operations of the Employment Service Branch to the close of the fiscal year appears on another page.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A Bill entitled "An Act for the promotion of Technical Education in Canada," was before Parliament at the session of 1919 and became law soon after the close of the financial year. Under the statute technical education is defined as meaning and including "any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction, approved by agreement between the minister and the Government of any province as being necessary or desirable to aid in promoting industry and the mechanical trades, and to increase the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein."

The statute provides for the distribution of money grants to provinces as follows:—

"(1) For the purpose of promoting and assisting technical education in Canada, the following sums, aggregating ten million dollars, shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year for the period of ten years beginning with the year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, namely,—

> (*a*) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars;
>
> (*b*) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars;
>
> (*c*) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars;
>
> (*d*) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, the sum of one million dollars;
>
> (*e*) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars;

and the like sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars during each of the succeeding fiscal years until the expiration of the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

" (2) Such sums, subject to the conditions of this Act, shall be allotted and shall be paid quarterly as grants to the Governments of the several provinces as follows:—

> (*a*) The sum of ten thousand dollars shall be paid in each year to the Government of each province;
>
> (*b*) The remainder of the appropriation for each year shall be allotted and paid to the Governments of the respective provinces in proportion to the population of the said provinces respectively as determined by the last federal decennial census."

Section 6 provides that payment of the grants in question shall be made subject to the following terms and conditions:—

> " (*a*) All payments shall be applied and used for technical education in the manner agreed upon by the Minister and the Government of each province; every such agreement shall be approved by the Governor in Council;
>
> (*b*) No portion of any grant shall be used in whole or in part in meeting any liability or expenditure of any kind whatsoever incurred in any province prior to the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, for lands, buildings, furnishings or equipment secured or provided for technical education purposes;
>
> (*c*) Not more than twenty-five per centum of the annual grant payable to any province shall be applied for acquiring land, erecting, extending or improving buildings or supplying furnishings and equipment;
>
> (d) There shall be forwarded to the Minister annually, by each province taking advantage of the provisions of this Act, a report setting forth the work done in such province in promoting technical education, containing such details and information as may be prescribed by the Minister;
>
> (*e*) Every province receiving a grant shall furnish the Minister with such evidence as he may require, to show that the grants paid hereunder are expended for technical education as provided by this Act."

The Minister of Labour was charged with the administration of the statute, and at the end of the fiscal year, in the expectation of the early enactment of the statute, it was the intention of the minister to proceed without delay to develop work along the lines indicated by the proposed statute.

Separation Allowance to Munitions Workers.

A minor but interesting feature of the work of the department during the greater portion of the war has been that relating to the payment of the separation allowance made by the British Government to dependants in Canada of Canadian workmen who went overseas to do munitions work. It will be recalled that, simultaneously with the serious unemployment which developed in Canada in the winter of 1914-15, there was a shortage of labour in the United Kingdom, caused by the heavy recruiting on the one hand and the pressing necessities of war munitions on the other hand. Many Canadian workmen who had fallen out of employment urged on the Dominion Government that steps should be taken immediately to transfer them to Great Britain to meet the labour shortage reported in that country. It was undoubtedly desirable that the Dominion should do what was possible to assist the mother country in this as in other respects. The situation was, however, one which needed careful procedure. It was uncertain how long the labour shortage in the United Kingdom would last, or if the surplus labour in Canada would not shortly disappear, as in fact it did within a year or so. Also it was by no means clear that the labour unemployed in different trades in Canada was necessarily such as was specially needed in Great Britain. Cables were exchanged on these and other matters. Some labour organizations in Canada were impatient of delay and communicated direct with the Imperial authorities. Finally the British Government despatched to Canada a mission composed of Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., later to become a member of Mr. Lloyd George's Government, and Mr. William Windham, a government official of long standing who had visited Canada on previous occasions, the object of the commission being to look into the unemployment situation and to select from those who might volunteer for overseas work as many men as possible of approved efficiency in certain trades. The British Mission made its headquarters in the Department of Labour, which provided clerical facilities, etc.; the mission was accompanied by experts, by whom the volunteer workers were tested. The commission visited the chief industrial centres, making known generally by advertisement and otherwise the conditions of employment in the United Kingdom, rates of pay, etc., and indicating also the undesirability of men giving up employment in Canada to undertake munitions work overseas. In all somewhat under two thousand men were signed on by the commission. An uncertain number of other workmen, probably some hundreds, crossed on their own responsibility, or, occasionally, by arrangement with firms in Great Britain; many of the volunteers were originally from the United Kingdom and were therefore fairly acquainted with pre-war conditions of work in that country. The Department of Labour had no part in the transfer, but kept in touch with the matter and became generally aware of the conditions under which the transfer was effected; also a copy was left with the department of the form of contract signed up with the British Mission by each member of the munitions workers party. It was a condition of the transfer that the British Government should not be responsible for the removal overseas of any of the families of the munitions workers. The cost of transfer, with a stipulated living allowance until the volunteer commenced work, was of course provided by the British authorities. The contract provided also that each workman, if placed at work and found efficient, should stay for a period of six months and should be free to return to Canada at the end of that period, but the British authorities became liable for the expenses of the workman's return to Canada only if the workman remained at munitions work in Great Britain until the close of the war or so long as his services were desired.

Shortly after the workmen started employment in Great Britain it was found that they had under-estimated either the amount or the purchasing power of the wages they would receive. Perhaps there had been, in fact, some misapprehension on both points, prices of food commodities, clothing, lodging, etc., having risen in the United Kingdom even more swiftly than in Canada. In any case, the workmen found that the amount left with them after paying board and lodging was inadequate for the maintenance of the families which had been left in Canada. Representations on this subject were made to the British authorities, and, an inquiry ensuing, it was decided to grant a separation allowance not exceeding $4.25 weekly to dependants in Canada of all Canadian workmen who had engaged with the Barnes-Windham mission and were at work in the United Kingdom. The Department of Labour of Canada undertook, at the request of the British authorities, to distribute the separation allowance, subject to verification of claims, etc. The workmen had come chiefly from the western parts of Canada, but many were from Ontario cities, and a sprinkling from Montreal and the Eastern Provinces. The allowance was distributed fortnightly. The regulations made by the British authorities required that the workmen whose dependants in Canada were receiving the separation allowance should report regularly to the nearest branch of the Employment Exchange, and the British authorities, on learning that a particular workman had failed to register, notified this department to cancel the allowance; this presumably on the assumption that the workman had ceased employment at munitions work and had perhaps returned to Canada, as, in fact, was occasionally the case. Frequently, however, it happened that the workman, from forgetfulness or other cause, had failed to report, though continuing at munitions work. Under the practice the Department of Labour was instructed by the British authorities to cancel the allowance, and these instructions were followed. Correspondence followed with the dependent family in Canada, and again with the British authorities, and ultimately, where the workman continued at munitions employment and resumed registration, satisfactory adjustments were effected.

A few of the workmen, at the close of the first six months' employment, took advantage of the clause in the contract permitting their return to Canada at their own expense; employment conditions in Canada had greatly improved and wages were, as a rule, much higher here than in Great Britain, even in war time. The majority of the workmen remained on, but the long continuance of the war caused a good many during the last year or two to sacrifice the return transportation charges and to return to Canada at their own expense.

It should be added that the Canadian workmen who had crossed to Great Britain independently of the Barnes-Windham mission and had performed approved munitions work were allowed to sign up with the British authorities and receive the benefit of the separation allowance for their dependants in Canada, and those families were placed on the pay-lists of the Department of Labour.

Shortly after the signing of the armistice the British authorities announced, with regard to munitions workers who had gone to Great Britain from the various overseas dominions, that the workers themselves and those of their families who had removed to Great Britain would be repatriated free of expense, so far, at any rate, as concerned the workman's wife and boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen. This was a concession over and above the terms of the engagement, and was of considerable value in view of the fact that many of the Canadian munitions workers removing to Great Britain had, owing to the continuance of the war longer than had been expected, brought their families from Canada and were now confronted with the somewhat formidable expense of returning them to Canada; the workmen themselves were, if continuing at munitions until the close of the war, entitled under the contract to have their transportation paid by the British authorities. Certain additional allowances were granted to returning munitions workers, namely, a boat allowance of £2 payable on embarking, £5 paid during the voyage for repatriation purposes, and a subsistence allowance of $2 per day from the port of landing to the workman's home in Canada, this last being, of course, in addition to railway fare. The workers are understood to have received an unemployment allowance to cover any unemployment prior to date of sailing, but shipping difficulties caused delay, and at the close of the financial year the separation allowance was still being paid to several hundred dependent families, the workers being still in Great Britain. The repatriation was completed about the end of September, 1919.

Much correspondence arose on account of claims made by munitions workers after they had reached Canada to the effect that they were entitled to special treatment by way of land grants, unemployment allowance, etc.; this last in the case of those who, on reaching their homes, failed to find immediate employment. The munitions workers pointed to the unemployment grant made under a special statute in Great Britain to British workmen not securing employment after the closing down of munitions works. The Canadian munitions workers claimed to be entitled to equal benefit from either the British Government or the Dominion Government. Payment of an unemployment gratuity to Canadian munitions workers by the British Government was, however, not contemplated under the contract signed with the British Mission, and there was no clear ground for pressing the case of the Canadian workmen; the Dominion Government on its part was unable to admit any claim advanced by overseas workers for treatment superior to that received by other classes of workers. These matters were the occasion of much correspondence with the department. In a considerable number of cases claims were advanced which appeared to deserve special consideration by the British Government, and satisfactory adjustments in such cases were usually effected.

While this report was in preparation a message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was received by the Dominion Government expressing the King's satisfaction with the work accomplished by the overseas workmen. The message in question, which was given publicity in the press, read as follows:—

"Now that the repatriation of the overseas workmen who volunteered their services for the production of ships and munitions during the war is completed, I am commanded by the King to request you to give publicity to His Majesty's appreciation of the value of the services rendered by the men who volunteered from Canada. He understands that the excellent behaviour of these volunteers and the sustained and steady application displayed by them in their work has earned the highest praise."

Prices Statistics.

The vital association between cost of living and industrial unrest is obvious and the point need not be argued. An illustration of the close association of the two conditions is found in the extreme interest which has been manifested during the last few years in the figures printed in the *Labour Gazette* in its record respecting wholesale and retail prices, with its index figure for wholesale prices and typical family budget showing fluctuations in retail prices. The interest in question has been sometimes mingled with criticism, the latter being directed chiefly to the composition of the budget, which has been in some quarters held to be on lines too lavish for the times. A few words of explanation will not be out of place.

One of the duties placed on the Department of Labour is that of collecting statistics relating to industrial matters, and the work undertaken under this mandate has developed in different directions. It was in 1909 that the department began to publish in the *Labour Gazette* records of wholesale and retail prices. An annual report on wholesale prices in Canada, together with appendices referring to retail prices, was published also for a number of years, this series of reports being, however, closed with that published for the calendar year 1917, and arrangements were made to have the collection of information as to wholesale prices largely taken over by the Dominion Statistician. The wholesale prices index number of the Department of Labour has, however, become widely recognized as an official gauge of price fluctuations in Canada, and it stands to Canada in these matters as do the Board of Trade, Sauerbeck, and Economist index numbers for the United Kingdom; the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, Dunn's, Bradstreet's, and Gibson's index numbers for the United States, and equally well-known standards in other countries; but it may be noted that, whereas in the United Kingdom and the United States, and to a less extent in some other countries, commercial index numbers are maintained by several commercial journals or institutions or official authorities, no index number in Canada, save that of the Department of Labour, has been, so far as the public is aware, maintained. The researches of the Department of Labour on the subject of wholesale prices date back to 1890, and the average of the prices covering the period 1890 to 1899 forms the base of 100 with which the yearly average prices of all subsequent years are measured by the departmental index number. The wholesale prices index number is therefore continued in the *Labour Gazette,* and ample evidence reaches the department that it is both understood and appreciated.

It is as to retail price statistics as appearing in the *Labour Gazette* that a certain misapprehension has been sometimes found. The department has pursued the system of gathering, by means of its correspondents, retail prices of the chief necessaries of life, including fuel, but not including clothing; particulars of rents also have been gathered. The inquiry has extended to about sixty leading industrial centres. These prices are printed as for each city in each issue of the *Labour Gazette,* as also are the averages of these prices in the case of each province and the average also for the Dominion as a whole. These figures have been collected now for about ten years, and the records permit comparison over the whole of that period. Publicists and others specially interested in wholesale prices regard the index figure system as the most effective and convenient method of measuring fluctuations. Fluctuations in retail prices, however, reflect more immediately than do wholesale prices the actual cost of living, and attract, therefore, a more definite interest on the part of the wage-earners, who devote special study to this aspect of the subject. An index number for retail prices as in the case of wholesale prices would have been of value, but it was decided that a family budget would, for the limited number of commodities included, serve even better than an index number to mark price fluctuations and would appeal more effectively to the wage-earner or other student of the subject. This has proved, indeed, to be the case. It has become more and more a practice in negotiating an industrial agreement to introduce the family budget of the *Labour Gazette* as a means of indicating price fluctuations, and, as has been already shown in several notable cases, wage adjustments are based on the information printed in the *Labour Gazette,* and chiefly on that contained in the family budget. The numerous applications which reach the department for family budgets for particular cities or districts and covering special periods show also that the information in question is taken into account in connection with wage adjustments which are arranged privately.

The budget is framed as for a family of five—father, mother, and three children—and the prices quoted in the budget are the averages of those, as stated above, collected from about sixty different cities. The quantities of food or other articles were arranged with much care, the budget having been in this respect, so far as possible, placed on a scientific basis with a fair margin. The plan of the budget as arranged is to afford the human system the number of calories which according to medical experts is deemed necessary to maintain health. If some commodities were, for instance, removed from the list because of their high price and cheaper ones were substituted, it would probably be found that to secure equal food values there would be, as a rule, an equal expenditure of money. There are, of course, numerous individual habits, local practices and temporary conditions which cannot be reflected in a budget framed for the Dominion as a whole and which is intended specially as a means of affording a measure of price fluctuations from month to month and from year to year.

While retail prices of household and other commodities have been printed in the *Labour Gazette* for about ten years, the family budget was not included in the monthly article on the subject of prices until August, 1915, when the rapid price movements made desirable a simple means of measuring price fluctuations. Criticisms have been occasionally received to the effect that the budget was too lavish or prodigal for the table of a workman, and suggestions were made that a war-time budget framed on more frugal lines would require less expenditure. The budget was, however, as above stated, framed largely on a scientific basis, and from its first publication the figures printed in each issue of the *Labour Gazette* extended back to a period several years prior to the outbreak of war, thus always permitting comparisons with earlier years. It would, therefore, have been obviously undesirable to frame a budget, were it practicable to do so, especially suiting war conditions and at the same time containing information properly comparable with figures of expenditures during the years before the war and since. The formidable appearance of the figures of the family budget caused in some quarters the objection that the publication of such figures was harmful. This view was not, however, generally accepted, and there have been many indications that the information gathered on this subject and printed in the *Labour Gazette* has been of the highest value in the adjustment of disputes. Suggestions to the effect that the quantities and articles included in the budget are on lines too lavish or prodigal have, as a rule, grown out of the fact that the expenditure on a family budget in these later years has been obviously in excess of the resources which would be available to the average workman's family were not the increased cost of living accompanied by a proportionate increase in wages. Looking for a moment, for instance, at the relative food costs as reflected in the family budgets which have been printed in the *Labour Gazette,* we find that food supplies which could have been in the year 1910 secured for the sum of $6.95 would cost in the year 1914, taking the month of August of that year, $7.68, not perhaps a very serious increase extending over the period of four years; the same articles purchased in the same quantities would in August, 1915, cost $7.78; in August, 1916, $8.63; in August, 1917, $11.68; in August, 1918, $13.41; and in August, 1919, $14.43.

The figures quoted relate to food alone. The budget swells when fuel and rents are included. The averages worked out for Canada and printed in the *Labour Gazette* show a weekly average cost for the year 1910 of $12.79; for August, 1914, the weekly average was $14.40; for August, 1915, $13.74; for August, 1916, $14.63; for August, 1917, $18.48; for August, 1918, $21.20; for August, 1919, $22.86.

Occasionally figures printed in the *Labour Gazette* were contested, and inquiry led, now and then, in such cases, to the detection of minor clerical errors, not in any case of a nature to affect the general conclusions reached as to the budget and cost of living.

As has been said, clothing was not included among the commodities contained in the budget. The term includes so great a variety of articles, and prices are so largely determined by personal preferences as to material, design, and other points which cannot be reflected in figures, that clothing was omitted from the departmental list. Considerable information regarding clothing prices was, however, gathered, though not printed, and a study of the price fluctuations showed that the increases in clothing had been on the whole at least equal to those common to foods, fuel, etc.

A complete family budget would require a yet further section which might be best described as "miscellaneous," including numerous items of household expenditures which are of uncertain volume and the cost of which depends in a measure on personal idiosyncrasies and on circumstances largely uncontrollable; "miscellaneous" would, for instance, include such disbursements as fees to doctors and dentists, street car fares, church collections, fire and life insurance, occasional railway fares, newspapers and books, stationery and postage stamps, union dues, tobacco and innumerable petty expenses which are paltry to the full purse but each of which must be carefully counted when the owner of the purse can rarely hope to do more than meet the charges of bare subsistence. The idealist would perhaps add yet to this budget by including an item for savings, but this must be regarded as at least premature. The family budget, therefore, as printed in the *Labour Gazette,* including food, fuel and rent, and minus clothing and miscellaneous, may be regarded as representing roughly 60 to 70 per cent of the cost of living, the remaining 30 to 40 per cent representing clothing and miscellaneous. It may be said that many workers are single men and women and many families are less than five; such conditions are, however, usually accepted as abnormal and the family of five will be taken generally as a reasonable as well as perhaps a desirable average. If then, looking back to the figures of the departmental family budget comprising food, fuel and rent, we add the remaining 35 per cent to cover the cost of clothing and miscellaneous, we get the following totals: for 1910 a weekly average of $19.67; for August, 1914, a weekly average of $22.15; for August, 1915, $21.14; for August, 1916, $22.51; for August, 1917, $28,43; for August, 1918, $32.62; for August, 1919, $35.17. In adding 35 per cent to include clothing and miscellaneous, the rate of increase allowed the new items is equivalent to the averages of other commodities, but, as a matter of fact, this increase in clothing has been during 1918 and 1919 considerably larger than increases in most other articles.

These figures are, of course, considerably in excess of the earnings of many workers, and it is equally true that many families succeed in living well within the limits of the suggested budget. Thrift, favourable conditions, climate, good health, and countless circumstances are elements in the situation of which the weight cannot be determined; but the same is true of the reverse of these conditions, which must be equally regarded. The department has been frequently urged to proclaim the precise cost of a comfortable subsistence for a family, but this it has up to the present time refrained from doing. Just what constitutes a comfortable living depends so much on the point of view, and any statements offered on the subject would become immediately the subject of controversy. Less danger of controversy is involved in giving particulars of prices and averages.

The departmental budget is not, in any event, given out as a minimum budget, but is simply presumed to be typical of conditions at large, and was prepared under the circumstances above indicated. The United States Department of Labour has been less reserved in its discussion of the minimum of comfortable subsistence and has at different times proclaimed a minimum. The latest official announcement on the subject by the United States Department of Labour puts the minimum of comfortable subsistence for a family at Washington, D.C., for one year at $2,288.25, and for a single man at $1,067.78. This, it will be seen, is greatly above the total of the family budget of the Department of Labour of Canada. The conditions as to cost of living and wages in Canada and the United States respectively are closely alike, and the difference in the findings of the two departments in this important respect should satisfy

Canadian inquirers that the estimate for the Dominion is on the whole a conservative one. This, too, is invariably found to be the case when the family budget of the department is compared with the numerous subsistence statements, some actual and some hypothetical, put before Boards of Conciliation and other bodies engaged in the adjustment of industrial disputes.

It has been thought worth while discussing these points in some detail, since they relate vitally to the work of the department and are continually the subject of correspondence and of press comment.

Cost of Living Branch.

Considerable confusion has existed in the public mind as between two branches of the work of the department, first, that relating to the figures printed in the *Labour Gazette* with regard to wholesale and retail prices and particularly the family budget and, second, that of what has been generally known as the Cost of Living Branch. The Prices Branch, the duties of which have been discussed in the preceding pages, was conducted as part of the ordinary statistical work of the department; the Cost of Living Branch originated under the War Measures Act, being established under P.C. 2777 passed on November 10, 1916, as set forth in the annual report of last year. This measure was among the steps taken by the Government to meet the growing apprehension and difficulty caused by the rapid increase in the cost of living. Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., an officer of the Department of Justice, was placed in charge of this branch and inaugurated a system of obtaining monthly reports from cold storage companies and from dealers in various commodities including coal. The Cost of Living Branch issued during the present and preceding fiscal year reports on some aspects of trade, in sugar, anthracite coal, operations of cold storage companies and operations of flour milling companies, etc.; regular reports were issued also by this branch as to cost of production of bread, quantities of meats, butter and eggs in storage, and similar matters. Early in the fiscal year Mr. O'Connor resigned his position as chief officer of the Cost of Living Branch, and the position was filled by the appointment of Mr. R. J. McFall, PhD., an officer of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; the work of the branch was continued by Dr. McFall on the same lines as formerly.

It will be seen that the work of the branch which has had charge of price quotations, family budgets, etc., differed widely from that of the branch constituted especially to meet necessities growing out of abnormal conditions caused by rising prices and which was to that end invested with special powers. Looking somewhat beyond the end of the financial year it may be remarked that shortly after the enactment in July, 1919, of legislation creating a Board of Commerce, the Cost of Living Branch of the Department passed out of existence, its functions being included in the duties placed on the new body, and many of the officers who had been employed in the work of the Cost of Living Branch were taken over by the Board of Commerce.

Other Departmental Activities.

Other activities of the department have continued on the lines of previous years. The reports on Labour Organization and Labour Legislation appeared in due course, and it has become necessary continually to increase the number of copies printed.

One of the statutes of which the Minister of Labour is vested with the administration is the Combines Investigation Act. There have been no proceedings under this Act for several years. Occasional requests for information as to its provisions have been received and answered. There is therefore no formal report to make. Some of the leading features of the Combines Investigation Act were incorporated into the legislation enacted some time after the close of the financial year creating a Board of Commerce, and by clause 23 of the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, a companion measure to the Board of Commerce Act, the Combines Investigation Act is wholly repealed.

The *Labour Gazette* has not failed to keep its readers in touch with the momentous events proceeding in the industrial world. More than the usual number of special articles have appeared during the year, and requests for information on many difficult matters received from points far and near on this continent, as well as across the seas, are frequently best met by forwarding the correspondent a copy of a recent issue.

New Minister Appointed.

It is proper to note that early in November the Honourable T. W. Crothers, who had been Minister of Labour since October, 1911, was compelled by ill health to withdraw from the Government, though retaining his seat in the House of Commons. The portfolio was filled by the appointment as Minister of Labour of the Honourable Gideon D. Robertson, a member of the Dominion Senate. Senator Robertson had been for about a year a member of the Government without portfolio, though occupying during 1918 the position of Chairman of the Registration Board. The new Minister had long been in touch with the Department of Labour in his capacity of Vice-President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and, particularly since his membership in the Government, had on many occasions participated in the settlement of industrial disputes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

Department of Labour,
Ottawa.

I. CONCILIATION AND FAIR WAGES WORK.

There are at present five officers whose time is given specially to conciliation and fair wages work. Messrs. E. N. Compton and W. D. Killins, who are stationed at Toronto and Ottawa respectively, are sent to such places as may require their presence, but their activities are largely in Ontario; Mr. F. E. Harrison, stationed at Calgary, keeps in touch with conditions in the Prairie Provinces and acts also as assistant to the Director of Coal Operations whose headquarters are at Calgary; Mr. D. T. Bulger, stationed at Vancouver, has territory embracing the province of British Columbia; and Mr. T. Bertrand, with headquarters in Montreal, works chiefly in the province of Quebec, although occasionally called upon to visit the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong, the Director of Coal Operations, has jurisdiction over the southeast portion of the province of British Columbia and southern Alberta, being chiefly territory lying within District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Armstrong has to do with the adjustment of all disputes in the mines in the coal fields of this district. Fuller reference to his work appears in another chapter.

Following certain negotiations between the shipbuilders of British Columbia and employees of various trades, an agreement was effected through Senator Robertson whereby Mr. W. L. MacDonald, of Vancouver, was, on joint recommendation of employers and workmen, appointed an adjuster to give special attention to any disputes which might arise in the shipbuilding industry and to make a quarterly adjustment of wages based on prices quoted in the *Labour Gazette.*

Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* at several points have also rendered special assistance in conciliation work during the year.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

Various disputes occurred during the year in which there were concerned on the one side different employers, and on the other side, as a rule, several labour organizations. The machinery of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act not being easily adapted to dealing with such disputes, Royal Commissions were appointed. The industries concerned were, as a rule, either public utilities or war industries. In all cases the inquiry led to a settlement of the dispute effected on the basis of the Commission's findings. The personnel of these various Commissions, together with the nature of the industries involved and the territories affected, are given below:—

(1) The Honourable Mr. Justice F. S. Maclennan, Chairman, Messrs. Thos. E. Robb and John M. Walsh, Montreal; the shipbuilding establishments of the Province of Quebec, and their workmen.

(2) The Honourable Mr. Justice Jos. A. Chisholm, Chairman, Rev. Dr. John Forrest, Mr. J. B. McLachlan, Halifax; different coal and iron companies of the Province of Nova Scotia and their coal miners and steel workers.

(3) The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice T. G. Mathers, Chairman, Messrs. Geo. Fisher and F. G. Tipping, Winnipeg; various employing establishments in the city of Winnipeg and their workmen, members of organizations included in the Metal Trades Council.

(4) Mr. W. E. Burns, Chairman, Mr. Jas. H. McVety and Mr. E. A. James, of Vancouver; shipowners of British Columbia and their employees, masters and mates, members of the organization known as the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, engaged in water transportation between British Columbia ports and American ports in Puget Sound and Alaska; the powers of this commission were later extended to embrace also the same classes of employers and workmen doing business on the lakes and rivers of British Columbia.

(5) Mr. D. T. Bulger, Vancouver, Chairman, Mr. Tully Boyce, Nanaimo and Mr. J. McAllister, Cumberland, B.C.; the collieries of the Island of Vancouver and their workmen.

(6) The Honourable Mr. Justice D. Murphy, Vancouver, Chairman, and Messrs. H. H. Watson and F. W. Welsh; Messrs. J. J. Coughlan and Sons, Vancouver, B.C., shipbuilders, and their shipyard employees.

CONCILIATION WORK.

The following is a list of the more important disputes in which mediation work was done during the year. This list does not include disputes adjusted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, save when a reference to that Act is made, nor is it possible to include in the list numerous cases where a difficult situation has been relieved by correspondence with the department direct or with a departmental officer at other points than Ottawa. The term "dispute" is used, in this list, to indicate a situation which did not become a strike. Senator Robertson, before becoming Minister of Labour, and acting in his capacity as a member of the Government without portfolio, assisted as mediator in a number of cases and particularly in numbers 8 and 60 of the following list:—

(1) Lethbridge, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* demand for reinstatement of dismissed employee; settled by Director of Coal Operations, who ordered employee to be reinstated.

(2) Midland, Ont., longshoremen, threatened strike *re* wages; settled through mediation of a departmental officer.

(3) Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., shipbuilding and munitions workers in various firms, strike *re* wages; compromise effected.

(4) Greenwood and Thorburn, N.S., coal miners, strike in sympathy with steel workers; settled by Royal Commission.

(5) New Glasgow, N.S., steel workers, strike *re* wages and demand for union recognition; settled by Royal Commission.

(6) Sydney, N.S., coal miners, strike *re* wages and demand for union recognition; settled by Royal Commission.

(7) Montreal, Que., Fraser Brace Co., shipyard employees, strike *re* wages and hours; settled through Royal Commission.

(8) Fort William, Ont., various railway companies and freight and coal handlers, strike *re* wages; satisfactory adjustment reached through mediation of the Department of Labour.

(9) Montreal, Que., Montreal Dry Docks and Ship Repairing Co., Ltd., strike *re* wages and hours; settled by Royal Commission.

(10) Winnipeg civic employees, strike *re* wages; settled by Royal Commission.

(11) Victoria, B.C., machinists in various establishments, strike *re* wages and hours; settled through mediation of the department, the demands of the men being partially granted.

(12) Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C., shipyard employees, strike *re* wages; settled through mediation, demands of men being met.

(13) Winnipeg, Man., civic firemen, strike *re* wages and demand for union recognition; settled through mediation, increased wages and modified demand *re*-recognition of union being granted.

(14) Ottawa, Ont., American Bank Note Co., dispute *re* wages; difference adjusted through compromise.

(15) Guelph, Ont., Military Hospital, carpenters and labourers, strike *re* wages, hours and conditions; men returned to work pending investigation and adjustment.

(16) Quebec, Que., Quinlan and Robertson, shipyard employees, strike *re* wages; adjustment reached through Royal Commission.

(17) Thetford Mines, Que., Beaver Mine Asbestos Corporation, strike *re* wages; adjustment reached.

(18) St. Catharines, Ont., Willys Overland Co., strike *re* wages for women; strikers returned to work and an amicable adjustment reached.

(19) St. Catharines, Ont., McKinnon Industries, Ltd., and Welland Vale Mfg. Co., dispute *re* wages and hours; adjustment made.

(20) Port Hawkesbury, Ont., pulp and paper workers, strike *re* wages and alleged dismissals account union affiliation; men returned to work under former conditions.

(21) Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, British Columbia Electric Railway Company, various departments, strike *re* wages and conditions; settled by Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under I. D. I. Act.

(22) Toronto, Ont., machinists and toolmakers, strike *re* wages, hours and working conditions; men's demands not granted at the time work resumed.

(23) Kingston, Ont., tannery employees, strike *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; settled through mediation of departmental officer.

(24) Victoria, B. C., ship caulkers, strike regarding protest against working with caulkers trained in caulking school; settled by an adjuster appointed by the Government, on understanding that all future applicants pass an examination before a board of qualified caulkers.

(25) Vancouver, B.C., Western Power Co. of Canada, Ltd., electrical workers, strike *re* wages and hours; settled by Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the I. D. I. Act.

(26) Toronto, Ont., York Knitting Mills, Ltd., strike *re* wages and union recognition; settled through mediation of a departmental officer and negotiations.

(27) Entwhistle, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* wages; settled by Director of Coal Operations.

(28) Sydney, N.S., steel workers, strike *re* Sunday overtime and wages; settled by Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the I. D. I. Act.

(29) New Glasgow, N.S., Acadia Coal Co., coal miners, strike *re* wages; settled by compromise through mediation of Fuel Controller and Department of Labour.

(30) Trenton, Ont., British Chemical Co., carpenters and millwrights, dispute *re* wages; settled by reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the I. D. I. Act.

(31) Moncton, N.B., Atlantic Underwear Co., dispute *re* alleged discrimination account union affiliation; adjusted through mediation, the discharged employee being reinstated.

(32) Montreal, Que., Montreal Tramways, dispute regarding failure of Company to carry out agreement *re* rates; adjustment reached without cessation of work.

(33) Vancouver, B.C., British Columbia Sugar Refinery Co., dispute *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; satisfactory adjustment reached and discharged employees reinstated.

(34) Inverness, N.S., Inverness Coal Co., strike *re* alleged dismissal of employee without sufficient cause; satisfactory adjustment reached, employee reinstated.

(35) Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton Bridge Co., structural iron workers, strike *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; conciliation effected.

(36) Montreal, Que., Canadian Pacific Railway Company, freight handlers, threatened strike *re* wages; adjustment effected without cessation of work.

(37) Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton Cotton Co., strike *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; demands not granted at time men returned to work.

(38) British Columbia shipowners and employees, being masters and mates, concerned in water transportation between British Columbia and American ports in Puget Sound and Alaska, strike *re* wages, hours and conditions and recognition of Merchant Service Guild; settled by Royal Commission.

(39) Toronto, Ont., Polson Iron Works, Ltd., strike of certain employees *re* wages; settled by Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the I. D. I. Act.

(40) Vancouver, B.C., carpenters, strike *re* wages and standardization of wages of house carpenters working outside and in shipyards; settled through mediation of Department of Labour.

(41) Toronto, Ont., blacksmiths and helpers employed by various firms, strike *re* wages; settled through appointment of Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the I. D. I. Act.

(42) Vancouver, B.C., millmen, increased wages and shorter hours; settled through mediation of Department of Labour.

(43) Toronto, Ont., Canadian Express Company, freight handlers, strike *re* wages and hours; settled through findings of Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under I. D. I. Act.

(44) Hillcrest, Alta., coal miners, strike to secure revision of order issued by Director of Coal Operations; settled by the director.

(45) Ottawa, Ont., street railway employees, strike *re* wages and other changes in conditions; settled by Labour Appeal Board.

(46) Stellarton, N.S., coal miners, strike *re* demand for increased wages and a minimum wage; settled through mediation of the Dominion Fuel Controller and Department of Labour.

(47) Wayne, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* dissatisfaction over boarding house; compromise effected through mediation of a departmental officer.

(48) Fernie and Michel, B.C., coal miners, strike *re* demand for single shift system in operation of the mines; settled by Director of Coal Operations; demands granted.

(49) Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., elevatormen, strike *re* recognition of union, increased wages and better working conditions; settled through the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the I. D. I. Act.

(50) Welland, Ont., various firms employing machinists, dispute *re* wages, hours, etc.; settled through mediation of a departmental officer.

(51) Brantford, Ont., various firms employing blacksmiths, dispute *re* wages, hours, etc.; settled through mediation of a departmental officer.

(52) Toronto, Ont., Canadian Allis-Chalmers, threatened strike *re* wages; men withdrew demands and continued work.

(53) Gananoque, Ont., various firms employing iron, steel and tin workers, dispute *re* wages; satisfactory adjustment reached through mediation of a departmental officer.

(54) Vancouver, B.C., civic employees, demand for increased wages; increase granted.

(55) Montreal, Que., boot and shoe workers of various firms, dispute *re* union recognition; adjustment effected.

(56) Victoria, B.C., firemen, strike *re* wages and hours; increase granted.

(57) St. John, N.B., Canadian Pacific Railway, freight handlers, alleged lockout; compromise effected.

(58) Fernie, B.C., Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway employees, dispute *re* wages; demands withdrawn by men.

(59) Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Algoma Central Railway, dispute *re* wages and alleged discrimination against union member; amicable arrangements reached and dismissed employee reinstated.

(60) Calgary, Lethbridge and Western Lines of C.P.R., freight handlers, and others in sympathy, strike *re* recognition of union and retroactive payment of McAdoo award rates; compromise effected through mediation of Department of Labour.

(61) Vancouver, B.C., laundry workers in various firms, strike *re* wages; compromise effected.

(62) Wingham, Ont., Western Foundry Co., iron moulders, strike *re* union recognition; adjustment effected through negotiations.

(63) Toronto, Ont., Canadian Aeroplanes, Ltd., dispute *re* union recognition; adjustment effected.

(64) St. John, N.B., coal handlers of various shipping companies, strike *re* wages; Board of Conciliation and Investigation applied for but dispute settled by mediation and direct negotiations.

(65) Trenton, Ont., Eastern Car Co., (Erection Dept.), strike *re* wages; Board of Conciliation and Investigation applied for, but dispute settled by mediation and direct negotiations.

(66) Kingston, Ont., Dominion Textile Co., strike *re* wages and union recognition; settled by mediation and direct negotiations.

(67) Wayne, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* objection of men to a system of dockage put into effect by company without notice; settled by Director of Coal Operations.

(68) Oliphant Mines, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* increase demanded by the company for board; settled by a Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour.

(69) Wayne, Alta., coal miners, strike in sympathy with miners at Rosedeer Mine; settled by the Director of Coal Operations.

(70) Canmore, Alta., coal miners, strike *re* company's refusal to hire a certain man; settled by Director of Coal Operations.

(71) Calgary, Alta., carpenters, threatened strike *re* wages; settled through mediation of a Fair Wages Officer; no cessation of work occurred.

(72) Windsor, Ford Motor Co., alleged lockout of machinists account union affiliation; settled by negotiations.

(73) Winnipeg, Toronto, Vancouver and various points throughout Canada, strike of postmen and mail clerks *re* wages; settled by arbitration.

(74) Minto, N.B., Minto Coal Co., coal miners, strike *re* wages and conditions; settled by mediation.

(75) Montreal, Que., A. Hollander & Sons, Ltd., fur workers, dispute *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; adjustment reached without cessation of work.

(76) St. John, N.B., longshoremen, strike *re* wages and hours; compromise effected through mediation and negotiations.

(77) Shawinigan Falls, Que., carpenters in various firms, dispute *re* wages; investigated by Fair Wages Officer; men's demands granted.

(78) Union Bay, B.C., Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), miners, strike *re* wages; settled by appointment of Board of Conciliation and Investigation under I. D. I. Act

(79) Vancouver, B. C., J. J. Coughlan & Sons, shipyard employees, dispute *re* wages; adjusted through Royal Commission.

(80) Ottawa, Ont., bricklayers and masons, strike *re* employment of non-unionists; settled through mediation of Fair Wages Officer.

(81) Edmonton, Alta., Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, machinists and helpers, *re* alleged unjust suspensions; conciliation effected.

(82) Hamilton, Ont., Dominion Power and Transmission Co., electrical workers, strike *re* alleged discrimination against union workers; adjusted through mediation.

(83) Chilliwack, B.C., telephone operators, alleged lockout; positions filled and work continued satisfactorily to both parties.

(84) Moncton, N.B., Record Foundry, sheet metal workers, alleged lockout account union affiliation; investigation indicated contentions not bona fide.

(85) Toronto, Ont., street railway employees, threatened strike *re* wages; compromise effected through mediation.

(86) Three Rivers, Que., Tidewater Shipyards, shipyard employees, strike *re* alleged discrimination against union employees; men reinstated and satisfactory adjustment reached.

Fair Wages Schedules.

The Fair Wages Branch of the department has to do also with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, which is based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900, as follows:—

> " That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.
>
> " It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Additional force was given to the fair wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order in Council was adopted on August 30, 1907, " to more effectively further the purpose of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, of March, 1900," by the insertion of the following clauses in all government contracts to which the said resolution applies:—

> " 1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed.
>
> " 2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected."

In connection with proposed works of construction a fair wages schedule setting forth the minimum wage rates and the hours of labour to be observed is prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wages officers of the department usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains, by inquiry from both employers and workmen, the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

In other cases a general clause is inserted in the contract, the terms of which are as follows:—

> " All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current

rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

" These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

" In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of , and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

" The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

" The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected."

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other departments of the government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the years 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19, for insertion in government contracts was greatly reduced on account of the reduction in the government construction operations consequent on the continuance of the European war, work of this nature for the Federal authorities throughout the year being mainly confined to works already in progress and to operations connected with Canada's part in the war. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared during the year was 99.

These were divided among the different departments of the government as follows: Public Works, 63; Railways and Canals, 19; Militia and Defence, 6; Interior, 8; Naval Service, 1; and Marine and Fisheries, 2.

Fair wages conditions were also inserted in a number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.

TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1918-19, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1918-19, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which schedule published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Rebuilding lower entrance pier, Lock No. 23	Rapide Plat Canal, Ont	April 19, 1918	July 8, 1918	Schedule rates	XVIII	635
Rebuilding lower entrance pier, Lock No. 25	Galops Canal, Ont	" 19, 1918	July 8, 1918	Schedule rates	XVIII	635
Construction of a number of section houses on the Trans-continental Railway between	Moncton and Winnipeg	May 5, 1918	August 17, 1918	82,748 00	XVIII	752
Line of railway about three miles in length near Moffatt Station	New Brunswick	" 28, 1918	October 16, 1918	Schedule rates	XVIII	1128
Extensions to car shops and toilet rooms, Moncton Shops	Moncton, N.B	June 20, 1918	No contract.			
Small oil house	St. John, N.B	July 19, 1918	October 15, 1918	2,800 00	XVIII	1004
Wooden station building	Emerald Jct., P.E.I	Aug. 1, 1918	No contract.			
Placing of stone protection on summit level of	Welland Canal, Ont	" 6, 1918	No contract.			
Erection of the superstructure of the River du Gouffe Bridge on the line of the Quebec and Saguenay River	Quebec	" 19, 1918	September 17, 1918	$0·0755 per lb.	XVIII	857
Construction of section houses and double cottages along the line of the Canadian Government Railways between	Moncton and Winnipeg	" 19, 1918	August 21, 1918	96,800 00	XVIII	752
Rebuilding a portion of the northeast guide pier at the lower entrance to the	Carillon Canal, Que	" 27, 1918	October 16, 1918	Schedule rates	XVIII	1003
Renewing a portion of the wharf on the west side of the upper entrance to the	Chambly Canal, St. Johns, Que	" 27, 1918	October 16, 1918	Schedule rates	XVIII	1003
Repairs to the dam and the construction of the sub-structure for a highway bridge across the Grand River	Dunville, Ont	Sept. 7, 1918	No contract.			
Wooden car shop, bunk house and ice house	Edmundston, N.B	" 11, 1918	January 4, 1919, ice house only	15,500 00	XIX	191
Stores building	Campbellton, N.B	" 11, 1918	December 16, 1918	11,650 00	XIX	72
Construction of a transmission line approximately 13 miles in length for the lighting of the	Grenville and Carillon Canals, Que	" 26, 1918	October 28, 1918	Schedule rates.		
Removal of old highway swing bridge over the canal and the erection of a steel span (now at Cardinal, Ont.) at	St. Peter's, N.S	Oct. 15, 1918	November 27, 1918	Actual cost plus 10% profit.	XVIII	1128
Resumption of work on	Welland Canal and Trent Canal, Ont	Jan. 16, 1919	January 17, 1919	Actual cost plus 8% profit.	XIX	191
Construction and erection of a two stall wooden engine house and foundations for a new turn table and ash pit on Canadian National Railways, Eastern Lines	Dartmouth, N.S	Mar. 26, 1919	March 31, 1919	Cost plus 8%	XIX	475

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1918-19, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Construction of steel highway bridge between	Ottawa and Hull	April 3, 1918	May 15, 1918	334,650 00	XVIII	456
Construction of Dominion Government office building	Ottawa	" 11, 1918	August 13, 1918	1,000,969 00	XVIII	752
Harbour improvements	Inverness, N.S	" 19, 1918	August 27, 1918	Unit prices	XVIII	855
Hospitals, sanitoriums, etc., throughout Canada		" 27, 1918	Published in various numbers of *Labour Gazette* throughout year.			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE: prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1918-19, showing the names of the locality concerned, etc.—*Con.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which schedule published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Removal of the pile wharf known as C.N.R. coal dock	Fort William, Ont	" 30, 1918	July 2, 1918	Unit prices approx. 8,102 00		
Proposed repairs to the Langevin Pier	Cobourg, Ont	May 5, 1918	July 18, 1918	Schedule prices	XVIII	635
Diversion of river into Pelican Lake	Little Pembina River, Man	" 25, 1918 (Subsequently cancelled).	October 7, 1918	Unit prices approx. 18,600 00		
Renewal and repairs to wharf	Back Bay, Charlotte Co., N.S	" 29, 1918	No contract.			
Proposed addition to, breakwater	Battery Point, Annapolis Co., N.S	June 6, 1918	September 11, 1918	3,450 00	XVIII	856
Proposed reconstruction and repairs of a portion of a retaining wall	Ft. Dufferin, St. John, N.B	" 6, 1918	Day labour.			
Rebuilding of superstructure east end of east breakwater	Pt. Colborne, Ont	" 8, 1918	No contract.			
Proposed repairs to breakwater (crib and concrete)	Cow Bay (Port Morien), Cape Breton Co., N.S	" 10, 1918	Day labour.			
Proposed reconstruction of part of breakwater at	Mackay's Point (Judique), Inverness Co., N.S	" 10, 1918	August 29, 1918	3,740 00	XVIII	855
Construction of proposed wharf (cribwork)	Chimney Corner, Inverness Co., N.S	" 11, 1918	August 26, 1918	5,700 00	XVIII	855
Proposed repairs to public wharf	Shediac, Westmoreland Co., N.B	" 12, 1918	Day labour.			
Proposed reconstruction of two parts of wharf	Anse aux Gascons, Bonaventure Co., Que	" 25, 1918	No contract.			
Proposed repairs and renewals to public wharf	Meteghan, N.S	" 27, 1918	September 4, 1918	3,950 00	XVIII	855
Proposed groynes	Rondeau, Kent Co., Ont	" 28, 1918	Day labour.			
Proposed completion of the renewal of the South Pier	Bayfield, Huron Co., Ont	" 28, 1918	September 3, 1918	Unit prices	XVIII	855
Repairs to South Pier	Saugeen River, Bruce Co., Ont	" 28, 1918	Day labour.			
Reconstruction of southern wing of western breakwater	Tynmouth Creek, St. John, N.B	" 28, 1918	January 21, 1919	19,998 00	XIX	190
Water supply system	Sutherland, Sask	July 21, 1918	September 17, 1918	Unit prices approx. 13,450 00		
Repairs to pier	Burlington Channel, Wentworth Co., Ont	" 2, 1918	August 22, 1918	Unit prices	XVIII	752
Proposed wooden shed on Pier No. 3	Victoria, B.C	" 2, 1918	September 7, 1918	76,495 00	XVIII	856
Reconstruction of Naval Coast Wharf (pile work)	Esquimalt, B.C	" 2, 1918	" 4, 1918	45,157 60		
Proposed sprinkler system in two freight sheds	Vancouver, B.C	" 3, 1918	" 27, 1918	32,853 45	XVIII	1003
Repairs and placing additional ballast in No. 7 Wharf	West St. John, N.B	" 5, 1918	August 28, 1918	Schedule prices	XVIII	751
Repairs to breakwater	Shippigan Gully, Gloucester Co., N.B	" 9, 1918	No contract.			
Repairs to east pier	Cobourg, Northumberland Co., Ont	" 9, 1918	September 7, 1918	Schedule prices	XVIII	856
Improvements to protection dyke	Laprairie, Laprairie Co., Que	" 17, 1918	" 14, 1918	Unit prices	XVIII	856
Improvements to warehouse	Belleville, Ont	" 17, 1918	October 2, 1918	"	XVIII	1002
Float at Hardy Bay	Comox, Alberni Dist., B.C	" 17, 1918	" 24, 1918	2,136 00		
Repairs to pier (pile work)	Pt. Burwell, Elgin Co., Ont	" 22, 1918	" 3, 1918	Unit prices	XVIII	1002
Proposed breakwater, skidway and boat shed	Lower Kingsbury, Lunenburg Co., N.S	Aug. 2, 1918	December 7, 1918	"	XIX	72
Proposed floating pontoon	Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi, Que	" 10, 1918	November 19, 1918	Schedule prices	XVIII	1127
Boiler house	Grosse Isle, Que	" 10, 1918	No contract.			
Proposed delivery and placing of stone at breakwater	Souris, King's Co., P.E.I	" 15, 1918	"			
Proposed crib retaining wall, fill and stone talus	Parry Sound, Ont	" 15, 1918	"			
Renewal of the flooring of the Matapedia Interprovincial Highway Bridge over the Restigouche River	Quebec	" 27, 1918	December 3, 1918	4,997 00		
Reconstruction of the wharf	Verchères, Que	Sept. 3, 1918	No contract.			
Repairs to pier	Port Dover, Ont	" 9, 1918	Day labour.			
Boiler house at Quarantine Station	Grosse Isle, Que	" 11, 1918	November 16, 1918	25,590 00	XVIII	1127
General repairs to breakwater	Cape Bald, Westmoreland Co., N.B	" 17, 1918	Day labour (small portion only).			
Retaining wall and dredging at King's Wharf	Halifax, N.S	" 20, 1918	February 3, 1919	Unit prices	XIX	341
Protection work at mouth of Fraser River	Steveston, B.C	" 23, 1918	November 28, 1918	Schedule prices	XIX	71
Adjustment slip for Pier No. 3	Victoria Harbour, B.C	" 23, 1918	February 13, 1919	3,500 00		

Construction of fence around Lorne and Champlain dry docks	Lauzon, Levis Co., Que	Oct. 31, 1918	No contract.			
Renewal and repairs to wharf	Back Bay, Charlotte Co., N.B	Nov. 7, 1918	March 11, 1919	Unit prices	XIX	474
Proposed steel highway bridge over Ottawa River, between	Hull and Ottawa	Dec. 9, 1918	No contract.			
Proposed reconstruction of dock yard wharf	Esquimalt, B.C	" 18, 1918	March 1, 1919	Unit prices	XIX	474
Construction of an educational block, Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont	Jan. 18, 1919	No contract.			
Construction of a wooden shed	Toronto, Ont	" 18, 1919	"			
Repairs to wharf at Quarantine Station	William Head, B.C	" 18, 1919	"			
Reconstruction of wharf	Vercheres, Vercheres Co., Que	" 20, 1919	No contract.			
Building of a sewerage system for two hospitals	Kingston, Ont	Jan. 22, 1919	February 8, 1919	8,980 00	XIX	341
Proposed fence around the Lorne and Champlain drydocks.	Lauzon, Levis Co., Que	Feb. 4, 1919	No contract.			
Dominion Government Building (Examining warehouse, Front St.)	Toronto, Ont	Mar. 4, 1919	"			
Public Building	Montreal, Que	" 11, 1919	"			
Alterations to armoury	Port Arthur, Ont	" 15, 1919	"			
Proposed diversion of Little Pembina River into Lake Pelican	Manitoba	" 15, 1919	"			
Proposed bridge superstructure	North Timiskaming, Que	" 26, 1919	"			
Wharf	Naramata, B.C	" 29, 1919	"			
Proposed repairs to North Pier	Bayfield, Huron Co., Ont	" 31, 1919	"			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1918-19, showing the names of the locality concerned, etc.

Certain trades	Victoria, B.C	April 25, 1918	Day labour.		
Civic labour	Quebec, Que	May 25, 1918	"		
Certain trades	Kingston, Ont	July 2, 1918	"		
"	"	" 13, 1918	"		
"		Oct. 7, 1918	"		
"	Quebec and Levis, Que	Mar. 2, 1919	"		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Interior, 1918-19, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Certain work, Rocky Mountains Park	Banff, Alta	Mar. 18, 1919	No contract.		
" Jasper Park	Jasper, Alta	" 18, 1919	"		
" Buffalo Park	Wainwright, Alta	" 18, 1919	"		
" Waterton Lakes Park	Waterton, Alta	" 18, 1919	"		
" Elk Island Park	Lamont, Alta	" 18, 1919	"		
" Yoho Park	Field, B.C	" 18, 1919	"		
" Glacier Park	Glacier, B.C	" 18, 1919	"		
" Revelstoke Park	Revelstoke, B.C	" 18, 1919	"		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1918-19, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Erection of reinforced concrete tower, vicinity of	Cape Spencer, St. John Co., N.B	April 15, 1918	July 5, 1918	3,200 00	
Current wages for erection of concrete tower and frame dwelling	Barrett Rock, vicinity Prince Rupert, B.C	Mar. 18, 1919	No contract.		

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1918-19, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Wages of longshoremen	Pacific Coast, B.C	July 10, 1918	No contract.		

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.—Table showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared 1918-19.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Affecting more than one province.	Total.
Public Works	8	8	1	12	19	2	1	9	3	63
Railways and Canals	2	5	1	4	5				2	19
Militia and Defence				2	3			1		6
Naval Service								1		1
Marine and Fisheries		1	1							2
Interior							5	3		8
Total	10	14	3	18	27	2	6	14	5	99

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.—List of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract, or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved by the Department of Labour, 1918-19.

Name of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	8,288 77
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps	772 07
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads	11,231 01
Making and repairing post office scales	8,748 00
Supplying new mail bags	25,784 49
Repairing mail bags and satchels	15,215 65
Supplying mail bag fittings	58,706 10
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms, also cloth supplied for official uniforms	60,459 54
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	702 04
Supplying street letter boxes and keys, mail clerks' tin travelling boxes, steel portable boxes and parcel receptacles, also repairing street letter boxes, steel portable boxes, mail clerks' tin boxes and parcel post hampers	2,260 16
Total	192,167 83

TABLE of Fair Wages Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Mar. 11, 1918	Three Rivers, Que. Public building.	Public Works	Alleged non payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters and labourers.	Enquiry did not sustain the claims.
April 12, 1918	Sable Island, N.S. Government work.	Marine and Fisheries	Alleged that carpenters had not been paid for the full time they worked.	The matter was referred to the Dept of Marine and Fisheries, which advised that these men had ceased work and refused to return when requested; therefore no pay was allowed them from the date they ceased work.
April 19, 1918 July 19, 1918 July 25, 1918 Aug. 20, 1918 Nov. 21, 1918	Ottawa, Ont. Parliament Buildings.	Public Works	Regarding requests for increased wages for blacksmiths, plasterers, plumbers, carpenters and labourers.	Investigations were made by fair wages officers of the Department of Labour and the matters referred also to the Department of Public Works. Various revisions of the schedule of wages were made throughout the year, providing for increases in wages.
May 22, 1918	Quebec, Que. Government work.	Marine and Fisheries	Regarding demand for increased wages by labourers in employ of Dept. of Marine and Fisheries.	This matter was referred to the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries for attention
May 28, 1918	Cornwall, Ont. War work.	Militia and Defence	Alleged that low wages were being paid on a Government contract.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
May 31, 1918	Halifax, N.S. Naval Hospital and Dock yard.		Alleged that carpenters had not been paid the schedule rate of wages in connection with the reconstruction work.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded.
June 4, 1918	Quebec, Que. Dominion Arsenal.	Militia and Defence	Regarding demand for increased wages to blacksmiths and tool handlers.	Subsequent correspondence and investigations resulted in increased wages being granted to all employees of the Arsenal.
July 13, 1918	Vancouver, B.C. Government wharf.	Public Works	Regarding demand of carpenters for increased wages.	The contractors refused to grant this demand and the claim was not further pressed
Aug. 6, 1918	Pt. Arthur, Ont. Fisheries plant.	Public Works	Alleged that contractors were requiring men to work ten hours at union rates.	Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department showed that the men were being paid according to the rate and hours they had agreed upon. This contract, however, was one under Provincial control.
.25, 1918	Halifax, N.S., Wellington Barracks.	Militia and Defence	Alleged non payment of the current rate of wages to carpenter.	This matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, which advised no discrimination had been shown in the case of this workman, he having been paid on the basis on which he had accepted the work in question.
Nov. 21, 1918	Deseronto, Ont. Aviation camp.	Militia and Defence (Imperial Munitions Board).	Alleged that carpenter had not received full amount of wages due.	Matter satisfactorily adjusted.
Jan. 16, 1919	Ottawa, Ont. Public building.	Public Works	Alleged that workmen were not receiving a fair wage and that no fair wage schedule or fair wage clause had been posted on this contract.	Arrangements were made through the Department of Public Works that the general clause should be posted in connection with this contract and wages paid accordingly.
Jan. 30, 1919	Kamsack, Sask.	Railways and Canals	Alleged non payment of backpay to a work man for work performed in the Bridge and Building Dept. of the C.N.R.	The matter was taken up with the management of the C.N.R. and investigation showed that the claim was justified, and the amount due this workman was paid to him.
Feb. 8, 1919	St. John, N.B. Courtenay Bay Harbour work.	Public Works	Alleged failure on part of contractors to post fair wages schedule, and to pay the rates of wages required therein.	Investigation by the Dept. of Public Works showed that, as the existing fair wages schedule covering this work was some years old and that higher rates than shown therein were being paid, it was not thought necessary to post the schedule. A revised schedule was prepared and posted on the work, and wages paid in accordance therewith.
Feb. 25, 1919	Vancouver, B.C. Government work.	Public Works	Elleged that the current rate of wages was not being paid in connection with the construction of telephone lines in British Columbia.	This matter was brought to the attention of the Dept. of Public Works.
Mar. 17, 1919	Esquimalt, B.C. Government dockyard.	Naval Service	Regarding demand from dockyard officers for new terms of agreement and increased rates of pay for boilermakers and iron ship builders.	The investigation was not completed at the end of the fiscal year.
Mar. 18, 1919	Tranquille Sanitorium, B.C.	Military Hospitals Commission.	Alleged that low rates of wages were being paid for lathing.	Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department showed that the claim was not well founded.

II. LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly in English and French, and, judging by the increasing number of extracts from its pages that have appeared in various publications in this and other countries, it would appear to be receiving wide recognition as an authoritative source of information upon industrial matters. In addition to being the official record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the *Labour Gazette* endeavours to keep its readers informed upon such matters as industrial disputes and agreements, the labour market, wholesale and retail prices, the more important legal decisions affecting labour, and legislation enacted by the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures bearing upon wages, hours of labour, workmen's compensation, and industrial conditions generally.

In order that such information shall cover the widest possible field, the department maintains correspondents in some sixty industrial centres in the Dominion. In addition to the above, each issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains summaries of important reports, Canadian, British and foreign, also notes and special articles upon matters of interest to those concerned in labour problems.

In Volume XVIII of the *Labour Gazette,* which extends over the calendar year 1918, further efforts have been made towards improvement in presentation of material and in condensation, with a resultant economy in the matter of space.

The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 7,519, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1919, being 8,300, an increase of 1,643 over that reported for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918. All subscriptions were promptly entered, and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month, and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year. In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ended March 31, 1919, 3,822 letters were received and acknowledged, 3,138 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette,* 251 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 433 to other matters. For the same period, 8,652 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions, and other communications in connection with the circulation of the Gazette; 1,400 parcels were also forwarded from the branch.

During the fiscal year 1918-19, the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,262 copies, of which 7,439 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,823 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The circulation of the *Gazette* at the close of the fiscal year was as follows: Annual subscriptions, 8,300; free and exchange distribution, 5,871, a grand total of 14,171 copies per month.

The following summary shows, by provinces, the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year: Nova Scotia, 866; New Brunswick, 706; Prince Edward Island, 131; Quebec, 2,327; Ontario, 2,578; Manitoba, 396; Saskatchewan, 252; Alberta, 433; British Columbia, 448; the British Empire (other than Canada), 50; foreign countries, 113; total, 8,300.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazettes* sent to public departments of the Governments, both Federal and provincial, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers, and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department.

Subscription Rates.—Single copies of the *Labour Gazette* are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette,* including the issues for the calendar year, are sold at 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are subscribed for by the same person or institution, 15 cents. The receipts from subscriptions and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1918-19 show a net revenue of $1,467.80.

III. PRICES AND COST OF LIVING BRANCHES.

As in previous years (since 1910) statistics as to the retail and wholesale prices of the more important commodities in the principal trading and industrial centres have been secured, the retail prices of some forty staple foods, of coal, wood, coal oil and rentals for six-roomed houses, in sixty cities at the middle of each month, being published in the *Labour Gazette* with averages for each province, family budgets, index numbers of wholesale prices, accompanied by notes as to market changes and conditions. Statistics as to the price movements in other countries have been available to an increasing extent, and the reviews and analyses of these statistics each month in the *Labour Gazette,* have proved to be of considerable interest.

The statistics of prices in other countries, as well as in Canada, were used considerably by the other departments of the Government, especially in connection with food control. Tables showing the retail prices of 40 foods in sixty cities were forwarded each week to the United States Food Administration, as well as to the Canada Food Board, until after the signing of the armistice. As during 1917, statistics as to prices, in various cities, from time to time, were in demand for use in the adjustment of wages owing to the rapidly increasing cost of living. Numerous statements on this subject were compiled and forwarded to various correspondents.

Officers of the department were called upon to make statistical investigations into the cost of living for the adjustment of wages according to changes in the cost of living, especially in the coal mining districts, in the Alberta-British Columbia field (District 18, United Mine Workers of America) under the Director of Coal Operations, in the Vancouver Island district and in Nova Scotia.

COST OF LIVING BRANCH.

The investigation into matters connected with the cost of living, under Order in Council No. 2777, November 10, 1916, and amending Orders, was continued. The work had been carried on under the direction of Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., one of the law officers of the Justice Department, who had been authorized, in January, 1917, by an Order in Council, to act as Cost of Living Commissioner for the Minister of Labour. In April, 1918, Mr. O'Connor gave up this part of his work and the cost of living investigation was placed under the direction of R. J. McFall, Ph.D., chief of the Internal Trade Statistics Branch in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, who had been acting as statistician for the Food Controller (and later the Canada Food Board) and the Fuel Controller since the establishment of those offices. Certain sections of the statistical work of the Cost of Living Branch were then amalgamated with similar sections under the Canada Food Board and the Fuel Controller, thus obviating duplication in reports from dealers and manufacturers throughout the country and centralizing control.

In May, 1918, a report on the operations of flour milling companies in Canada was submitted to the Minister of Labour by Miss B. J. McKenna, of the food section. This report covered the operations of the companies producing 500,000 barrels a year or over, including nine companies that produced nearly 75 per cent of the flour in Canada in 1915. It was ascertained that these companies had made large profits owing to their low cost of production and great output, and the increase in export trade. It was stated that as it was necessary to have the price of flour high enough to permit the small mills with a high cost of production to operate (in order to keep up the supply) the large profits of the big companies with a low cost of production could be reached only by a business profits war tax.

As in 1917, reports on cold storage stocks and on the cost of bread in the various cities were obtained, and summaries were issued monthly to the press. Special reports on various aspects of the cost of living were forwarded from time to time to the minister. These covered such matters as the trade in gasolene and in matches, prices in restaurants, regulation of profits in the produce trade, prices of sugar, canned salmon, soda biscuits, bread, oranges, and of meat and milk in certain localities where there were complaints. In some cases the evidence was forwarded to the proper authorities for prosecution, if considered advisable. The report on gasolene recommended the fixing of prices and the margins of profit taken by retailers and regulations in this respect were made in October, 1918, by the Fuel Controller, but the end of the war made the continuance of these regulations unnecessary. In October, 1918, and again in December, the Order in Council was amended to secure better results from investigations under the authority of municipalities and to bring rents within the scope of the investigation.

IV. REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

FIRST REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919.

Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, Director of Employment Service, reports as follows:—

Employment Service of Canada.

At the 1918 session, Parliament passed the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, which authorized the Minister of Labour "to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them; to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters; to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment."

The Act set aside the sum of $50,000 for the fiscal year 1918-19, $100,000 for the year 1919-20, and $150,000 for each succeeding fiscal year, for distribution among the provinces in proportion to their expenditures for the maintenance of employment offices. It was also stated that no province should receive more than fifty per cent of its expenditure. The subventions were made conditional upon an agreement between the Minister of Labour and the Provincial Governments as to the terms, conditions and purposes upon and for which the payments should be made. The Act was assented to in May, 1918, and the Minister of Labour immediately brought the legislation to the attention of the various Provincial Governments and agreements under the Act between the minister and the Provincial Governments were completed in several of the provinces before the end of the year

Conference of Employment Officials.

At a conference of the employment officials of the Labour Department and the Provincial Governments, held in Ottawa in November, plans were laid for the work under the Act; agreement was reached as to the measure of co-ordination necessary to enable the provincial systems of employment offices to function as units in a national employment service, and a standard system of forms and records was decided upon. The fields of work for the Labour Department and the various provincial departments were outlined and general rules to govern the operation of all employment offices under the Act were adopted. The regulations agreed upon were passed as an Order in Council (P.C. 3111), under date of December 17, 1918. The Order in Council makes provision for the establishment of a council, the Employment Service Council of Canada, to advise the Minister of Labour in the administration of the Act, and sets forth the duties of the Department of Labour, the Provincial Governments and the local employment offices, in the administration of the law. The procedure to be followed by employment officials in dealing with questions of wages, employment conditions and industrial disputes is also laid down.

Special Arrangement in Maritime Provinces.

The regular procedure under the Act was modified to some extent in the Maritime Provinces. In those provinces there had been no beginnings in employment work as in the other provinces, and in view of this fact and the urgency of the demobilization problem an arrangement was completed with the Provincial Governments concerned by which the Department of Labour will operate the employment offices during the demobilization period, the Provincial Governments co-operating to the extent of supplying premises and equipment. Authority in the matter was given the Minister of Labour by an Order in Council (P.C. 3171), of December 24, 1918.

SUBVENTIONS UNDER THE ACT FOR THE YEARS 1918-19 AND 1919-20.

At a conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, held at Ottawa shortly after the signing of the Armistice, there was general agreement that during the period of reconstruction the subventions paid to the Provincial Governments for the purpose of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act should be equal to half the amount expended for the maintenance of employment offices by the provinces, the total amount of the subventions not being limited to the sum of $50,000 for the year 1918-19, or $100,000 for the year 1919-20, as stated in the statute. This view was accepted and embodied in an Order in Council of March 12, 1919. For the former year an additional vote of $30,000 was provided, making a total of $80,000 available for subventions under the Act. For the year 1919-20 a special appropriation of $150,000 was made in addition to the amount of $100,000 stated in the Act, making a total of $250,000 for that year.

CO-OPERATION OF THE SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT.

Immediately after the signing of the Armistice the problem of the placement of the returned soldiers came to the fore. Conferences with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment resulted in the view that a special organization should not be established for the returned soldier, but that the regular employment offices should be utilized and that their routine should be modified wherever necessary to meet the special problems of the returned man. Accordingly, it was arranged that the Information and Service Branch of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department should have a representative in each local employment office to render special service to soldiers. By this plan, when a soldier calls at the employment office, the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment representative gives such information as he may require and deals with complaints. If the soldier makes application for employment he is introduced to the employment office officials. If for any reason the soldier applicant proves temporarily or permanently unfit for employment, his case is brought to the attention of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment representative in the employment office for action by his department.

A special arrangement for the establishment of employment offices in some of the smaller towns has also been completed with the Information and Service Branch of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department. In some localities where industrial conditions would not justify the opening of a permanent employment office, such numbers of soldiers have returned as to cause local unemployment problems. By arrangement with the Provincial Governments concerned, the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department has opened temporary employment offices in these places, and appointed officers in charge who also deal with employment for civilian workers. In these cases the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department meets fifty per cent of the salary expense in connection with the office; the remainder of the salaries and all maintenance expenditure is shared between the Provincial Governments and Labour Department in the regular way.

In the Maritime Provinces, where the Provincial Governments have not taken direct part in the employment work, the expenses in connection with these so-called one-man offices are shared equally between the Department of Labour and the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department.

CLEARANCE METHODS.

The work of clearance is being organized rapidly. Each local office reports daily to the clearing-house of the province (1) positions unfilled and impossible to fill locally, and (2) applicants unplaced and willing to leave the locality. From these reports the clearing house officials endeavour to relate an unsatisfied demand for labour in one part of the province with unemployed workers in another. If the provincial clearing house, after matching demand and supply as closely as possible, finds that there still remains a residuum of unfilled positions and unemployed workers on the books of the employment offices of the province, the situation is reported to the interprovincial clearing house of the Department of Labour, located at Moncton for the Maritime Provinces, at Ottawa for Ontario and Quebec, at Winnipeg for the Prairie Provinces, and at Vancouver for British Columbia. With the reports of the provincial clearing houses of the district in hand, the district clearing house takes up the work of equalizing supply and demand between provinces.

Each of the four district clearing houses of the Department of Labour also receives a weekly report from each employer in the district employing more than ten persons. These weekly reports indicate the number of persons on the payroll on the last day of the week, the number anticipated to be on the payroll on the last day of the next week, as well as additions and reductions in staff by occupations. Data as to changes in staff are forwarded without delay to the employment office nearest the firm in question, so that it may endeavour to supply the labour required, or to place the workers released. A summary of these employers' reports showing the trend of employment in each industry is forwarded to Ottawa headquarters weekly. The Ottawa clearing house is now receiving weekly reports from employers of more than 450,000 persons and in a short time a much larger number will be included. From these reports about 2,500 vacancies are being notified weekly to superintendents in Ontario and Quebec. In view of the arrangement with the Maritime Provinces, mentioned above, there will be no provincial clearing house in those provinces, but the Department of Labour's clearing house will function as a provincial and district clearing house.

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION RATE.

A special transportation rate for persons being sent to employment at a distance has been granted by the following railways: Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Michigan Central Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Wabash Railroad, Kettle Valley Railroad and Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Under this transportation arrangement a reduction from the regular fare is granted on all trips of 116 miles or more, a flat fare of $4 being charged on trips of from 116 to 400 miles, and a one-cent-a-mile rate on all trips of more than 400 miles. Reduced fares are granted to applicants on presentation of a certificate signed by the local superintendent. It is granted, of course, only in cases of bona fide placements through the employment service. The rate presupposes the existence of a well organized system of provincial and interprovincial clearance to insure that persons will not be despatched long distances to employment when suitable employment is available near at hand.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

For the most part the opening of new employment offices by the provinces did not begin until after the Armistice, as the negotiations in connection with the agreement under the Act occupied several months. When the Act was passed there were not more than twelve provincial employment offices in the Dominion, nine in Ontario and three in Quebec. At the end of the fiscal year the number had been increased to 66, distributed among the provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 4; Prince Edward Island, 1; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 32; Manitoba, 2; Saskatchewan, 8; Alberta, 5; British Columbia, 5. (For list of offices as at August 1, 1919, see Appendix, p. 54). The offices in the Maritime Provinces were established by the Department of Labour under the arrangement indicated above towards the end of the fiscal year.

The number of placements made during the year by all the offices in operation was 52,341, approximately. Exact figures of placements are not available for Ontario, but in that province 54,889 persons were referred to positions. Subsequent experience indicates that about 75 per cent of the persons referred to positions in Ontario are placed in employment and on this basis placements for that province in the year 1918-19 numbered 41,167. The placements by provinces were as follows: Quebec, 4,667; Ontario, 41,167; Saskatchewan, 1,739; Alberta, 2,012; British Columbia, 2,170.

EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditure on employment offices by the Department of Labour during the year was $88,311.31, of which $53,615.99 was paid to the provinces in subventions, and $24,602.30 was incurred directly by the department for administration purposes at Ottawa, for the establishment and operation of the employment offices in the Maritime Provinces and the interprovincial clearing houses at Moncton, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

The maintenance expenditures of the provinces under the Act totalled $107,231.98, on which a subvention of fifty per cent, or $53,615.99, was paid. The following is a statement of the provincial expenditures:—

Province of Quebec—		
Salaries	$12,041 16	
Expenses	1,891 22	
Rental	1,685 80	
Office supplies	1,181 78	
Telephone and telegrams	158 54	
		$16,958 50
Province of Ontario—		
Salaries	$45,125 62	
Expenses	5,264 66	
Rental	8,833 00	
Office supplies	1,369 12	
Telephone and telegrams	2,950 20	
Printing and stationery	2.814 88	
		$66,357 48
Province of Manitoba—		
Salaries	$3,641 66	
Expenses	98 52	
Rental	135 00	
Office supplies	1,352 88	
Telephone and telegrams	50 70	
		$ 5,278 76
Province of Saskatchewan—		
Salaries	$4,211 40	
Expenses	367 54	
Rental	507 50	
Office supplies	87 64	
Telephone and telegrams	297 18	
		$ 5,471 26
Province of Alberta—		
Salaries	$4,447 90	
Expenses	565 40	
Rental	670 00	
Office supplies	1,026 96	
Telephone and telegrams	289 64	
		$ 7,000 00

Province of British Columbia—

Salaries	$3,744 52	
Expenses	71 36	
Rental	854 06	
Office supplies	1,379 98	
Telephone and telegrams	116 06	
		$ 6,165 98

The expenses incurred by the Department of Labour in the establishment and maintenance of the employment offices and the clearing house in the Maritime Provinces amounted to $10,093.02. A statement of this expenditure follows:—

Prince Edward Island—

Salaries	$ 88 91	
Expenses	99 21	
Printing and stationery	632 76	
		$ 820 88

Nova Scotia—

Salaries	$ 978 79	
Expenses	613 13	
Printing and stationery	3,168 29	
		$4,760 21

New Brunswick—

Salaries	$1,327 72	
Expenses	608 00	
Printing and stationery	2,576 21	
		$4,511 93

A total of $24,602.30 was expended by the Department of Labour for administration purposes at Ottawa (including the Ottawa clearing house) and on the Winnipeg clearing house. A statement follows:—

Administration—Ottawa (including clearing house)—

Salaries	$10,847 98	
Expenses	3,624 77	
Printing and stationery	9,431 15	
Telephone and telegrams	11 66	
		$23,915 56

Winnipeg Clearing House—

Salaries	$ 198 20	
Expenses	445 15	
Printing and stationery	43 39	
		686 74

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

List of Local Offices and Clearing Houses.

Province.	City.	Street Address.
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	Market Building, Queen street.
Nova Scotia	Amherst	Commercial Building.
	Halifax	167 Granville street.
	New Glasgow	Maritime Block.
	Sydney	Dillon Block, Charlotte street.
	Sydney Mines	Christie Block, Commercial street.
	Yarmouth	Eakins Block.
New Brunswick	Bathurst	Court House.
	Campbellton	Town Hall.
	Fredericton	68 York street.
	Moncton	268 St. George street.
	Newcastle	Town Hall.
	St. John	49 Canterbury street.
Quebec	Hull	145 Principal street.
	Lachine	180 Notre Dame street.
	Montreal	8 St. James street.
	Montreal	186 Windsor street.
	Quebec	83 Dupont street.
	Sherbrooke	18 King street.
	Three Rivers	23a Des Forges street.
Ontario	Belleville	253 Front street.
	Brantford	136 Dalhousie street.
	Brockville	137 King street W.
	Chatham	189 King street W.
	Cobalt	Wallace Block.
	Fort William	300 Victoria avenue.
	Galt	Union Bank Building.
	Guelph	170 Upper Wyndham street.
	Hamilton	87 James street N.
	Kingston	22 Market street.
	Kitchener	194 King street W.
	Lindsay	20 William street N.
	London	108 Dundas street.
	Niagara Falls	Cor. Park street and Clinton avenue.
	North Bay	60 Main street E.
	Orillia	17 Peter street.
	Oshawa	Room 3, Felt Block.
	Ottawa	139 Queenstreet.
	Owen Sound	261 Ninth street E.
	Pembroke	Dixon Block.
	Perth	
	Peterboro	190 Charlotte street.
	Port Arthur	193 Park street.
	St. Catharines	200 St. Paul street.
	St. Thomas	580 Talbot street.
	Sarnia	120 Front street.
	Sault Ste. Marie	349 Queen street.
	Stratford	Windsor Hotel Block.
	Sudbury	Station street.
	Timmins	86 Pine street.
	Toronto	45 King street W.
	Toronto	172 Front street W. (unskilled).
	Toronto	1252 Bloor street W.
	Welland	15 Division street.
	Windsor	61 Sandwich street E.
Manitoba	Brandon	142 Tenth street.
	Dauphin	G.W.V.A. Building.
	Deloraine	Flynn Block, Main street.
	Portage la Prairie	Municipal Building.
	Winnipeg	177 Henry avenue (unskilled).
	Winnipeg	220 Bannatyne avenue.
	Winnipeg	439 Main street (farm labour).
	Winnipeg	189 Pacific avenue.
Saskatchewan	Estevan	McCready & Holden Block.
	North Battleford	Board of Trade Building.
	Moosejaw	18 High street W.
	Prince Albert	Masonic Building.
	Regina	1641 Broad street.
	Saskatoon	Connaught Building.
	Swift Current	115 Railway street.
	Weyburn	City Hall.
	Yorkton	First avenue.

List of Local Offices and Clearing Houses—*Concluded.*

Province.	City.	Street Address.
Alberta	Calgary	142 Seventh avenue E.
	Edmonton	10220 One Hundred and First street.
	Lethbridge	Hull Block, Third avenue.
	Medicine Hat	Quebec Bank Building.
	Red Deer	17 Ross street W.
British Columbia	Cranbrook.	
	Fernie.	
	Kamloops.	
	Nanaimo.	
	Nelson.	
	New Westminster	Old Court House.
	Prince Rupert.	
	Vancouver	Hotel Europe Bldg.
	Vancouver	Cor. Homer and Dunsmuir streets.
	Vernon.	
	Victoria	Cor. Broughton and Langley streets.

Provincial Clearing Houses—

Montreal, P.Q.	10 St. James street.
Toronto, Ont.	15 Queen's Park.
Winnipeg, Man.	439 Main street.
Regina, Sask.	1641 Broad street.
Calgary, Alta.	144 Seventh avenue E.
Vancouver, B.C.	Dunsmuir and Homer streets.

Inter-Provincial Clearing Houses (Department of Labour)—

*Maritime Clearing House	792 Main street, Moncton, N.B.
Eastern Clearing House	Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.
Western Clearing House	311 Tribune Building, Winnipeg, Man.
Pacific Clearing House	630 Birks Building, Vancouver, B.C.

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*Functions as Provincial Clearing House for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and combined with Inter-Provincial Clearing House for the three Maritime Provinces.

V. WORK OF THE DIRECTOR OF COAL OPERATIONS.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations in District 18, United Mine Workers of America, comprising the coal mining areas of Alberta and the southeastern part of British Columbia, reports as follows:—

Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour.

Dear Sir,—For the information of the department, I beg to submit herewith a report upon the work performed by the office of the Director of Coal Operations from its inception to March 31, 1919, in District 18.

During the months of April, May and June, 1917, a serious condition had been created in the coal mining area of southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta, known as District 18, by reason of a strike which for several weeks had prevented the operation of the coal mines. Mr. R. F. Green, M.P., who was sent to that district by the Federal Government to investigate the possibility of a settlement, reported that immediate action by the Government was necessary to insure resumption of operations. The Government therefore decided to appoint by Order in Council a Director of Coal Operations, who would have authority within said district to supervise and direct the operations of mines, including the rate of wages and general conditions of labour. Authority was also given to fix prices of coal so as to reimburse the coal operators for any increase in the cost of production. At the request of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, accepted the position of Director of Coal Operations and assumed his duties upon the 22nd of June, 1917.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Director of Coal Operations at Calgary (June 25, 1917), a conference was held with the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers with a view to the resumption of work in the coal fields of District 18. After a prolonged discussion, the officers of the United Mine Workers of America agreed to recommend resumption of work upon the following conditions:—

"That the conditions and rates set out in the tentative agreement arranged between District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Coal Operators' Association in or about March, 1917, shall apply with the following additions and amendments:—

(*a*) That a seven and one-half per cent (7½ per cent) increase upon all wages scheduled to said tentative agreement.

(*b*) That the clause entitled "Stoppage of Work" and the words within brackets in the "Form of Order" set out in clause entitled "Deductions" shall be eliminated.

(*c*) That these conditions and rates shall be effective from April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1919, save that the rates shall apply to date only to employees who have continued at work since April 1, 1917, under clause entitled "Employees to Care for Mine," and to rescue labour at No. 3 Mine, Coal Creek.

(*d*) That a commission shall be appointed consisting of a man chosen by the operators, a man chosen by the miners, and one appointed by the Government, who shall, four months from April 1, 1917, and every succeeding four months thereafter, if asked by either the operators or the miners, inquire into the cost of living as to the increase or decrease thereof, and adjust the wage scale as may be found necessary by such increase or decrease, but so that the scale of wages hereby fixed shall be a minimum basis throughout the said period.

(*e*) That the clause entitled "Settlement of Local and General Disputes" shall be amended so that the Director of Coal Operations shall act as or appoint the independent chairman mentioned therein.

(*f*) That any other matters of difference existing now are to be agreed upon by the men and the operators after resumption of work, and in the event of non-agreement shall be decided by the Director of Coal Operations."

The foregoing proposal was submitted by a referendum vote to the rank and file of the miners in District 18, who confirmed the same by an overwhelming majority. The Western Coal Operators' Association also approved of the arrangement, and work was resumed on July 2, 1917.

From the period of July 1, 1917, to March 31, 1919, three hundred and ninety-five disputes were considered and adjusted by the office of the Director of Coal Operations. About fifty-five per cent of these disputes were decided in favour of the men; twenty per cent in favour of the coal operators, and the balance represented a compromise. Many of the matters submitted for adjustment were of a contentious nature, and on several occasions it was found necessary to have reports made by experts connected with the mining industry.

On the 2nd of February, 1918, a strike took place at the mine of the Rosedale Coal & Clay Products Company Limited, at Rosedale, Alberta, which was caused by a demand of the employees for recognition of the union. Two days later the men ceased work at sixteen other mines in the Drumheller area in sympathy with those at Rosedale. At the time the cessation of work occurred the mines at Rosedale were not under the jurisdiction of the Director of Coal Operations, but an Order in Council was passed on the 20th of February extending the control over all coal mines in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia eastward from the summit of the Rocky Mountains. As a consequence the Rosedale Mine was brought under the authority of this office and an order was issued requesting them to recognize the union. In this instance the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America declined to recognize a sympathetic strike and insisted that the men should resume work, which they did on the 26th of February, at all mines in the area affected.

As a result of a coal shortage throughout Canada during the winter of 1917-1918, a conference was held at Calgary on the 11th of February, 1918, at which were present representatives of the miners and operators of District 18. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Grant Hall, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Sir Augustus Nanton, both of whom represented the Canadian Railway Association for National Defence. Mr. Hall asked for the co-operation of the miners and the operators for increased coal production over that of the previous year, for consumption entirely in the west, of about two million five hundred tons. This production, Mr. Hall stated, was for railway and domestic consumption. Both the miners and operators assured the conference of their support and the former stated that if the men were assured of continuous work that there would be no doubt of a large increase in production.

CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA.

At the suggestion of the Director of Coal Operations and as a sequence to the meeting at Calgary, a conference was arranged to take place at Ottawa on the 17th of April, which was presided over by the Honourable Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The object of the conference was to discuss ways and means of increasing the coal production and bringing about a more friendly relation between operators and miners of the coal industry. Meetings were held on the 17th and 18th of April. There were present Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour; Honourable Senator Robertson; Mr. James B. Neal, assistant to the United States Fuel Administrator; C. A. Magrath, Fuel Controller for Canada; the various provincial fuel administrators of Canada; members of the Canadian Railway Association for National Defence, and representatives of the miners and operators from different mine areas of Canada.

The conference was opened with an address by Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister. He referred to the serious war situation and appealed to both operators and miners to compose any differences that might from time to time arise without interrupting operations. He pointed out that those at home had no less serious responsibilities in this war than the men overseas, and that the very life of the country depended on an adequate fuel supply. After the Prime Minister's address Sir George E. Foster spoke briefly on the subject of increased coal output and was followed by the Minister of Labour, Senator Robertson and Mr. Magrath. The meetings occupied two days and at the final sitting of the conference the following reports were presented as a result of the deliberations:—

Report No. 1.

" The representatives of the operating coal mining companies in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, following the conference of this morning called by the Minister of Labour, have carefully considered the fuel situation as it was outlined by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George E. Foster.

" The operators would respectfully refer the Government to the memorandum they prepared in Ottawa on April 2nd, last year. At that time the operators stated that in order to increase the production of coal two things were pre-eminently necessary, namely:

(a) An increase in the labour supply.

(b) An increase in the means of rail transportation.

" With regard to rail transportation, the operators are glad to be able to state that, while some improvement is still possible, the transportation facilities have become more adequate, and if they are maintained as they have been during the past four months this matter will not constitute a serious hindrance to the production of coal.

" The chief restriction on production arises from a scarcity of labour, more particularly of skilled miners, and this restriction is much more marked than it was at this time last year.

" The operators met in Halifax on July 14th last, at the request of the Fuel Controller, and submitted at that time an estimate of the probable output of Nova Scotia for 1917, which it was thought would reach 5,950,000 tons. The production actually attained was 5,660,000 tons.

" The increasing scarcity of labour was chiefly responsible for the failure of the coal outputs to reach the higher figure estimated in July, but an unforeseen contributory cause was the explosion which occurred on the 25th of July at the No. 12 Mine of the Dominion Coal Company by which 65 men were killed. Another explosion unfortunately occurred at the Allan Shaft Mine of the Acadia Coal Company in January of this year by which 98 men lost their lives, making a total of 153 deaths from the two explosions.

" Scarcity of labour is the main factor in the reduction of output—except as modified by some local and temporary conditions—and the only conditions that call for consideration are those which will tend to increase or decrease the labour supply. As stated in the memorandum of last April, and as repeated in the memorandum of last July, the operators do not know of any source in Canada from which new men can be obtained, and any consideration of the possibility of increased output arising from the provision of additional labour is, therefore, out of the question so far as the operators are concerned.

" The only remaining consideration, therefore, affecting the labour supply is that of the possibility of increased efficiency. The operators believe that if the workmen now employed at the collieries would consent to work six full shifts every week, an appreciable increase in production is possible. In making this statement the operators do not desire to infer that the miners are not working as efficiently or as steadily as has been customary, but they believe greater exertions than usual are asked of all British citizens in the present emergency. They make the suggestion to the Government that

Mr. J. C. Watters should be asked to visit the mining centres of Nova Scotia and to appeal to the workmen for the greatest possible production because of the pressing national necessity which exists.

"It is estimated that the coal production of Nova Scotia during 1918 will be 5,430,000 tons, or 230,000 tons less than the production of 1917. It is believed that if absolutely full time were worked by the miners the production during 1918 could be increased to 5,800,000 tons. If a full supply of labour were available the operators believe the rate of production existing before the war could be resumed with due allowance for the time it would take to reinstate the normal working force.

"The operators would point out that the estimated output for 1918 is based on the maintenance of at least the existing labour force, but they must state further that if, under the Amendments to the Military Service Act, all unmarried men between the ages of 19 and 23 are called for service, a drop in production of coal must result corresponding to the number of men that are withdrawn from the mines for military service.

"It has been suggested that additional output might be obtained by the opening of new mines, but the operators have not considered this as a possibility because recent experience has shown that the effect of new openings is invariably to take men from the older operating mines and, by causing them to work under less efficient conditions, has reduced the aggregate output of coal. Under present conditions of labour shortage, the greatest efficiency is obtainable by concentration of forces in the existing mines which are adequately equipped."

Report No. 2.

"Ottawa, Ont., April 18, 1918.

"The Honourable,
Sir George Foster,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

"Sir,—In respect to the features of coal production and distribution brought out at the present conference in Ottawa and from the statements made on behalf of the Fuel Controller of the United States, the transportation companies of Western Canada desire to outline what can be expected of them to reasonably perform in the distribution of the coal throughout the Prairie Provinces during the next year.

"Owing to the expectation of a very large increase in field production this year, and the requirements for overseas movement of foodstuffs and war material, to the fullest extent of the resources of the railways throughout the autumn, winter and spring months at least, and which movement, it will be appreciated, must have strict preference, there will not be available any box cars suitable for grain in the coal movement after September 30th and any winter movement will be largely confined to open cars, the equipment in that direction being comparatively limited.

"Therefore, as the provinces of Manitoba (west of Winnipeg), Saskatchewan, and Alberta will apparently have to depend almost exclusively on native coal for fuel during the coming winter, on behalf of the western railways I desire to submit that the estimated requirements can be provided and transported only subject to ordinary hazard as follows:—

1. Provided that the coal mines immediately start shipping and continue to do so uniformly until September 30th; the railways are prepared to haul to the different points within the above mentioned territory, fifty (50) per cent or more of the actual amount required.

2. Under similar conditions as provided above during the summer months, they will be prepared to handle the balance of coal required after October 1st and throughout the winter.

"On behalf of the western railways, I must again emphasize the absolute necessity of getting the 50 per cent at least out before September 30th and the start to be made *at once* and not at a later period in the summer.

"In conclusion I would say on behalf of the western railways that you may expect us to do everything in our power to meet the desired end.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the western railways,

(Signed) W. P. HINTON."

Report No. 3.

" Ottawa, Ont., April 18, 1918.

" The Western Coal Operators, which include those of Eastern British Columbia and the Province of Alberta, can increase their output of coal as follows:—

BITUMINOUS COAL.

Mountain Park and Jasper Park..	120,000 tons.
Brazian Field..	100,000 "
Canmore..	60,000 "
Blairmore and Coleman District..	600,000 "
Fernie, Michel and Corbin..	400,000 "
	1,280,000 tons.

of which increase about 900,000 tons of the above will be available for the use of the railroads, and the balance for other purposes.

LIGNITE COAL.

Lethbridge..	125,000 tons.
Drumheller..	500,000 "
Edmonton..	600,000 "

a total increase of both kinds of coal of 2,505,000 tons.

" These increases represent the amount of coal that could have been mined during the time the mines were idle last year due to strikes and want of railroad transportation, and are based upon:—

1. The men working steadily the whole year.
2. The ability of the railroads to furnish transportation.
3. The same amount of labour that was available last year.

" Last year the mines lost from two to four months by strikes, the operators on the C.P.R. and G.T.P. lost no time from shortage of railroad cars, the operators on the C.N.R. lost considerable time for want of them.

" We do not expect any increase in the available labour supply; in fact if under the Military Service Act further men are taken from the mines, the output will be correspondingly decreased.

" The operators in making the above statement can make delivery on the assurances from the labour men that they will work steadily during the year, from the railroad companies that they will transport the coal, and that the market is found to take the coal.

" In order that this coal can be furnished it is very necessary that dealers and the public take a large portion of their supply during the summer months, when the railroads are in a position to handle it, and we are of the opinion that the Government should take steps at once to bring before the public the necessity of their so doing.

" We wish to call your attention to the fact that the mines producing domestic coal are only producing 25 per cent of their output due to want of orders.

" We assure you that the coal is available. The miners' representatives have assured you that they will work steadily to produce the coal, and the railways have assured you that they can transport the coal if a large portion of it can be hauled during the summer months, therefore the responsibility of their fuel supply for next winter rests entirely with the consumer, and we would strongly urge upon the Government to impress upon the people the vital necessity of at once placing their orders, especially in view of the statement of the representative of the Fuel Administrator of the United States that the supply of coal from the United States will be greatly restricted this year."

The conference was addressed by Mr. Tom Biggs, president of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, who gave assurances of the co-operation of the employees in the endeavour to increase the coal production and asked that the operators should use every endeavour to see that the miners had continuous work during the year.

As a result of the foregoing conference a request was received from the miners of District 18 for the appointment of an expert miner to advise the Director of Coal Operations regarding disputes of a technical nature. The request was received favourably, and accordingly the office availed itself of the services of Mr. J. O. Jones, former vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America for District 18, to report upon disputes from the standpoint of a practical coal miner, and appointed Mr. J. W. McIntosh, of the Department of Interior, to make reports from the position of the coal operator. The services of these gentlemen assisted materially in adjusting disputes of a contentious nature and their appointment met with the approval of both the men and the operators.

Question of Single Shift.

During the month of July the miners employed at the collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie and Michel made a demand that all mines belonging to that company should be operated upon a single shift basis. It was claimed on behalf of the men that owing to the gaseous condition of the mines the working of two or more shifts in twenty-four hours made them more dangerous than if they were operated upon a single shift. The company declined to accede to the miners' request and suggested that the matter be referred to the Director of Coal Operations for settlement. The men refused this proposal and ceased work on September 4.

As the question involved the safety of the mines the Director of Coal Operations took the position that the matter should be dealt with by the Department of Mines for the province of British Columbia. A communication was therefore sent to the Honourable Wm. Sloan, Minister of Mines for that province, with a request that he arrange a conference to consider the question. A meeting was arranged for the 18th of September in Vancouver, at which were present Honourable Mr. Sloan, W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations, and President Biggs and a committee of miners of District 18. Mr. Sloan made the following proposal:—

"Re Single Shift—Coal Creek and Michel.

"In the interest of the industry and for the purpose of arriving at a quick decision so as to enable the much needed output of coal to be maintained, I make the following proposals to the miners now idle and also to the company involved:

1. The immediate appointment, under authority contained in Section 73 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, of a commission composed of three members; one chosen by the miners, one by the operators and the third to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines. This commission will immediately proceed to take evidence on the questions involved in so far as they affect any or all mines in Coal Creek and Michel and shall be prepared to report within thirty days of their appointment to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council whether, in their opinion, the single shift system would be advisable in any or all the mines in said area. The recommendations of this commission, if any, to be binding on both operators and men until the conclusion of the war.

2. If the above proposal is satisfactory I will be prepared as Minister of Mines to introduce at the next session of the legislature an amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act calling for one shift in every 24 hours for the production of coal throughout the province of British Columbia, except in case or in cases of national emergency. This amendment to become effective within one year after the conclusion of the war.

(Signed) WM. SLOAN,
Minister of Mines.

Dated 18th day of September, 1918,
Vancouver, B.C."

The foregoing proposal was submitted to the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, who refused to accept it.

The district officers of the United Mine Workers of America then submitted a counter proposal, as follows:—

" DISTRICT 18.

United Mine Workers of America
Office of Secretary-Treasurer,
Calgary, Alta., September 24, 1918.

" The Honourable Wm. Sloan,
Minister of Mines, B.C.
Calgary, Alta.

" Dear Sir,—The following is the proposal we wish to submit on behalf of the miners of Fernie and Michel, B.C.:

1. The men agree to return to work immediately if the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., through their management, will place all miners on the single shift that is possible on the day work is resumed.

2. In the event all miners can not be placed on the single shift the day work is resumed, those men and the working places involved, agree to work on the old system for a period not exceeding thirty days to place all miners on the single shift.

" If the foregoing be accepted by the management, the committee are prepared to recommend the acceptance of same by the men.

" We are respectfully,

(Signed) TOM. BIGGS, President,
ED. BROWNE, Secretary."

The suggestion of the district officers was declined by the company, and the former then requested the Director of Coal Operations to make a decision, at the same time making the following proposal:—

" Office of District 18, U.M.W. of A.
Calgary, Alta., September 25, 1918.

" W. H. Armstrong, Esq.,
Director of Coal Operations,
121 8th Ave., West, Calgary, Alta.

" Dear Sir,—Believing our request for single shift to be a just one as a final suggestion we submit the following:

1. That providing our men are placed on single shift, as a trial for sixty (60) days, we are prepared to prove that the normal output of coal, in tons per man employed, will be fully maintained and increased.

2. That if the trial proves a failure in upkeep of production the men will revert back to the old system of double shift.

3. The foregoing is submitted on the understanding that the management give the same assistance in production as under former system.

" We beg to remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) TOM. BIGGS, President,
ED. BROWNE, Secretary."

This proposal was declined by the company and after due consideration the Director of Coal Operations issued the following order:—

" ORDER No. 86.

" A request has been received from the miners employed at the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., at Coal Creek and Michel, for the adoption of a single shift in all the mines instead of a double shift as at present. This request is based upon what is alleged by the men as " the dangerous conditions of the mines " due to working double shift.

" The question of the safety of the above mentioned mines is one that comes under the regulations of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia and therefore comes within the jurisdiction of the Department of Mines of the province and not under the jurisdiction of the Director of Coal Operations.

" The issue as to whether or not the operations of those mines would be more dangerous on a double shift than on a single shift is one upon which the representatives of the men and the company disagree.

" However, in view of the difference of opinion which has developed I hereby instruct the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., to install a single shift system at their mines, and will request the Minister of Mines of British Columbia to appoint a Royal Commission to report without delay when the matter under dispute will again be reviewed.

" It is further understood that the single shift system does not apply to development places nor to necessary repairs in the mines.

" By virtue of the authority vested in me by order of the Committee of the Privy Council, passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act of Canada, 1914, I hereby direct that the foregoing conditions shall be in force and effect at the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., until further notice.

(Signed) W. H. ARMSTRONG,
Director of Coal Operations.

Calgary, Alta., September 27, 1918."

Owing to the refusal of the men to name a representative, the Royal Commission mentioned has not, at date of writing, been appointed, but it is expected that one will be appointed shortly.

Selling Prices Adjustment.

During the months of July and August, 1918, an audit of the coal mines in District 18 was conducted by Mr. David S. Kerr, auditor for the Fuel Controller for Canada. This work was efficiently performed, and as a result the selling prices of coal were adjusted so as to allow only a fair margin of profit to the coal operators.

The following are the maximum selling prices of coal f.o.b. the mines in the different areas of District 18, as of date of March 31, 1919:—

Lignite Coal—	Lump Coal.	Smaller Sizes.
Lethbridge district	$5 53	$2 88
Drumheller district	4 84	3 94
Edmonton district	4 91	2 81 to $3 99
Anthracite Coal—	Egg.	Smaller Sizes.
Bankhead	$7 38	$5 03 to $6 03
Bituminous Coals—	Screened.	Other Sizes.
Fernie and Michel	$5 76	$4 16 to $5 51
Corbin	4 68	3 23 to 3 58
Crow's Nest Pass district	5 78	4 13 to 3 58
Canmore	6 16	4 06 to 5 03
Brazeau	....	4 33 run of mine.
West of Edmonton	5 43	4 01 to $4 98

Cost of Living Commission.

As provided for in the agreement, a cost of living commission held sittings every four months from the 1st of April, 1917, and wages were adjusted upon the basis of its findings. The commission consisted of Mr. Frank Wheatley, of Bankhead, representing the United Mine Workers; Mr. W. F. McNeill, commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association at Calgary, representing the employers; and Mr. F. E. Harrison, of the Department of Labour, Calgary, as chairman.

The following statement shows the results of the findings of the commission from the 1st of July, 1917, to December 1, 1918:—

August 1, 1917, an advance in all wages of		20c. per day.
December 1, 1917	" "	14c. "
April 1, 1918	" "	20c. "
August 1, 1918	" "	25c. "
December 1, 1918	" "	13c. "

making a total advance of 92 cents per day to all men employed in and around the mines. These increases cover a period from the 1st of July, 1917, to December 1, 1918.

The following table will show the rates of wages, including advances received by day wage men employed, at the mines in District 18 during the above mentioned period:—

(The report contains several tables of wage rates for District 18 and other districts, also a list of pithead strikes. Information on these points having been made public on various occasions, that portion of the report is not, therefore, here printed.)

Expiration of Agreement.

The present agreement affecting wages and working conditions in District 18 expires upon the 31st of March, 1919, and on the 15th of February the following letter was received from the officials of District 18:—

"DISTRICT 18.

United Mine Workers of America,
Office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Calgary, Alta., February 15, 1919.

"W. H. Armstrong, Esq.,
Director of Coal Operations,
121 8th Ave., West, Calgary, Alta.

"Dear Sir,—According to the tentative agreement under which District 18 is at present working (same expires 31st day of March, 1919), a clause provides "that the parties hereto will meet in conference thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this agreement to discuss a renewal thereof."

"These lines are in the form of a request from District 18, that arrangements be made to meet, with a view of making an agreement to govern the future working conditions and rates, covering the men of District 18 and the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association and other operators in the jurisdiction of said district.

"Trusting this application will receive your earnest consideration and immediate attention, we beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) TOM. BIGGS, President,
EDW. BROWNE, Secretary."

On the 27th of February the following letter was also received from the officers of District 18:—

"DISTRICT 18.

United Mine Workers of America,
Office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Calgary, Alta., February 27, 1919.

"W. H. Armstrong, Esq.,
Director of Coal Operations,
Calgary, Alta.

"Dear Sir,—Owing to the International Executive having called a convention for the purpose of outlining a policy to govern its membership during the period of reconstruction, and as we are not in a position to meet the Western Coal Operators' Association for the purposes of making a wage scale agreement until we are informed of the policy which will be outlined at that convention which will meet on March 18th at Indianapolis, we would ask for an extension of our present agreement until the conclusion of peace, along the following lines:

First—That there shall be no change in the present wages or working conditions, (wages to include the H. C. L. awards).

Second—That the continuation of the present agreement until the declaration of peace should in no way prejudice this district in asking for an increase of the wage rates.

Third—That the present commission for the settlement of disputes shall continue in force at least until an agreement is reached.

Fourth—The negotiations for a new agreement shall be entered into within thirty days after the declaration of peace.

"Hoping the foregoing will receive your earnest consideration, we remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) TOM. BIGGS, President,
EDW. BROWNE, Secretary."

On the 28th of February the Director of Coal Operations presided at a conference held in Calgary, at which were present representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America. There were present on behalf of the operators: W. R. Wilson, L. Stockett, John Shanks, M. Morrow, W. Henderson, G. Kellock and Lovett. The men were represented by President Biggs, Vice-president Christophers, Secretary Browne and Messrs. Irvine, Livett and Rees, the latter three representing the international of the United Mine Workers of America. A letter was read under date of February 27 from the president and secretary of District 18, requesting the extension of the present agreement until the signing of peace. After a prolonged discussion it was mutually agreed that said agreement would be extended (upon the lines outlined in the letter from the officials of the union) during the negotiations for a new agreement, which would be commenced as soon as possible after the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis. It was further mutually agreed that a request would be made for a continuance of a commission, similar to the one now in existence, in order to adjust disputes arising out of the new agreement. Both the representatives of the men and those of the operators expressed themselves as desirous of having the Director of Coal Operations present during the negotiations for a new contract.

On the 1st of March the following letter was received from the secretary of the Western Coal Operators' Association:—

"The Western Coal Operators' Association,
Office of Commissioner,
1015 Herald Building.
Calgary, Alta., March 1, 1919.

"W. H. Armstrong, Esq.,
Director of Coal Operations,
Calgary, Alta.

"Dear Sir,—Replying to the letter from the President and Secretary of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., addressed to yourself, dated February 27, 1919, and to the discussion of its contents between a committee of the Western Coal Operators' Association and a committee of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., in your presence yesterday afternoon,—

We understand—

(1) That District No. 18 are not in a position to meet the Western Coal Operators' Association for the purpose of making a wage scale agreement until after their committee returns from a convention to be held at Indianapolis beginning March 18, 1919.

(2) That there will be no suspension of work until an agreement is made.

(3) That there will be no change in the present wages or working conditions until the conclusion of peace or an agreement is made; and that there will be no sitting of the Cost of Living Commission, April 1, 1919.

(4) That the Government control for the settlement of disputes shall continue until an agreement is reached.

(5) That the officials of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., will meet us as soon after their committee returns from Indianapolis as possible to negotiate an agreement.

" To all of which we beg to concur.

Respectfully yours,

THE WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.
(Signed) W. F. McNeill,
Secretary,
Per. E. A. Ray."

On the 3rd of March a letter was received from the secretary of District 18, which reads as follows:—

" DISTRICT 18.

United Mine Workers of America,
Office of Secretary-Treasurer.
Calgary, Alta., March 3, 1919.

" W. H. Armstrong, Esq.,
Director of Coal Operations,
Calgary, Alta.

" Dear Sir,—Acceding to your request for further information *re* the action of our recent convention in connection with your office and services as Director of Mines, and its expressed desire that the office should be continued, would say:—

First—The convention in expressing that desire indicated that it should be continued as at present during the life of the present arrangement, which would expire March 31st next, but has been extended by mutual agreement between the operators and ourselves until the Policy Committee of this district can attend the meeting of the International Policy Committee, to be held at Indianapolis. Ind., on the 18th inst., and return here to meet the Joint Scale Committee of the Operators of this District.

Second—That you in your capacity as Director of Mines should be present at the meetings of the Joint Scale Committee of Operators and Miners of this district that is to meet at the earliest convenience of the miners scale committee after the adjournment of the International Policy Committee, to assist and advise in the making of a new scale agreement for this district to cover wages and working conditions for a definite period of time, but without power to dictate the terms and conditions of said scale agreement.

Third—That after said scale agreement has been completed and ratified by referendum vote of the mine workers of this district, such ratification being imperative because of the structure and policies of our international organization, which, being established on the foundation of the trade agreement, can recognize no other form of negotiation than mutual consent of the employer and the employee to such agreement, we ask the Government, through you, to continue the office of Director of Coal Operations with the same authority as at present constituted.

Fourth—That the H. C. L. Commission and investigations be discontinued. The convention believe that such discontinuance would give more stability to the industry, permit the operators to make contracts for a given period of time with a reasonable assurance of being able to fill those contracts without any fluctuation of price, which would be to the interest of both the operators and miners as well as the general public.

" Assuring you of our appreciation of your valuable services in the past and hoping to benefit by the continuance of the same in the future, as indicated above, we beg to remain,

Gratefully yours,

(Signed) EDWARD BROWNE,
Secretary."

At the request of the officials of District 18 and with the consent of the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, an official order was issued which extended the life of the present agreement until the return of the miners' delegates from the Indianapolis convention:—

"ORDER No. 116.

"The tentative agreement expires upon March 31, 1919, but, owing to the fact that representatives of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, are unable to meet the Western Coal Operators' Association thirty days prior to its expiration as provided, the following was mutually agreed upon,—

(1) That there will be no change of working conditions or orders as laid down by myself in the tentative agreement and subsequent orders except there will be no sittings of the Cost of Living Commission.

(2) That there will be no suspension of work during negotiations for the next agreement.

(3) That for the purpose of making a new agreement officers of District 18 and the operators will meet as soon as possible after the return of the men's representatives from the special convention at Indianapolis on the 18th of March.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by order of the Committee of the Privy Council, passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act of Canada, 1919, I hereby direct that the foregoing rates and conditions shall be in force and effect until further notice.

(Signed) W. H. ARMSTRONG,
Director of Coal Operations.

Calgary, March 6, 1919."

Owing to the activities in the district of supporters of the movement for the One Big Union organization, entailing a separation from the international union, it was deemed advisable to ascertain from the international the position of that organization regarding the making of a new agreement for this district. Consequently an inquiry was made through Mr. David Irvine, special representative of the International of the United Mine Workers of America in District 18.

The following reply was received from John L. Lewis, acting president, at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 20, 1919:—

"Officers of District 18 now attending International Policy Meeting here, inform me under no circumstances do they recognize right of Western Conference to canvass mine workers District 18 by referendum vote on question of One Big Union. Only manner in which such vote could be taken would be by authorization of legally called convention District 18. This position of district officers is most heartily endorsed by International Organization and fullest co-operation will be rendered by International to assist accredited officers of District 18 in establishing thorough understanding with their membership and protecting contractural interests of organization."

In an interview held with the Minister of Labour at Ottawa towards the end of March, the foregoing position was confirmed by President Christophers and International Board Member Livett as representing the miners of District 18.

A special conference of the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America was held at Indianapolis on the 19th of March, and the following recommendations were passed:—

"We, your subcommittee selected to bring in recommendations for adoption by the policy committee, submit the following report and recommendations:—

1. Recognizing that unemployment is a constant threat and menace to the security, happiness and prosperity of the miners of the United States, which unemployment is created by the overdevelopment of the mining industry, we concur in the recommendation of President Hayes and declare for a six-hour workday, five days per week, and recommend that the full power and influence of the United Mine Workers of America be used to attain that end.

2. We concur in the recommendation of President Hayes that all the mine workers of the country receive a substantial increase on all existing tonnage, day work, yardage and dead work prices and that to secure the same shall be one of the future aims of our organization.

3. We concur in the recommendation of President Hayes and declare for the nationalization and democratic management of all coal mines in the United States.

4. We recommend that the three resident International officials be empowered to draft or to have drafted for presentation to the special international convention when convened a tentative draft of bill to be presented to Congress and providing for nationalization of all coal mines.

5. We recommend that the International officials be authorized to wage an extensive and intensive campaign of organization in the anthracite districts and in the sparsely organized and non-union bituminous districts.

6. We recommend that it be the declared policy of the International Union that the supplemental agreement in the anthracite region, which carries the increase in wages secured in November, 1918, shall remain in full force and effect until the expiration of the basic anthracite agreement and that the full power and influence of the United Mine Workers of America shall be employed to that end.

7. We recommend that the International officials be instructed to call a special International convention at a suitable time previous to the termination of existing agreements for the purpose of giving consideration to the recommendations of this policy committee and to work out the details of the agreement that will ensure after the expiration of existing agreements, it being understood that basic agreements shall not be disturbed until a special International convention is held."

As a consequence of the adoption of the foregoing resolution, the officers of District 18 announced they were not in a position to negotiate a new agreement, as the policy of the International regarding rates and working conditions had not been formulated. It was therefore requested that the present agreement would continue in force and effect until such time as a definite policy had been adopted. At the present time the mines in District 18 are operating under the agreement which was put into effect in July, 1919, by the Director of Coal Operations.

When the Director of Coal Operations assumed his position a strained feeling existed at times between employers and employees to the extent that neither party held the desired confidence in the actions of the other. This made it very difficult to arrive at amicable settlements of the many and varied disputes. The cause for this condition of affairs originated several years ago. The operators claimed that there was a lack of leadership amongst the men and therefore no attempt was made to educate the miners to respect contracts when they were made with the approval of the organization. The men, on the other hand, stated that there was constant delay in the taking up and adjustments of disputes which caused friction. They claimed that under the previous agreements the appointment of an independent chairman was usually made from the legal profession and that such chairman failed to settle a dispute from the standpoint of a practical coal miner. It was stated by the men that adjustments were made upon the basis of the legal interpretation of the agreement and that the only way a satisfactory consideration of their grievances could be reached was by a stoppage of work.

Finding the feelings which have been stated prevailing in the district, it has been the aim of the Director of Coal Operations to improve relations existing between employee and employer in the coal mining industry. While the appointment of such an official was a War Measures act, it apparently has been of benefit in promoting amicable relations and has given satisfaction in the adjustment of disputes. From observation it would appear that what marred the completion of an agreement and resulted in a tie-up of the coal industry of the district on previous occasions was not so much the difference in the basis of the agreement as the accumulation of disputes from the different mines which were left unsettled during the tenure of the previous agreement. These disputes were usually submitted by the employees of the mines in question to the miners' scale committee. The negotiation of a new agreement therefore was complicated by the varied grievances which had not been adjusted and which in many cases had an unfavourable influence upon the employees when voting upon a referendum submitted to them.

The following may be quoted from a letter addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Labour from the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, under date of the 28th of February, 1919:—

> " The Western Provinces cannot command the market or receive the benefit of the great natural resources with which our industry is concerned unless production proceed on an efficient basis, and such production cannot be obtained if labour is given more than a fair wage or proprietors more than a fair return. Prosecution of the industry on such a basis obviously will dry up the source from which both employer and employee must live.
>
> " What can be expended in labour and material depends from time to time on what is received for the products, and what is received depends on what similar products from other sources can be bought for. The elements necessary to a determination of what is just are not constant, but vary within comparatively short intervals, and if fair play is to be secured, adjustments must be made at like intervals.
>
> " We understand from the enclosed extract from the records of the U. M. W. of A. furnished us by the director, that the miners' union is of opinion that the best course to adopt is to have the terms on which the industry is to proceed determined under Government direction.
>
> " We concur in that view, and obviously it would be a waste of time to proceed by private negotiations in such circumstances.
>
> " We feel, however, we must insist bluntly for the protection of every interest involved that the tribunal for dealing with this delicate and important matter must be not only competent and impartial, but must be so constituted that its members will be constantly available, and will give their undivided attention and the best effort that is in them to the performance of this duty.
>
> " We respectfully suggest that the board charged with this duty should contain one man thoroughly familiar with the problems of the workmen, another man in like position as to the operating of mines, and a third man of such experience and qualifications as would commend him to all as a reliable chairman of such a body; and further that such powers be given to the board as will enable it to deal effectively with the industry as a whole, exercising jurisdiction over the miners as well as the mine operators."

The following is an extract from a resolution passed by the annual convention of the miners, held in Fernie during February, 1918:—

> " This conference goes on record in having the fullest confidence in the ability of W. H. Armstrong in fulfilling his position of trust with honour and justice to all concerned."

In his annual report at the convention of the United Mine Workers of District 18, held at Calgary in February, 1919, President Biggs remarked as follows:—

> " The question may be asked here whether in making the agreements it would be better, in negotiating them, to make them under and with the commissioner or with the Western Coal Operators' Association. My reply to this question would be, make it with and under the commissioner by all means. I make this decision after weighing the past with the present, the former decision of all independent chairmen, former agreements made with the operators, what we have lost and what we have gained, and the foolish findings handed down by legal minds; compare them yourselves with the decisions and findings of the Armstrong commission, and the latter will recommend itself."

The foregoing report was approved and passed by the convention.

Negotiations are now in progress for the continuance of the present agreement until the International Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers formulates a basis for a new agreement, when negotiations will be conducted between the coal operators and the miners of District 18, with a view to a renewal of the present contract.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. ARMSTRONG.

CHAPTER VI.

TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION

OF

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

BEING FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,

1919

To the Hon. Senator GIDEON D. ROBERTSON, LL.D.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919.

F. A. ACLAND,
Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919.

Introductory Note.

The tables usually presented in connection with this report will be found in the following pages. The statute has been more active than in any previous year, the total number of disputes dealt with being 100. This figure, however, includes five disputes carried over from the preceding year. Boards were granted in 59 cases, leaving a large proportion of disputes settled by other agencies than those of Boards of Conciliation. There were two instances during the year in which the threatened strike was not averted. The statute, it will be recalled, was enacted in March, 1907. The total number of disputes dealt with under its provisions prior to the beginning of the fiscal year 1918-1919 was 279. The addition of 95 to the record for the year 1918-1919 shows, therefore, a somewhat striking development. It may be added that this development continued during the first few months of the period extending into the fiscal year 1920-1921.

A point of some interest in connection with the operations of the statute was the establishment during the year of a Board of Appeal to hear appeals from the findings of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. The facts with reference to the establishment of the Board of Appeal are stated with some fullness in the pages introductory to the present report and need not be repeated here. A record of proceedings before the Appeal Board is added to the statement of proceedings under the statute. The Appeal Board did valuable work during the few months of its existence, but on the arrival of the Armistice it was deemed desirable to cancel the regulation under which the Board was established, and the regulation was accordingly cancelled; the Board had dealt with seven cases.

Summary Tables Respecting Proceedings Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1919; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-19, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years 1907-19 number of disputes dealt with; (v) containing statistical summary of operations under the statute for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919:—

I. TABLE showing Proceedings by Industries from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

Industries affected.	No. of disputes referred under Act.	No. of strikes not averted or ended.
I.—DISPUTES AFFECTING MINES, TRANSPORTATION, PUBLIC UTILITIES AND WAR WORK:—		
(1) MINES:—		
(a) Coal	2	0
(b) Metal	1	0
Total Mines	3	0
(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:—		
(a) Railways	12	0
(b) Street railways	21	1
(c) Express	5	0
(d) Shipping	3	0
(e) Telegraphs	2	0
(f) Telephones	1	0
Total Transportation and Communication	44	1
(3) PUBLIC UTILITIES:—		
(a) Light and Power	3	0
(b) Elevators	1	0
Total Public Utilities	4	0
(4) WAR WORK	24	1
Total Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work	75	2
II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT:—		
*(a) Public Utilities under Provincial or Municipal control	15	0
(b) Miscellaneous	10	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the scope of the Act	25	0
Total all classes	100	2†

*It having been ruled that jurisdiction under this statute cannot be claimed over disputes relating to industries under provincial or municipal control, no proceedings under the statute now take place save by joint consent under Section 63, and any such proceedings are now shown in Section II of the tables, instead of Section I, as in former years.

†While the above table shows but two strikes not averted or ended as a result of reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, two additional strikes occurred after the close of the fiscal year, namely, one in the street railway and one in the express industry.

The proceedings under the Act during the year include five cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Collingwood, Ont., and certain of its employees; (2) the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C., and certain of its employees; (3) the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and certain of its employees; (4) the Corporation of the City of Ottawa and certain of its employees; and (5) the Canadian Northern Railway and its clerks, station employees, etc.

At the close of March, 1919, results were still pending in connection with five applications concerning disputes between: (1) the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and certain of its employees; (2) Canadian National Railways and certain employees in the cartage service at Winnipeg; (3) the Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees; (4) the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and certain of its employees; and (5) the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton, Ont., and certain of its employees.

II. TABLE showing Proceedings by Industries from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1919.

Industries affected.	No. of disputes referred under Act.	No. of strikes not averted or ended.
I.—DISPUTES AFFECTING MINES, TRANSPORTATION, PUBLIC UTILITIES AND WAR WORK:—		
(1) MINES:—		
(*a*) Coal	49	6
(*b*) Metal	17	5
(*c*) Asbestos	1	0
Total Mines	67	11
(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:—		
(*a*) Railways	126	7
(*b*) Street railways	55	3
(*c*) Express	7	0
(*d*) Shipping	16	0
(*e*) Telegraphs	9	1
(*f*) Telephones	4	0
Total Transportation and Communication	217	11
(3) PUBLIC UTILITIES:—		
(*a*) Light and Power	8	0
(*b*) Elevators	1	0
Total Public Utilities	9	0
(4) WAR WORK	30	1
Total Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work	323	23
II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT:—		
*(*a*) Public Utilities under Provincial or Municipal control	28	1
(*b*) Miscellaneous	23	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the scope of the Act	51	1
Total all classes	374	24

*It having been ruled that jurisdiction under this statute cannot be claimed over disputes relating to industries under provincial or municipal control, no proceedings under the statute now take place save by joint consent under Section 63, and any such proceedings are now shown in Section II of the tables, instead of Section I, as in former years.

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include therefore disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no disputes shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

III. TABLE showing by fiscal years, 1907-1919, Number of Disputes dealt with.

—	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	Total.
Number of applications...........	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	374
Number of boards granted........	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	287
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended)..........	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	24

(The remark at the foot of Table II applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by fiscal years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

IV. TABLE showing by calendar years, 1907-1919 Number of Disputes dealt with.

—	*1907 9 mos.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	†1919 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications...............	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	9	374
Number of boards granted............	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	7	287
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended)..................	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	24

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.
†To the end of the financial year, March 31.
(The remark at the foot of Table II applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, and of Proceedings thereunder, from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919.

I.—*MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES AND WAR WORK.*

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

(a) COAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 7, 1918	Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., and certain employees, being machinists, blacksmiths, moulders, carpenters and helpers, and outside labourers.	Employees...	Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.	30..........	Concerning payment for overtime.	The Honourable Mr Justice D.M.Eberts, (c) 4; Thos. R. Stockett, (E) 1; Joseph Naylor, (M) 1.	Mar. 23, 1918	May 16, June 12, 1918	Two reports were presented, the minority report being signed by Mr. Naylor. The award was accepted by the Company, but rejected by the men. No strike occurred.
July 22, 1918	Alberta Coal Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alta....	100 approx...	Concerning Company's objection to check weighman.	....	....	....	A Board was not established as it was considered by the Minister that the matter fell within the jurisdiction of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, Director of Coal Operations, Calgary.

(b) METAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
April 30, 1918	Nicholas Chemical Co. and certain employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.	Employees.	Goudreau, Ont....	18.........	Concerning wages.......	....	....	....	No Board was established, a settlement being secured by negotiations renewed at the mediation of the Department.

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 18, 1918	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and certain employees being clerks, station employees, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	C.N.R. System....	786 dir .... 1,200 indir.	Concerning wages.......	The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (c) 3; C. E. Dafoe, (E) 1; Frederick Urry, (M) 1.	June 5, 1918	Oct. 17, 1918	The award of the Board dealt only with Western lines and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages. The employees, however, appealed the decision of the Board to the Labour Appeal Board. Renewed negotiations between the parties secured a settlement.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

(a) RAILWAYS—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
April 8, 1918	Pere Marquette Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees..	P.M. Ry. lines in Canada.	150.........	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge J. O. Dromgole, (C) 4; R. L. Brackin, (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (M) 1.	May 14, 1918	June 3, 1918	The Board's report was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules, which became the basis of an amicable settlement of the dispute.
April 19, 1918	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and certain employees, members of International Brotherhood of Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance.	Employees....	Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.	3,500........	Concerning wages and rules.	His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, (C) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; Bernard Rose (M) 1.	April 29, 1918	May 30, 1918	The Board's report, which was unanimous, contained a schedule of rates and rules. The rules were accepted by both parties, but the schedule of rates submitted was not formally accepted by the company, although it is understood an amicable adjustment was reached.
May 20, 1918	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. between Calgary and Vancouver, and dining car employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees....	Lines of C.P.R. between Calgary and Vancouver.	205 dir. 500 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against Union members and the replacement of white employees by negroes.	Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (C) 4; A. E. James (E) 2; Victor R. Midgley. (M) 1.	June 14, 1918	July 26, Aug. 6, 1918	The Board's report found that while coloured men were brought into Canada by the Company for use on dining cars in place of white men, the change was not an act of discrimination against the Union. A minority report was presented by Mr. Midgley. The award was not formally accepted by either party, but the inquiry is understood to have had a beneficial effect and no cessation of work occurred.
May 30, 1918	Canadian Pacific Railway, British Columbia Lake and River Service, and employees, members of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.	Employees...	Nelson, B.C........	15..........	Concerning wages.......	....	....	....	No Board was established in this case, advice being received that direct negotiations were being resumed.
June 20, 1918	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees....	Lines of G.T.P......	400 dir...... 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages and rules.	A. J. Andrews, K.C., (C) 3; C. E. Dafoe, (E) 1; T. J. Murray, (M) 1.	Jan. 11, 1919	Mar. 10, 1919	Proceedings in this case were stayed on advice from employees representatives. Request that procedure be resumed was received on December 19. The report of

								the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
July 10, 1918	Canadian Pacific Railway Company, lines east of Fort William, and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers and members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.	Employees....	Lines of C.P.R. east of Fort William.	2,000 dir.... 10,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	David Campbell, (M) 1.	....	....	The Board was not completed, advice having been received that direct negotiations had resulted in a settlement of matters in dispute.
Sept. 30, 1918	Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and certain of its employees, being clerks, stationmen and freight handlers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Lines of T. & N. O.	250.........	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, (C) 3; R. H. Parmenter, (E) 1; J. G. O'Donohue, (M) 1.	Nov. 4, 1918	Dec. 9, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a signed agreement between the parties concerned.
Nov. 12, 1918	Winnipeg Joint Terminals and certain employees, being station baggagemen, clerical staff and janitors, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man......	45 dir...... 2,000 indir.	Concerning dismissal of an employee.	....	....	....	Board procedure in this case was rendered unnecessary the dispute having been amicably adjusted between the parties concerned.
Dec. 6, 1918	Canadian Government Railways, Western Lines, and workmen, being clerical, station and roundhouse employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	C. G. Ry., Western Lines.	425.........	Concerning wages and rules.	....	....	....	Board procedure in this case was stayed pending further direct negotiations between the parties concerned.
Jan. 29, 1919	Canadian National Railways, Eastern Lines, and certain employees, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Lines of C. N. R....	....	Concerning wages.......	....	....	....	Board procedure in this case was stayed pending further direct negotiations between the parties concerned.
Jan. 31, 1919	Canadian National Railways and certain employees in Cartage Service at Winnipeg.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man......	3,000.......	Concerning wages.......	A. J. Andrews, K.C., (C) 3; C. E. Dafoe, (E) 1; T. J. Murray, (M) 1.	Mar. 17, 1919	....	Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

(b) STREET RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 23, 1918	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Co. and motormen and conductors, members Div. 616, Amal. Assn. of Street and Electric Ry. Employees of America.	Employees...	Sandwich, Windsor, Amherstburg, Ont., and vicinity.	80..........	Concerning wages and conditions.	Malcolm G. Campbell (c) 3; E. G. Henderson, (E) 1; F. C. Kerby, (M) 1.	April 4, 1918	May 10, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
April 3, 1918	Hamilton Street Railway Co. and conductors and motormen, members of Div. No. 107, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Hamilton, Ont......	270 dir. ... 50 indir.	Concerning wages ...	His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, (c) 4; S. F. Washington, K.C., (E) 1; W. D. Robbins, (M) 1.	April 11, 1918	April 25, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and the recommendations contained therein became the basis of a working agreement.
April 30, 1918	Hull Electric Company, and various classes of employees, being motormen, conductors, etc.	Employees...	Hull, Que...........	140 approx..	Concerning wages, hours and conditions, also regarding certain refunds.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; Geo. D. Kelley, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	May 1, 1918	May 28, June 5, 1918	The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report from Mr. Kelley. The award was accepted by both parties and a working agreement ensued, there being no cessation of work.
May 1, 1918	Toronto Railway Co. and certain employees, being machinists, specialists, etc., members of International Assn. of Machinists.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont........	25..........	Concerning wages, overtime and hours.	His Honour Judge R. Ruddy, (c) 4; Hartley H. Dewart, K.C., (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	June 13, 1918	July 4, July 5, 1918	Two reports were presented by the Board, the minority report being signed by Mr. Dewart. The award contained certain recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. These were accepted by the employees, and although the Company did not agree with the same, they expressed their willingness to adjust the questions at issue on the basis of the award.

May 2, 1918	London Street Railway Co. and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors and barnmen, members of Local Div. No. 741, Amal. Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	London, Ont........	197........	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; Chas. Ferguson, (M) 1.	May 14, 1918	June 3, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained an agreement signed by both parties to the.. dispute.
May 21, 1918	Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and motormen and conductors, members of Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Local No. 685.	Employees....	Brantford, Ont......	36..........	Concerning wages and conditions.	....	....	....	No Board was established in this case, the dispute having been amicably settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned.
June 3, 1918	British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and employees at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	Employer.....	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	1,400.......	Concerning wages and conditions.	The Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (c) 4; Frederick Buscombe (E) 1; Thos. J. Coughlin (M) 1.	June 14, 1918	July 15, 1918	A strike occurred on July 2, the men returning to work on July 11. The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Coughlin. Direct negotiations were renewed and a revised agreement affected without further cessation of work.
June 14, 1918	Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Local No. 566.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man......	70 dir....... 100 indir....	Concerning alleged dismissals on account of Union affiliation.	....	....	....	No Board was established in this case, a request being received in the Department from the employees representative to stay further procedure.
June 18, 1918	British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., and its subordinate companies, and their respective employees, being electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employer.....	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	253.........	Concerning wages and conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (c) 3; Frederick Buscombe, (E) 1; Thos. J. Coughlin, (M) 1.	June 27, 1918	July 26, 1918	A strike occurred on July 2, the men returning to work on July 11. The Board's report in this case was simply a report on the situation, although later an agreement was arrived at which adjusted matters in dispute.
July 2, 1918	The New Brunswick Power Co. and certain of its employees, including conductors, motormen, linemen, powerhousemen, shop and barnmen, trackmen, etc.	Employees....	St. John, N.B......	200 dir...... 25 or more indir.	Concerning wages.......	The Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Chandler, (c) 4; Geo. E. Day, (E) 1; W. Frank Hathaway (M) 1.	July 10, 1918	Aug. 9, Aug. 10, 1918	Two reports were presented by the Board, the minority report being signed by Mr. Day. A strike of a few hours occurred with regard to delay in certain payments by the Company, but this and other points in dispute were adjusted and no further cessation of work occurred.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

(b) STREET RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
July 10, 1918	Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 279, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont........	557 dir.... 50 indir.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (C) 3; Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	July 15, 1918	Aug. 23, 1918	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Henderson and contained recommendations as to settlement and a schedule of rates and rules. The award was accepted by the company but not by the employees, who ceased work on August 13, resuming work, however, on August 14, pending reference of the dispute to the Labour Board of Appeal. The award of the Board of Appeal was unanimous and its recommendations were accepted by both parties. No further cessation of work occurred.
July 19, 1918	Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being mechanics of various classes, namely: toolmakers, machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, air-brake testers, carpenters, car repairers, oilers and repairers, painters and helpers, sheet metal workers, pipe fitters, millwrights, electricians, car inspectors and apprentices of all trades.	Employees....	Quebec, Que........	60 dir....... 350 indir..	Concerning wages.......	Fred Bancroft, (M) 1..	....	....	The Board was not completed, advice having been received that the dispute had been adjusted.
July 29, 1918	Winnipeg Electric Street Railway and certain of its employees, being machinists, blacksmiths, electricians, trackmen, capenters, painters, car cleaners, switch greasers, specialists and helpers to these crafts.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man......	250 dir...... 950 indir.	Concerning wages, conditions and Union recognition.	Isaac Campbell, (C) 3; John C. Sullivan, (E) 1; Ernest Robinson, (M) 1.	Aug. 10, 1918	Oct. 7, 1918	The Board's report was unanimous, and was accompanied by an agreement between the company and employees as to hours and rules.

Sept. 6, 1918	Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Winnipeg Div. No. 99, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man......	950........	Concerning wages.......	The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (C) 4; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., (E) 1; Robt. S. Ward, (M) 1.	Sept. 18, 1918	Oct. 15, 1918	The award was unanimous and contained certain recommendations regarding additions to be made in the present existing agreement. The award was accepted by both parties to the dispute.
Nov. 4, 1918	Toronto Railway Co. and certain of its employees, being members of the Toronto Railway Employees' Union.	Employer.....	Toronto, Ont........	1,700.......	Concerning wages.......	His Honour Judge J. A. Barron, (C) 4; The Honourable F. H. Phippen, K.C., (E) 1; H. A. Harper, (M) 1.	Nov. 30, 1918	Jan. 8, 1919	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Phippen and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. Mr. Harper presented a minority report. Renewed negotiations between the parties resulted in a settlement of the dispute.
Nov. 7, 1918	Niagara, St.Catharines and Toronto Railway and its employees, being members of St. Catharines Labour Union No. 846, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Welland and Lincoln Counties.	235........	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, (C) 3; Albert Eastman, (E) 1; James F. Marsh, (M) 1.	Nov. 27, 1918	Dec. 26, 1918	The report of the Board, which was unanimous, included an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
Nov. 26, 1918	Grand River and Lake Erie and Northern Railways and certain of the employees of the said railways, being members of Div. No. 833, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Preston, Ont........	65 dir...... 7 indir.	Concerning wages and alleged discrimination against Union members.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (C) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (M) 1.	Jan. 4, 1919	Jan. 17, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
Jan. 13, 1919	Street Railway Company, Windsor, Ont., and certain of its employees.	Employer.....	Windsor, Ont., and vicinity.	....	Concerning wages.......	Alex. R. Bartlet, (E) 1; Arch. Hooper, (M) 1.	....	....	The Board was not completed in this case, further direct negotiations between the parties having resulted in an amicable settlement of the dispute.
Feb. 28, 1919	Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 790, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Montreal...........	3,062 dir.... 12,500 indir.	Concerning wages.......	Joseph Perrault, (C) 4; Joseph Quintal, (E) 1; J. T. Foster, (M) 1.	Mar. 28, 1919	....	Proceedings unfinished at the end of the fiscal year.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION *Continued.*

(b) STREET RAILWAYS—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar. 22, 1919	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 616, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Windsor, Ont., and vicinity.	85	Concerning wages	F. H. McGuigan (E) 1; Arch Hooper, (M) 1.	....	....	Proceedings unfinished at the end of the fiscal year.
Mar. 28, 1919	Dominion Power and Transmission Co. and certain of its employees, being linemen and operators, members of Local Union No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont......	26 dir. ..... 12 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	....	....	....	Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.
(c) EXPRESS.									
April 20, 1918	Canadian Northern Express Co. and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees....	Lines of C.N.R.....	315	Concerning wages and conditions.	The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (C) 3; C. E. Dafoe, (E) 1; D. Campbell, (M) 1.	June 10, 1918	Aug. 14, 1918	The Board's report was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules. These were accepted by the Company, with the exception of the clause relating to Union recognition.
May 1, 1918	Canadian Express Co. and employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Lines of Can. Exp...	1,300.......	Concerning dismissals and removal of a messenger.	....	....	....	No Board was established in this case, as, in the Minister's view, the dispute did not fall within the meaning of the statute.
Aug. 8, 1918	Dominion Express Co. and its employees, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Lines of Dom. Exp., Port Arthur to Halifax and Vancouver.	1,400.....	Concerning wages, involving the adoption of a new schedule in place of present one expiring May 1, 1919.	....	....	....	In view of the fact that the Dominion Express Company already had an agreement with an organization representing the employees here concerned, there was, in the Minister's view, no ground for the establishment of a Board. A strike occurred lasting from Sept. 10 to 14, 1918.

Aug. 24, 1918	Canadian Express Co. and its employees, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees	Lines of Can. Exp.	2,500	Concerning alleged violation of schedule and dismissal of certain employees.	His Honour Judge R. Ruddy, (C) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (M) 1.	Sept. 13, 1918	Oct. 22, 1918	The award of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by advice to the effect that most of the matters in dispute had been amicably adjusted.
Feb. 3, 1919	Canadian Express Co. and certain of its employees, being clerks, drivers, porters, messengers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees	Lines of Can. Exp.	1,700 dir. 100 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (C) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; Fred Bancroft, (M) 1.	Feb. 12, 1919	Mar. 19, Mar. 21, 1919	Practically three reports were presented by the members of the Board, each making recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. On the request of the Company the matter was referred to the Labour Appeal Board. The findings of the Appeal Board, although accepted by the company, were refused by the employees. Somewhat after the close of the fiscal year a short strike occurred and the case was then referred by joint agreement to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.
					(d) SHIPPING.				
June 22, 1918	Various employers concerned in water transportation between British Columbia ports and American ports in Puget Sound and Alaska, and certain of their employees, being masters and mates, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild.	Employees	B.C. Coast	386	Concerning wages, hours and Union recognition.				No Board was established in this case, as, there being numerous employees who were not joined, the dispute did not fall within the scope of the Act. The dispute was, therefore, referred to a Royal Commission under the Inquiries Act.
Oct. 4, 1918	Harbour Commissioners of the Port of Montreal and employees, members of Federal Labour Union 1629 of Harbour Employees.	Employees	Montreal	450 dir. 150 indir.	Concerning wages				This matter was apparently dropped by the applicants and no further action was taken by the Department.
Nov. 18, 1918	Various Shipping Companies and other employing companies at St. John, N.B., and certain of their employees, being coal-handlers, members of Local No. 810, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employees	St. John, N.B.	200 dir. 400 indir.	Concerning wages	F.E. Sayre, (E) 1; Frank Freestone, (M) 1.			While a Board was in formation a strike occurred on November 27, and continued until December 7. Negotiations between the parties concerned brought about a settlement and further Board procedure was unnecessary.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, *etc.*—*Continued.*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Concluded.*

(e) TELEGRAPHS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
June 17, 1918	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and its commercial telegraph operators, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America.	Employees....	Lines of C. P. Ry...	650 dir...... 3,000 indir.	Concerning wages and rules.	His Honour Judge Jas. H. Scott, (C) 4; W. N. Tilley, K.C., (E) 1; David Campbell, (M) 1.	July 6, 1918	Aug. 22, 1918	Two reports were presented, the minority report being signed by Mr. Campbell. The majority report, which contained certain recommendations as to amendments in the rules and rates, was accepted by the company, but the employees refused to accept other than the conditions of the minority report.
Aug. 21, 1918	Great Western Telegraph Co. and certain of its employees, members of Great North Western System No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees...	G.N.W. Lines.......	600 dir...... 1,800 indir.	Concerning wages and rules.	....	....	....	No Board was established in this case, procedure being stayed on the request of the employees' representative.

(f) TELEPHONES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Sept. 11, 1918	Bell Telephone Company of Canada and certain of its employees, being operators, clerks, messengers, etc., members of Local Union No. 83A, International Brotherhood of Electrical Wozkers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont........	450 to 500.	Concerning wages, hours, overtime and conditions.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (C) 4; E. H. Ambrose, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Sept. 30, 1918	Oct. 8, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a memorandum of agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.

(3) PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

(a) LIGHT AND POWER.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
May 25, 1918	Vancouver Gas Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Gas Workers.	Employees....	Vancouver, B.C.....	65..........	Concerning wages.......	Frederick Buscombe, (E) 1; Jas. H. McVety, (M) 1.	....	....	The Board was not completed in this case, advice having been received in the Department that matters in dispute had been amicably adjusted.

June 22, 1918	Western Power Co. of Canada, Ltd., and certain of its electrical workers, being members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	30 dir....... 30 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, overtime and conditions.	The Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (C) 3; Frederick Buscombe, (E) 1; Thos. J. Coughlin, (M) 1.	June 29, 1918	July 26, 1918	A strike occurred on July 2, the men returning to work on July 11. The Board's finding in this case was simply a report on the situation, although an agreement was later reached which adjusted the matters in dispute.
Oct. 28, 1918	Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Labour Union No. 16359.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.......	250 dir...... 750 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	Jas. Perrault, (C) 4; Bernard Rose, (E) 2; A. Bastien, (M) 1.	Jan. 9, 1919	....	Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.
					(b) ELEVATORS.				
Sept. 22, 1918	Various Elevator Operators at Port Arthur and Fort William and their employees, members of Local No. 934, International Longshoremen's Association, etc.	Employees....	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	....	Concerning wages and hours.	The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (C) 3; E. L. Taylor, K.C., (E) 1; L. L. Peltier, (M) 1.	Oct. 28, 1918	Dec. 2, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and made certain recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. It is understood that these recommendations were accepted as a basis of settlement by the companies and employees.
					(4) WAR WORK.				
Feb. 15, 1918	Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, members of Georgian Bay Lodge No. 343, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.	Employees....	Collingwood, Ont...	375 dir...... 200 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Hamnett P. Hill (C) 1; Capt. J. B. Foote, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Mar. 25, 1918	April 10, 1918	In this case a strike occurred on February 20, the men returning to work on February 25. The Board's report was unanimous, and advised that as a result of direct negotiations an agreement had been effected.
May 10, 1918	Goold, Shapley & Muir Co. and certain employees, being members of International Assn. of Machinists, Local No. 607.	Employees....	Brantford, Ont......	49 dir...... 115 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	Fred Bancroft, (M) 1..	....	....	Pending the completion of the Board an agreement was entered into by the parties concerned.
May 11, 1918	A. Davis & Sons, Ltd., and their leather workers, being members of the Leather Workers' Union.	Employees....	Kingston, Ont.......	101 dir...... 100 indir.	Concerning alleged dismissal on account of Union affiliation.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (C) 4; Tom Moore, (M) 1; J. L. Whiting, (E) 1.	Mar. 29, 1918	June 13, 1918	Three reports were presented in this case, the difference of opinion being as to whether a particular workman had been dismissed on account of union affiliation. A strike occurred on June 18, the men returning to work on June 25, when direct negotiations secured a settlement.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*

(4) WAR WORK—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
June 18, 1918	Fraser, Brace & Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being members of the Montreal Marine Trades Federation.	Employees....	Montreal, Que......	700.........	Concerning wages and hours.				No Board was established in this case, the dispute being referred to a Royal Commission which was appointed to investigate with regard to the unrest in the shipbuilding industry in the Province of Quebec. A strike had occurred on May 15, the men returning to work pending the investigation by the Commission.
June 29, 1918	Quinlan and Robertson Shipbuilding Co. and its carpenters and joiners (shipbuilding), at Quebec, members of Local No. 730, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees....	Quebec, Que........	200 dir..... 250 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.				This dispute was referred to the Royal Commission mentioned above.
July 15, 1918	Davie Shipbuilding and Repair Co., Lauzon, Que., and certain of its employees, being boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., members of organizations as follows, namely: 1. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local Union No. 380; 2. International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local Union No. 235; 3. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 2033.	Employees....	Lauzon, Que........	290 dir..... 460 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.				This dispute was referred to the Royal Commission mentioned above.

July 18, 1918	Quebec Shipbuilding Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Local No. 730, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees	Quebec, Que	125 dir. 175 indir.	Concerning wages and and hours.				This dispute was referred to the Royal Commission mentioned above.
July 17, 1918	Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., of Peterborough, and its employees, being machinists, specialists and electrical workers.	Employees	Peterborough, Ont.	625 dir. 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Jas. G. Merrick, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Aug. 1, 1918	Aug. 26, 1918	The report was signed by all three members of the Board, although Mr. Merrick dissented on some points. The Board's findings were that the schedule of wages, rules, etc., submitted by the employees was fair and reasonable. The employees later asked that the matter be referred to the Labour Appeal Board. The award of the Appeal Board was unanimous and its recommendations formed the basis of an amicable settlement of the dispute.
Aug. 12, 1918	Imperial Munitions Board, Aviation Dept., and employees, being members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees	Toronto, Ont	64	Concerning conditions				In this case, as a result of mediation of the Department, direct negotiations were renewed and the dispute amicably adjusted.
Aug. 13, 1918	Hamilton Cotton Co., and certain of its employees.	Employees	Hamilton, Ont	150 dir. 350 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against Union members.	His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, (c) 4; S. F. Washington, (E) 1; F. J. Flatman, (M) 1.	Sept. 3, 1918	Sept. 28, 1918.	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Flatman and the minority report by Mr. Washington, the point of difference being as to the cause of the dismissal of the employee involved. A strike had occurred on August 2, the men returning to work on August 15 pending reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.
Aug. 16, 1918	Polson Iron Works, Ltd., and employees, being members of Local Union No. 731, United Assn. of Plumbers and Steamfitters of United States and Canada.	Employees	Toronto, Ont	15 dir. 250 indir.	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 3; Jas. G. Merrick, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Sept. 5, 1918	Sept. 28, 1918	In this case a strike had occurred on July 6, the men returning to work on September 25, pending the reference of the dispute to a Board which was already in existence in Toronto. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a copy of an agreement reached between the disputants.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*

(4) WAR WORK—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Aug. 20, 1918	Algoma Steel Corporation and Algoma Construction Engineering Co. and their employees, being steel workers and members of Algoma Lodge No. 5, Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.	Employees....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	875 dir.... 3,500 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	His Honour Judge F. R. Powell, (c) 4; Hartley Dewart, K.C., (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Sept. 6, 1918	Nov. 18, 1918	This dispute was dealt with by the Board under three heads, and recommendations were made in each case as to settlement of the dispute. The award was signed by all three members, although Mr. Bancroft presented a minority report concerning that portion relating to union recognition. The Board's findings, however, were the basis of an agreement reached between the disputants.
Aug. 21, 1918	Certain firms being members of the Employers' Assn. of Toronto and various classes of workmen, members respectively of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont........	162.........	Concerning wages.......	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Jas. G. Merrick, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Sept. 5, 1918	Sept. 28, Oct. 28, 1918	A strike occurred on August 7, the men returning to work on August 21, pending reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Mr. Merrick presented a minority report. On the application of both parties the matter was referred to the Labour Appeal Board, whose report was unanimous.
Aug. 14, 1918	Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being members of Lodge No. 1, Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.	Employees....	Sydney, N.S........	3,000.......	Concerning wages and overtime.	....	....	....	No Board was established in this case, direct negotiations having brought about a settlement of the dispute.
Aug. 27, 1918	National Manufacturing Co. and its employees, being members of the Munition Workers' Federal Union No. 56.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont........	355.........	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	Hamnett P. Hill, (c) 3; Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., (E) 1; Romeo R. Marcil, (M) 1.	Sept. 17, 1918	Oct. 23, 1918	The report was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages and recommendations as to settlement of the dispute.

Sept. 20, 1918	John Inglis Company, Polson Iron Works, Canadian Allis-Chalmers Company and certain of their employees, being members of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of Canada, Local No. 1.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont........	290	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (C) 3; James G. Merrick, (E) 1; James Higgins, (M) 1.	Sept. 27, 1918	Oct. 12, Oct. 16, 1918	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Merrick and was accompanied by a schedule of wages, rules and regulations. Mr. Higgins presented a minority report. No cessation of work occurred.
Sept. 25, 1918	The Nicholson File Co. and certain of its employees, being file workers, etc.	Employees....	Port Hope, Ont.....	121 dir...... 45 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, conditions and Union recognition.	His Honour Judge R. Ruddy, (C) 4; A. E. Pipher, (E) 1; Chas. M. McElroy, (M) 1.	Oct. 16, 1918	Oct. 28, 1918	The award, which was unanimous, included a proposed schedule of wages and recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.
Sept. 26, 1918	British Chemical Co. and certain of its employees, being carpenters and millwrights, members of Local No. 1622, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Employees....	Trenton, Ont.......	80..........	Concerning wages.......	His Honour Judge J. F. Wills, (C) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; J. F. Marsh, (M) 1.	Oct. 11, 1918	Oct. 31, 1918	The award, which was unanimous, contained recommendations as to increased wages and changes in conditions, which award the Company expressed its willingness to accept.
Oct. 18, 1918	H. Mueller Mfg. Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being members of Imperial City Lodge No. 792, International Assn. of Machinists.	Employees....	Sarnia, Ont.........	625 dir...... 100 indir.	Concerning wages and classification of work.	His Honour Judge J. O. Dromgole, (C) 4; A. T. McKinley, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Nov. 12, 1918	Dec. 21, 1918	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules which the employees expressed their willingness to accept. Mr. McKinley did not concur in these findings. The award was not formally accepted by the employer, but no cessation of work.
Oct. 28, 1918	Polson Shipbuilding Co., Toronto Shipbuilding Co., and Dominion Shipbuilding Co. and certain of their employees, being shipcarpenters, caulkers, joiners and woodworking machinists, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont........	272.........	Concerning wages.......	J. A. McAndrew, (C) 3; Jas. G. Merrick, (E) 1; John Doggett, (M) 1.	Nov. 7, 1918	Nov. 21, Nov. 27, 1918	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Doggett and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Mr. Merrick did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report, requesting that the matter be referred to the Labour Appeal Board, on the basis of whose findings a settlement was effected.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*

(4) WAR WORK—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
Nov. 8, 1918	Various Toronto firms and certain of their employees, being patternmakers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont........	75 dir....... 32 indir.	Concerning wages.......	His Honour Judge Emerson B. Coatsworth, (c) 4; Jas. G. Merrick, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft (M) 1.	Nov. 29, 1918	Dec. 12, 1918	The award was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft and contained recommendations as to increased wages. Mr. Merrick presented a minority report. At the request of the employing companies the dispute was referred to the Labour Appeal Board, on the basis of whose decision a settlement was reached.
Nov. 11, 1918	The Polson Shipyard Co. and its marine painters.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont........	22..........	Concerning the use of certain machines.	....	....	......	It was decided that the cause of this dispute was not one falling within the scope of the I. D. I. Act.
Nov. 19, 1918	The Montreal Transportation Co. and its ship carpenters and caulkers.	Employees....	Kingston, Ont.......	23..........	Concerning wages.......	....	....	....	Board procedure was rendered unnecessary, direct negotiations having resulted in a settlement of the dispute.
Nov. 26, 1918	Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Ltd., and Canadian Aeroplanes, Ltd., Toronto, and certain of their employees, being aeroplane woodworkers, members of the Toronto District Council of Carpenters.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont........	370 dir...... 600 indir.	Concerning wages........	....	....	....	As these firms were about to close down as a result of the signing of the armistice, it was considered that a dispute, within the meaning of the statute, did not exist.

II.—INDUSTRIES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

(1) PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
Mar. 22, 1918	Corporation of Ottawa and firemen, members of Federal Union No. 24.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont........	85 dir...... 10 indir.	Concerning wages classification and other alleged grievances.	Lieut. Frank J. P Crean (c) 3; T. A. Beament (E) 1; Wm. Lodge (M) 1.	April 9, 1918	April 19, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and stated that a settlement of all differences had been reached.
April 4, 1918	Corporation of Ottawa and certain of its employees, members of Federal Labour Union No. 15.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont........	52....	Concerning wages.......	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider (c)3· T. A. Beament (E) 1; Fred Bancroft (M) 1;	April 15, 1918	April 25, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of matters in dispute. The award was accepted by the employees, but

									representations by the employer were to the effect that being a municipality, an agreement binding their successors could not be entered into.
April 12, 1918	Corporation of Toronto and certain employees, members of Toronto Civic Employees' Union No. 43.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont........	3,000.......	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.				
April 15, 1918	Corporation of Toronto, and certain employees, members of Local No. 300, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen (oilers and fitters).	Employees....	Toronto, Ont........	....	Concerning wages, hours and conditions........	....	....	....	No Board was established, the consent of the Municipality being refused.
April 23, 1918	Corporation of Ottawa and policemen.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont........	79.........	Concerning certain alleged unjust dismissals	....	....	....	No Board was established, the consent of the Municipality being refused.
May 17, 1918	Corporation of Winnipeg and its civic employees being members of Civic Employees' Federation No. 4.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man......	266 dir...... 55 indir.	Concerning wages.......	F. M. Black (c) 3; James Auld (E) 1; Roland F. McWilliams (M) 1.	May 20, 1918	June 25, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and recommended that the schedule submitted by the employees to the City should be adopted, with the exception of certain proposed modifications. Also that the settlement made with the other civic employees who had gone on strike be on the basis of a substantial increase.
May 31, 1918	Corporation of Victoria and civic employees, members of Civic Employees' Protective Association.	Employees...	Victoria, B.C.......	250 approx..	Concerning wages.......	W. E. Burns (c) 4; James Dakèrs (M) 1; R. F. Taylor (E) 1.	June 25, 1918	July 27, 1918	The report of the Board was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages on the basis of which it is understood an amicable adjustment was reached.
Sept. 18, 1918	Corporation of New Westminster and civic employees and labourers, members of New Westminster Civic Employees' Union.	Employees....	New Westminster, B.C.	42 dir...... 73 indir.	Concerning wages.......	....	....	....	No Board was established in this case, the consent of the company being refused.
Sept. 24, 1918	Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees, being policemen, and members of Winnipeg City Policemen's Federal Union No. 40.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man......	....	Concerning Union recognition.	....	....	....	No Board was established in this case, the consent of the City being refused.
Oct. 29, 1918	Administrative Commission of the City of Montreal and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, and oilers.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.......	33..........	Concerning wages.......	The Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin (c) 4; C. Rodin (E) 1; J. T. Foster (M) 1;	Nov. 15, 1918	Dec. 6, 1918	The report was signed by all three members and contained recommendations as to settlement. Mr. Foster, not concurring on one point, added a minority report. The recommendations of the Board were accepted by the Commission.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued.*

(1) PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER MUNICIPAL CONTROL—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Nov. 20, 1918	Corporation of the City of Montreal and certain of its employees, being firemen, members of City Fire Fighters Union No. 125, International Association of Fire Fighters.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	650 dir..... 2,250 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Joseph L. Bourbonniere (M) 1.	......	....	A strike of a few hours occurred on Dec. 12, and Board procedure was discontinued. A Board of arbitration was appointed as between the civic and commercial institutes of the City, and resulted in a settlement of these disputes.
Nov. 22, 1918	Corporation of the City of Montreal and certain of its employees, being teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen and helpers, sanitary drivers and helpers, members of Local No. 409, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Sanitary Drivers and Helpers.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.	900 dir. 3,700 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.				
Nov. 27, 1918	Corporation of the City of Montreal and certain of its employees, being policemen, and members of the Federal Union of Police, No. 62.	Employees. ..	Montreal, Que.	980	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	Aurèle Lacombe (M) 1.			
Nov. 28, 1918	Corporation of the City of Quebec and certain of its employees, being firemen and members of International Union of Fire Dept.	Employees..	Quebec, Que..	157. .	Concerning wages	....	......	......	No Board was established in this case, the consent of the Corporation being refused.
Dec. 9, 1918	Corporation of Hull and certain of its employees, being firemen, members of Firemen's Federal Union No. 51.	Employees....	Hull, Que..........	22 dir...... 2 indir.	Concerning wages.......	....	....	....	Board procedure in this case was rendered unnecessary, settlement having been effected by direct negotiations.

Jan. 8, 1919	Corporation of St. John and certain of its employees, being policemen and members of the Police Protective Assn. of St. John.	Employer	St. John, N.B.		Concerning Union recognition	H. Colby Smith, (c) 3; Allan H. Wetmore, (E) 1; James L. Sugrue, (M) 1.	Jan. 22, 1919	Feb. 24, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute, and it is understood an adjustment was reached on the basis of these findings.

(2) MISCELLANEOUS.

April 15, 1918	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, members of Local No. 15345, American Federation of Labour.	Employees	Sydney Mines, N.S.	900 dir. 2,500 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.				No Board was established in this case, a Royal Commission being instead appointed to inquire into this dispute and other disputes in the Province of Nova Scotia.
June 26, 1918	York Knitting Mills, Ltd., and certain of its employees, members of Local Union No. 1063, United Textile Workers of America.	Employees	Toronto, Ont.	88 dir. 200 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.				No Board was established in this case as it was considered that the dispute did not fall within the scope of the I. D. I. Act.
Sept. 18, 1918	Various employers, members of Brantford Builders' Exchange and their employees, being members of Locals No. 498 and 2602, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	Employees	Brantford, Ont.	57 dir. 110 indir.	Concerning wages				No Board was established in this case, the consent of the employers being refused.
Oct. 30, 1918	J. R. Booth and certain of his employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.	Employees	Ottawa, Ont.	350 dir. 150 indir.	Concerning wages				No Board was established in this case, the consent of the employer being refused.
Nov. 11, 1918	Steel Company of Canada and certain of its employees, being members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.	Employees	Gananoque, Ont.	114	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge R. Ruddy, (c) 4; Dr. E. L. Atkinson, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft (M) 1.	Dec. 20, 1918	Jan. 15, 1919	The report was signed by all three members and accompanied by a copy of a signed agreement between the parties concerned. Mr. Bancroft added a note to the report that he did not concur in the findings *re* female labour.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Concluded.*

(2) MISCELLANEOUS *Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of reference.
Nov. 16, 1918	Furniture Manufacturers' Assn. of Stratford and certain of their employees, being members respectively of the (1) United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union 1990, and (2) Painters and Decorators, Local Union 772.	Employees....	Stratford, Ont.....	645 dir..... 180 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, (C) 4; Joseph Orr, (E) 1; Jas. F. Marsh, (M) 1.	Jan. 4, 1919	Mar. 25, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
Nov. 19, 1918	Eastern Car Co., Ltd. (Erection Dept.), and certain of its employees, being rivetters.	Employees....	Trenton, N.S.......	113.........	Concerning wages.......	His Honour Judge Emerson B. Coatsworth, (C) 4; Rev. Dr. John Forrest, (E) 1; C. C. Dane, (M) 1.	Dec. 2, 1918	....	Prior to the application the employees had gone on strike, but were induced to return to work and apply for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Board procedure was rendered unnecessary, however, direct negotiations having resulted in a settlement.
Dec. 11, 1918	Armstrong Whiteworth of Canada, Ltd., and certain of its employees, being machinists, millwrights, toolmakers, blacksmiths, etc., members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.	Employees....	Longueuil, Que......	150 dir..... 100 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	....	....	......	No Board was established in this case, the consent of the employer being refused.
Dec. 12, 1918	Dominion Textile Co., and certain of its employees, being members of the United Textile Workers' Union.	Employees....	Kingston, Ont......	9 dir..... 141 indir.	Concerning wages and Union recognition.	....	....	....	A strike occurred on December 12 and direct negotiations were resumed between the disputants which resulted in an amicable agreement being reached.
Mar. 1, 1919	Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union No. 32, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.	Employees....	St. John, N.B	175 dir...... 30 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	....	....	....	No Board was established in this case, the consent of the employer being refused.

CASES BEFORE THE BOARD OF APPEAL.

The following disputes went before the Board of Appeal constituted under P.C. 1743, clause 17, under the circumstances indicated in the pages introductory to this report:—

[illegible] dispute occurred between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of their employees, arising from a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. The award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accepted by the company, but not by the employees who ceased work on August 13. On August 14 work was resumed pending reference of the dispute to the Labour Appeal Board. The award of the Appeal Board was unanimous and its recommendations were accepted by both parties. No further cessation of work occurred.

2. A dispute arose between the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, Peterborough, and their machinists, specialists and electrical workers, concerning a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. The award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appealed by the employing company to the Board of Appeal, the findings of which were accepted by both parties.

3. A dispute occurred between certain firms, members of the Employers' Association of Toronto, and various classes of their employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, through a demand for increased wages. Both parties requested that the dispute be referred to the Labour Appeal Board, the award of which was accepted by the employers and employees concerned.

4. A dispute occurred between the Polson Shipbuilding Company, Toronto Shipbuilding Company and Dominion Shipbuilding Company, Toronto, Ontario, and certain of their employees through a demand for increased wages. The award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appealed by the employing companies to the Labour Appeal Board, the award of which was accepted by both parties.

5. A dispute arose between the various Toronto firms and certain of their employees being patternmakers, through a demand for increased wages. The award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appealed by the employers to the Labour Appeal Board, the award of which was accepted by both parties.

6. A dispute occurred between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees through a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. The award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation was appealed by the employees to the Labour Appeal Board. Renewed negotiations between the parties, however, secured a settlement.

7. A dispute concerning wages arose between the Canadian Express Company and certain of its employees being clerks, drivers, porters, messengers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation were referred on the company's request to the Labour Appeal Board. The recommendations of the Appeal Board, although accepted by the company, were refused by the employees. Somewhat after the close of the fiscal year a short strike occurred and the case was then referred by joint agreement to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

OTTAWA, March 1, 1920.

To the Advisory Committee of Council
on Governmental Publications.

GENTLEMEN,—Since its appointment in October, 1918, the Editorial Committee has held forty-three meetings. During the past year there has been no cessation of its labours; many important problems have arisen and considerable success has been achieved.

With the cessation of the war there was an evident disposition on the part of a few branches of the Public Service to get back into the old lines, but realizing that the necessity for public economy was never greater than at present, the committee has, with the approval of Council, steadfastly adhered to its policy of cutting off useless printing. The situation has been fairly represented to the different departments, and, as a rule, there has been prompt acquiescence in the committee's views.

As pointed out in last year's report, one of the many achievements which the committee has been able to bring about has been the reduction, both in the text of manuscripts of reports and the number of copies printed. This is shown by the comparative tables which follow; 1915-16 being the last year preceding any work by the committee:—

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

	1915-16.	1917-18.	1918-19.
No. of copies..	325,365	195,624	151,425
No. of pages..	39,356	26,482	19,808
Total number of printed pages.. ..	210,007,404	105,261,128	55,742,120
Distribution to Parliament..	112,600	72,735	51,685
Distribution to Departments..	162,060	91,354	83,065
Stock..	6,905	5,685	3,480
Sessional Papers..	43,600	25,850	13,225
Cost..	$255,813	$196,285	$150,509

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS.

The comparative figures of supplementary reports to Parliament for the same years are:—

	1915-16.	1917-18.	1918-19.
No. of copies..	222,085	123,075	56,080
No. of pages..	19,508	13,168	5,776
Total number of printed pages.. ..	60,799,190	23,313,800	11,067,120
Distribution to Parliament..	67,950	49,050	17,950
Distribution to Departments..	136,575	60,675	32,700
Stock..	1,840	1,750	580
Sessional Papers..	15,720	11,600	4,850
Cost..	$87,488	$61,612	$38,457

These figures speak for themselves. A further reduction will be shown for 1919-20.

REVISION OF MAILING LISTS.

The committee cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of constant revision by the public departments of their mailing lists. Frequently your committee has detected upon these lists the names of individuals long since dead. In other cases, several departmental lists carried the names of school children who manifestly could have no interest in the reports they were receiving, and whose sole desire seemingly was to receive a postal package from the Government.

DISTRIBUTION METHODS.

It must not be forgotten that the King's Printer, among other duties assigned to him by the Public Printing and Stationery Act (R.S.C., chap. 80), is charged with " the sale of all books or publications issued by order of either or both Houses of Parliament or by any department of the Government." In the past this provision of the statute has been generally ignored by the departments. An individual would write to a department asking for its report, and instead of the communication being forwarded to the King's Printer for action, the department, in most cases, would forward a free copy of the report, and possibly also place the name upon its mailing list to receive the report annually. By this system of indiscriminate distribution, which created a fictitious demand for copies of reports, thousands of dollars have, in past years, been lost annually to the country by overprinting.

The committee does not wish to be understood as advocating the enforcement of the law regarding distribution in an arbitrary manner. While the statute says " all publications " must be paid for, certain classes of the Canadian people have been so accustomed to receiving Government reports free, that it will take some time to effect the desired change. Besides, it should be borne in mind that there are some reports the free distribution of which is a distinct gain to the country. Notably in this connection may be mentioned the publications of the departments of Trade and Commerce, Interior, and Agriculture. Any report or bulletin which is calculated to assist production, or to develop trade, may fairly be distributed free, always assuming that the departments exercise the greatest possible care in the matter of their mailing lists.

ADVANCE NOTIFICATION.

In this connection your committee again urges upon all departments the desirability of adopting the " notification post card." It has been tried with great success by the Central Distribution office, and some departments. The method pursued is to send out a card immediately a manuscript is received at the Printing Bureau. Based upon the answers received within, say, one month thereafter, the number of copies to be circulated is determined. The result has been a material reduction in the number of copies printed of a given publication. The committee would urge the adoption of this plan in the distribution of the Auditor General's Report, the publications of the Commission of Conservation, the reports of the Department of Mines (both branches, Geological Survey and Mines), reports of the Bureau of Statistics, the bulletins of the Forestry Branch, and some of the publications of the Department of Agriculture.

With every Government report an acknowledgment card equivalent to a receipt should be included, and if this be not returned within a reasonable time, the name of the recipient should be struck off the list. Action in the direction indicated has been followed to a limited extent, but the committee has hesitated in taking drastic steps without the direct sanction of Parliament.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Reference has been made to the Auditor General's Report. Realizing that these bulky volumes are the keystone of the Government system of publicity, the efforts of the committee have been directed to assisting the Auditor General to see that this reports gets into proper hands. The publication of certain information in the Auditor General's Report in the past, has not only resulted in the detection of wrongdoing, but has been in the nature of a warning to individuals who might be inclined to err. The padding of pay-lists, through this medium of publicity, is now practically impossible.

Your committee was instrumental in effecting, with the consent of Parliament the bi-lingualizing of this report, and, in addition, the prevention of overprinting. The set of four volumes, constituting the Auditor General's Report, has, during the past four or five years, averaged 10 pounds in weight. Based upon the number of sets (6,055) printed in 1916, the edition represented the consumption of 60,500 pounds, over thirty tons, of paper. The price paid for this paper for some years has averaged between 9 and 10 cents per pound, so that the stock used in each set of the Auditor's Report has cost the country 90 cents or one dollar, without taking into consideration the cost of composition—the largest item—presswork, binding, and translation Last year the paper used in this report amounted to 24,850 pounds, or a little over 12 tons, a reduction of nearly 60 per cent as compared with 1916. Bi-lingualizing and the reduction in the number of copies is saving the country nearly $30,000 annually on this one report alone.

SEPARATE PARTS.

In our report for 1918 the suggestion was offered that, without impairing the value of this publication, the public interest would be equally, if not better, served by the printing of "separates" of the receipts and expenditures of the larger spending departments. We pointed out that while parliamentarians, the public departments, and a few libraries, would naturally want the complete report of the Audit Department, the commercial community, those who have products for sale to the Government, as a rule only required the details of purchases made by the department in which they were particularly interested. Thus, for instance, the man handling railway supplies will desire to see what the Department of Railways and Canals has been purchasing, from whom, and the prices paid; papermakers, stationers, etc., what the Department of Public Printing and Stationery has paid to the different firms with which it has been doing business; manufacturers of postal supplies, what the Post Office has purchased; manufacturers of military supplies, what the Department of Militia has bought, and so on. We are glad to state that as regards the 1918-19 report of the Auditor General this plan is to be given a trial to a limited extent. While, as a measure of precaution, the committee has not ordered a reduction in the number of copies of complete sets from the 1917-18 figures, viz., 2,485, we are sanguine that at the end of the year the experiment will have been proved successful, and that in succeeding years, by the substitution of "separates" it will be possible to effect a considerable saving by still further reducing the size of the edition of the complete report.

NEWSPRINT.

The use of newsprint in the Daily Routine Papers of Parliament and certain departmental publications having been authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, was adopted in March, 1919, and has resulted in an economy of several thousand dollars annually.

OVERLAPPING AND DUPLICATION

One of the great difficulties which the committee has experienced has been to prevent duplication or overlapping of information in the reports, bulletins, etc., issued by different branches of the service. Some steps should be taken to put an end to this practice by a definition of jurisdiction. The Agricultural Gazette, Conservation, Agricultural Statistics, and the Weekly Bulletin, frequently deal with the same questions in concurrent issues.

AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

Upon the representations of the committee, the quality of the paper stock used in the printing of the Agricultural Gazette was reduced by arrangement with the department. An annual saving of over $3,000 will be effected by the change, and the typographical appearance of the publication maintained.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The committee has kept a watchful eye upon the number of illustrations appearing in reports or pamphlets of a descriptive character, and upon the whole its representations have been met in a friendly manner. The Department of Public Printing has recently been advised by the Manufacturing Engravers of Canada of a substantial increase in the cost of half-tones and line cuts, thereby imposing upon the departments the necessity for the greatest economy in this matter.

The comparative figures of the past four years of the reductions in the use of illustrations in annual and supplementary reports is evidence of what the committee has been able to accomplish:—

Plates	inserted,	1916	9,397,865
"	"	1917	6,622,005
"	"	1918	2,326,840
"	"	1919	137,100

INSURANCE REPORT.

It may not be generally known that the cost of printing the annual reports of the Insurance Department is assessed against the different companies. In the past the average annual expenditure upon these reports has been about $26,000. There is no reason, however, why the insurance companies should pay for waste. The committee desires to acknowledge the prompt manner in which Mr. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, accepted certain of its suggestions regarding the preparation of the manuscript of the annual report of the Insurance Department. The changes effected will result in a saving to the companies of $3,000 a year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Attention is drawn to the ministerial ruling that no new periodical publication can be started by a Government Department without the direct authority of Council. The need for this was manifest to the committee. We have in mind a publication which was intended to be monthly, but of which only one issue appeared. The preparation of the cover alone cost over $300. For some unknown reason this publication ceased with the first issue, with the result that the Department of Public Printing has on hand thousands of covers which are absolute waste. Within the past year proposals to issue three periodical publications were dropped by the departments interested when it became known that ministerial sanction must be obtained before the work could be put in hand.

MILITIA LIST.

When your committee first assumed its duties it was found that the quarterly Militia List was costing the country over $25,000 per annum. Upon our recommendation the quarterly issue was changed to semi-annually. This meant a yearly saving to the country of over $12,000. Since the war the volume is bigger and bulkier than ever, and is now costing the country over $7,000 for each edition. Recognizing that the requirements of the service are largely met by the monthly Militia Orders your committee represented to the Sub-committee of Council that the publication of the Militia List annually would probably meet the situation. The question was recently discussed by the Right Honourable Sir George Foster with the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia, and the committee is gratified to learn that its recommendation has been accepted. This will mean a further saving of $7,000 a year.

WASTE IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Your committee is fully conscious that, despite its efforts to inculcate a spirit of economy, much waste is still going on in the public departments. Paper of the best quality is being used in some departments for work of an unimportant character, when cheaper stock would serve the purpose equally as well. Envelopes of a much larger size than the contents require are often used. Errors may be made in the typing of envelopes and the spoiled envelope immediately goes into the wastepaper basket, instead of being made a medium for inter-departmental communication. Formal letters are written on embossed stationery, when the cheaper memorandum form could be used. If heads of branches would not only set the example to their subordinates, but, in addition, take the trouble to check clerks who are prone to wastefulness, the annual stationery account of the different departments would be materially reduced. Stationery, like everything else, has increased enormously in cost in recent years and, therefore, the obligation is thrown upon each department to see that every possible saving be made.

THE ORDERING OF ENVELOPES.

In this connection attention may be drawn to the growing practice of both Houses of Parliament and the departments, in ordering odd-sized envelopes. The chief objection to the use of specially made envelopes is the extra cost involved. Envelope manufacturers have dies made for the cutting of "standard" sizes. Therefore, when a special envelope is asked for there has to be either a special adjustment of the old die, a new die made, or else the envelope must be cut by hand. During the eight months from April to November last, the Superintendent of Stationery received 126 different requisitions from Parliament and the public departments for five million envelopes of special sizes. While admitting that, in certain circumstances, envelopes of sizes other than those known to the trade as "standard" may be necessary, yet the committee feels that some authority should step in to restrict the present practice, which is growing into an abuse. The total number of standard sized envelopes carried in stock in the Stationery Branch of the Department of Public Printing is 26, which should suffice for nearly all purposes.

It may be mentioned that the Editorial Committee has been instrumental in checking the use, principally inter-departmentally, of cloth-lined envelopes costing from 7 to 8 cents each. Without any thought of cost, such unimportant enclosures as proofs for the Bureau would be placed in this class of envelope, when the cheapest kind, kraft or manila, would suit the purpose equally as well.

The number of kraft envelopes 15-inch x 9½-inch—which carries a half-cap document, 13-inch x 8-inch—requisitioned annually by the different departments of the Government reached the enormous total of 1,909,000 last year. It is safe to say that half this quantity will have been used for inter-departmental communications. If instead of cutting these large envelopes with a paper knife, a pen handle or pencil be inserted under the flap they could be opened without destroying the envelope. The adoption of this plan permits the use of the envelope a second or even a third time between departments, simply by scoring out the last address and writing a new one. This system has been in successful operation in a few departments, and should be generally adopted. Your committee would go even further, and recommend that departments be required to use the "economy" sticker which has been much in vogue in the United Kingdom during the period of the war. These can be supplied at half the cost of the envelope, and will prolong the life of the envelope so that it may be used ten or twelve times.

PRINTING UNIMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

There is a steadily increasing tendency on the part of some departments to use printer's ink for the most trivial things. Repeatedly, your committee has held up orders for, say, 100 copies of a half-sheet of printed matter when it was known that the particular department sending in the requisition possessed one or more good mimeographs. Almost invariably when the attention of the deputy minister, or other high official, was called to the nature of the order, he has readily acquiesced in the committee's view and the request for printing has been withdrawn.

BINDERY WORK.

Your committee has endeavoured to limit the binding of reports for departments. Admitting that some publications should be given a permanent cover, yet so greatly has the custom been abused in recent years, that your committee has deemed it its duty to call attention to the matter with a view to the adoption of limitations. Some officials seem to forget that every operation at the Printing Bureau costs money. Bindery materials, cloth, tape, leather, millboard, linen thread, etc., have all greatly increased in price. The latter, which seems a small item, on a big order would add very materially to the cost. Therefore, only books of an important character should be bound.

ADVERTISING SLIPS.

The attention of several departments has been called to the practice of causing advertisement slips to be printed although the advertisement itself might only be intended for insertion in two or three newspapers, and when typed copies would meet the situation. The reason given was that this system had prevailed "since Confederation." The committee has had a rather difficult task in getting rid of the "since Confederation" idea. The printing of advertisement slips during the last forty or fifty years must have cost the country thousands of dollars. Where a large number of advertisements are going out printed "ad" slips may be necessary, but in the case of two or three publications only, it is money thrown away to have them first put into type.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS REPORTS.

Fifty years of Confederation have led to the accumulation in Ottawa of vast stores of Sessional Papers, Official Debates, and reports of various kinds. Hundreds of thousands of volumes of Government reports of all kinds are stored in the Central Distribution Office on York Street, and must be disposed of. Storage space costs money in these days of high rentals. Your committee has been charged by Council with the duty of distributing these surplus books to different libraries of Canada and will endeavour to do so in the best interests of the country.

In closing its report for the past year, the committee desires to express its obligations to all branches of the Public Service for the hearty co-operation shown to it in its labours. We realize that at the outset of our work there were manifestations of friction due possibly to the fact that as the departments, for many years, had had practically a free hand as regards printing, they did not relish the idea of being subjected to editorial supervision. All this feeling has passed away, except possibly in one or two minor cases.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED. COOK, *Chairman,*
F. C. T. O'HARA,
C. C. LYNCH,

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

[No. 39—1920.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,

Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the ninth Annual Report of the Department of the Naval Service, being for the year ended March 31, 1919, except the Fisheries Branch, reported in a separate publication.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. C. BALLANTYNE,

Minister of the Naval Service.

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REPORT

OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1919.

Ottawa, August 28, 1919.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne,
Minister of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to report on the Department of the Naval Service for the year ending March 31, 1919, under the following headings:—

1. Naval Service.
2. Survey of Tides and Currents.
3. Hydrographic Survey.
4. Stores.
5. Canadian Arctic Expedition.
6. Fisheries Protection Service.
7. Life-Saving Service.
8. Radiotelegraphs.
9. Financial Statement.

I. NAVAL SERVICE.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

The Royal Naval College of Canada is established for the purpose of imparting a complete education in naval science. The course followed by the cadets covers a period of three years, and includes practical and scientific work in engineering, mathematics, mechanics, physics, seamanship, navigation, English and one other modern language. Although all cadets who have passed through the Naval College since its establishment in January, 1911, have chosen a naval career, this course is not obligatory. While the future of the Royal Canadian Navy is in doubt, the Department of the Naval service does not guarantee that any cadets passing out from the college will have the opportunity of joining the Royal Canadian Navy.

Cadets who elect for a naval career pass out aged from 17 to 19 years as midshipmen. Thus far all graduates of the Naval College have had the opportunity of entering the Royal Canadian Navy. The British Admiralty have consented to admit into the Royal Navy annually eight graduates of the Naval College who have passed with a sufficiently high standard. Cadets joining the Imperial Navy under this arrangement are placed on the same basis as graduates from the Imperial Naval Colleges of Osborne and Dartmouth.

Graduate cadets who do not choose a naval career can scarcely be said to have received an education sufficiently complete to make their own way in the world. Those desiring to continue their studies at one of the universities of Canada are, by concession from the universities of McGill and Toronto, permitted to enter as second-year students in the course of applied science at those universities. They would, in this manner, save one year from their university course.

The Hydrographic Survey of the Department of the Naval Service gives preference to graduates of the Naval College in recommending appointments to their staff. Although the course at the Naval College is not especially adapted for the clerical, medical, or legal professions, for other walks in life where charge of men or material are required, or where ability to take charge, or responsibility is essential, the training given at the college is a fairly certain step toward success.

Entry to the Naval College is made by competitive examinations which are held annually on or about the 15th June. In order to qualify for entry, applicants must have passed their 14th and not attained their 16th birthday on the 1st September of the year in which they wish to enter the college. The examinations are conducted annually by the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, at central points throughout the Dominion. Applicants for entry to the examinations must make application prior to the 24th May.

At the examinations held in May, 1918, 31 candidates competed, of whom 16 were successful. The successful cadets joined the Naval College at Esquimalt, B.C., the last week in September, 1918; 43 cadets were in attendance at the college during last term. These cadets have been well reported upon, and have given satisfaction to their superior officers; 11 cadets were successful in the passing-out examinations. They were ranked as midshipmen, and were lent to the Imperial Navy for training.

Fifty-one graduates of the Naval College were on active service afloat during the war. Five of these lost their lives while in action. The senior graduates are now lieutenants, R.C.N., of two years' seniority.

Royal Canadian Navy.—As it was not advisable during the war to adequately explain the work being carried out by Canadian Naval forces, opportunity is now taken to review their work during the period of the whole war.

The Active Service of the Canadian Navy has been performed for the most part in Canadian waters or on the high seas adjacent to Canada. The work, however, has been part of the naval policy of the Allies, which should be looked at as part of a unified effort, in many phases of which the Canadian service played an important part.

The work under the department can be divided into three branches: Operation, Naval Intelligence, and Maintenance Transport and Supply—all duties fall within one or other category. The work of these three branches is closely allied in many phases, and their activities are largely interdependent.

Operations.—Within the operations branch fall the maintenance, manning, and movements of all Canadian ships of war acting on the coasts of Canada, or elsewhere; operations against the enemy, the protection and prevention of enemy attacks on shipping, or on the coast; the prevention of mine-laying; searching for mines and precautions taken to ascertain that all routes frequented by shipping are free from mines and other dangerous obstructions laid by the enemy; the defence or obstruction of particular localities against hostile attack from the sea, etc. The main operations in Canadian waters can be conveniently divided into those on the Pacific coast and those on the Atlantic coast.

Pacific Coast.—At the outbreak of war H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* was stationed at Esquimalt. She had been prepared for sea with a view to undertaking the Behring Sea patrol, but, in view of the threatening aspect of international affairs during the last week in July, had been instructed to prepare for sea in all respects, and hold herself ready to proceed. She was placed at the disposal of the Admiralty, and sailed on the 2nd of August to protect British shipping in the Pacific, and render such assistance as might be necessary to the *two* British sloops of war, the *Algerine* and *Shearwater,* which were stationed in Mexican waters, and which were in great danger owing to the presence there of the two German cruisers, *Leipzig* and *Nurenburg.* The German cruisers, though outranging the British vessels in gun power and speed, did not endeavour to come into action against them. Though the *Rainbow* kept to sea and proceeded southward as far as San Francisco, she was not interfered with, nor could she come into touch with either enemy vessel, though they were in the vicinity at the time. The two small sloops reached Esquimalt in safety without seeing the enemy craft.

The purchase of the two Chilian submarines in Seattle was effected, and delivery obtained in Canadian waters some hours before the declaration of war. They were manned by crews recruited from retired Naval officers and men resident in Canada. They performed patrol duty on the approaches to Victoria and Vancouver, and no doubt had a deterrent effect on the enemy activities off the coast. This small squadron was reinforced in September by the arrival of H.M.S. *Newcastle* from Hong Kong, and still later by the presence of other vessels of the Royal Navy and also of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

The German warships withdrew from the North Pacific waters after having wrecked the cable station at Fanning island, and joined Admiral Von Spee's squadron, coming from Kiao Chiao, and finally met their doom at or shortly after the battle of the Falkland islands in December 1914.

As the *Shearwater* and *Algerine* were of little use for the active operations of war, their crews were both paid off and sent to Halifax for the manning of other larger and more modern ships. The *Shearwater* was then commissioned in the Canadian service as a mother ship to the two submarines, and continued in this capacity until the termination of hostilities. The *Rainbow,* in company with other vessels at different times on the station, continued useful work and operations on the British Columbia, United States and Mexican coasts, as far south as Panama, keeping close watch on enemy shipping, and making several prizes carrying contraband of war. Her sea service, after steaming over 50,000 miles on this duty, finally terminated in September, 1917, owing to the cessation of enemy effort in these waters subsequent to the entry of the United States into the war in the spring of that year. Her experienced crew, being required for more active service on the Atlantic coast were transferred to Halifax, and she has since been used as a depot ship and for the training on the Pacific coast of officers and men in gunnery and navigation. The submarines and their mother ship the *Shearwater,* were also withdrawn from the Pacific, being no longer necessary there, and proceeded via the Panama canal to Halifax during the summer of 1917, where they joined the other forces engaged in anti-submarine work.

Atlantic.—On the Atlantic coast H.M.C.S. *Niobe* was not in full commission at the outbreak of war, she having been used solely for depot and training purposes for some years. She was immediately placed at the disposal of the Admiralty. No effort was spared to fit her for sea and obtain trained officers and men to complete her complement. Men from the Imperial ships on the Pacific and from the R.N.R. in Newfoundland, with many volunteers and old service ratings from all over Canada, were available, and a full crew with the necessary experience was easily obtained. She was ready for sea in September, 1914, and at once proceeded to take her place on the Atlantic patrol with other cruisers of the Royal Navy of similar classes. She continued in active sea service for one year, and was able to take her full share of that important work during that period, steaming over 30,000 nautical miles on patrol. At the end of that time, however, her boilers and engines required very extensive refitting, and it was decided, in view of her age and the necessity of employing her large crew to the best advantage, to turn her into a depot ship at Halifax. A vessel for this purpose was badly needed in view of the large number of men coming and going and the active recruiting of men being carried on in Canada for the Canadian and Imperial services.

Shortly after the outbreak of war the Russian Government purchased the ice-breaker *Earl Grey* from the Canadian Government, to operate in the White Sea and assist in keeping their vital ports open as long as possible. She was prepared for sea, stored, and manned by a naval crew at Halifax, and proceeded to Archangel, the crew returning to England and Canada later.

Examination services at the main ports in Canada were established for the purpose of preventing any ships of hostile intent entering, and also to facilitate the flow of ordinary commerce. The services at Halifax and Sydney were continued throughout the war, but those at other ports discontinued in 1917, as being no longer necessary.

Atlantic Patrols.—The organization of the necessary patrol and mine-sweeping service has been proceeded with continually since the outbreak of war. Immediate steps were taken to establish swept approaches to Canadian ports as necessary and to maintain patrol ships to guard against possible enemy activities.

The original patrol and mine-sweeping vessels were obtained by converting existing government vessels to those uses, and providing them with trained Naval crews and defensive armament, and by the charter or purchase of other suitable craft. Patriotic owners also placed several suitable vesels at the disposal of the Government, for use as patrol vessels, free of charge.

Naval Construction in Canada.—As the danger from enemy submarine activities increased, steps were taken to augment the number of the mine-sweeping and patrol flotillas by specially built vessels of the trawler and drifter type which have been largely used in European waters for similar duties.

Early in 1917 the department placed orders for twelve (12) patrol vessels, and shortly afterwards, upon the request of the Imperial Government, entered into contracts for the construction in Canada of sixty (60) trawlers and one hundred (100) drifters for use wherever necessary. This large construction programme necessitated a further extension of the work of the department, and it was decided to form a Ship-construction Branch with headquarters in Montreal to undertake these fresh responsibilities. The department was fortunate in obtaining the services of one of the leading business men in that city, Mr. J. W. Norcross, who gave his services free of charge, as director. A technical and directing staff was quickly gathered, and contracts let for the construction of the vessels in the following localities:—

Montreal..	11 trawlers	30 drifters
Sorel..	6 “	20 “
Lévis..	6 “	50 “
Three Rivers..	3 “	
Kingston..	6 “	
Collingwood..	8 “	
Toronto..	6 “	
Port Arthur..	14 “	

Contracts for the engines, boilers, and auxiliary machinery were made with reliable firms throughout the country, and the whole work proceeded with, with the least possible delay, so that the vessels might be available for service during the summer of 1918. Many of the ships were available in 1917, and a few of the drifters were sent to European waters in the fall of that year, under Canadian crews. The remainder and all the trawlers available were employed during the past year off the Atlantic coast in anti-submarine work.

List of ships engaged.—At the close of hostilities the vessels under the department were as follows:—

> On the Pacific.—H.M.C.S. *Rainbow,* depot and training cruiser; H.M.S. *Algerine,* sloop; auxiliary patrol vessels *Malaspina* and *Galiano,* and several motor launches for harbour defence work.

The *Galiano* was lost with all hands some days prior to the signing of the armistice, whilst engaged on important duties off the British Columbia coast.

> On the Atlantic—based on Halifax and Sydney.—H.M.C.S. *Niobe,* depot and training ship; submarine depot ship H.M.C.S. *Shearwater* and 2 submarines, T.B. destroyer H.M.C.S. *Grilse,* 9 auxiliary patrol vessels, 47 armed trawlers, 58 armed drifters, 11 armed minesweepers and tugs, and a large flotilla of motor launches for coastal patrol and harbour duties.

Naval Depot, Sydney.—The maintenance of flotillas in the gulf of St. Lawrence, Belle Isle, and Newfoundland waters necessitated the establishment of a large depot at Sydney to afford a more convenient base for vessels operating in these waters. Convoys of slow ships proceeding from North America were assembled here before finally sailing for Europe. Sydney harbour, therefore, became an important naval port, and the depot there was of vital importance and the headquarters of great naval and commercial activity during the open season of navigation.

Areas patrolled.—The length and nature of coast to be patrolled and the quantity of valuable shipping frequenting these waters made these operations of great importance and considerable difficulty. The area covered by the patrol service of the department reached from the straits of Belle Isle to the Bay of Fundy, and from Quebec to the east of the Virgin Rocks. Within that area the patrol service was responsible for carrying out all patrols, convoys, minesweeping, protection of the fishing fleets, and other duties arising. That so few submarines have ventured into these waters, and the inconsiderable loss of shipping due to enemy activity (only one large vessel was lost by enemy attack), is a tribute to the value of the Canadian measures of naval defence adopted.

Port defence.—Anti-submarine nets were stretched across the entrances to Halifax and Sydney harbours early in the war, and were maintained throughout hostilities as a further necessary protection to the valuable naval and commercial vessels frequenting these parts.

Recruiting.—The manning of these numerous flotillas received early attention from the department, and recruiting was actively carried on throughout the country, a total of 10,000 men being entered for our different services. At the termination of hostilities the personnel of the service was as follows:—

Officers	700
Men	4,768

In addition to manning the service in Canada, the department has enrolled over 1,700 men for service with the Imperial fleets overseas. Many British naval reservists resident in Canada also rejoined the service for the period of the war, and further enrolments were made on behalf of the Admiralty of 580 probationary flight lieutenants for the Royal Naval Air Service prior to the institution of the direct recruiting effort for the Air Services of the Imperial Government through the Royal Air Force in Canada. In addition, 73 surgeon probationers from Canadian medical schools have been sent overseas for the Royal Navy, and a number of the officers of the Hydrographic Survey volunteered for duty under the Hydrographic Service of the Admiralty. They were granted commissions in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and engaged on important surveying duties in European waters in connection with the laying of vast mine fields and other important work of a similar nature.

More than 500 Canadians hold commissions in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and are employed in the British Auxiliary Patrol and other services, and large numbers of officers and men also enlisted in the Inland Water Transport Service organized by the Royal Engineers for work in Europe, Mesopotamia, and elsewhere, as required.

Radio-telegraph service.—The Canadian Radiotelegraph Service has been very active during the war, and the services rendered by this organization have been of great value. This service controls about 200 stations ashore and afloat. The chains of stations of either coast have been taken over as Naval Stations, and the Atlantic Coast chain extended and strengthened by the erection of one large new Naval Station at Barrington, N.S., to form an uninterrupted chain of naval communications from St. John's, Nfld., to Demarara. Four direction-finding stations have been erected during the war on the Atlantic coast. Two stations have been acquired for improved communication. Representatives of the department were also stationed at the large trans-atlantic station just completed on the outbreak of war at Newcastle, N.B. This plant has been used for interception work, and much valuable intelligence work has been done through the results obtained.

The equipment of naval ships and stores transports with wireless sets has been undertaken on a large scale by this branch of the department. The supply of trained operators made considerable demands on the supply of skilled men available, so much so that the department found it necessary to open a training school for operators to enable the demands to be met. About two hundred young men were passed through this course, and are now in service all over the world in different ships as warrant officers. A detailed report on the Radiotelegraph Branch is given at page 46.

Naval Intelligence Branch.—The Naval Intelligence Branch is charged with the collection and distribution of information with special reference to naval and marine questions. This work has been performed throughout in closest touch and co-operation with the Imperial Government, through the Admiralty and its officers abroad. In addition to the collection of information as to the plans of operations by the enemy's naval force, it includes the movement of all shipping, naval and commercial, in Canadian and adjacent waters; all questions relating to the enemy and neutral commerce; questions relating to contraband of war and censorship of radiotelegraph, etc. Many of these questions call for close co-operation with other government departments. Such work has been carried out in conjunction with the Departments of Militia, Marine, Trade and Commerce, Post Office, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and other departments as necessary.

At the outbreak of the war only a skeleton organization existed for this purpose. The war necessities in this respect had not been overlooked, however, and plans had been made in advance covering such an organization and its requirements, and steps were taken as necessary to provide the facilities and staff.

Neutral commerce.—During the neutrality of the United States the closest watch was necessary on enemy activities in connection with trade and contraband of war; the movements of vessels engaged in this trade; and radio-telegraph communications passing between Germany and the United States. The whole trade of the North American continent with neutral countries was conducted under the supervision of the Admiralty. All ships engaged in this trade were subject to examination and approval of their cargoes and papers en route. The examination was carried out at first in European waters, all vessels being collected at suitable points and held pending examination. Owing to the growth of submarine warfare and the inconvenience caused to traffic by these measures, it was later decided to institute an examination service for neutral shipping at Halifax, so that the work could be conducted with greater safety and convenience prior to the departure of these vessels from American waters. Halifax, with its magnificent harbour and anchorages in Bedford basin, was chosen as the most suitable port for this purpose, and hundreds of vessels proceeded there, and there obtained the necessary permits to enable them to sail for European destinations. These duties alone called for a large staff of qualified officers and a large intelligence system to provide for expeditious handling. Bedford basin was for many months one of the greatest commercial anchorages in the world—as many as ninety ocean-going ships having been anchored there at one time.

Much information of great value was collected and transmitted to the Admiralty on enemy activities. The full history of the British effort in this direction, and the wide ramifications of the plans which had to be worked out, have not yet been disclosed, but it may be stated now that the department had no small share in this work, and rendered valuable assistance along these lines in the North American continent. The entry of the United States into the war as an associated power brought many of these activities to a speedy end. Responsibility for action in regard to others was taken over by the agents of that Government.

Convoy System.—While the duties of the department in these respects have decreased considerably since the first two years of the war, the increase in other directions has been immense. The control of the movement of all shipping has gradually been taken over by all Allied Powers from private parties and placed under government supervision. The movement from North American ports has greatly increased, and the institution of the convoy system, and regulation and routing of transatlantic traffic has called for a large organization previously non-existent.

The system whereby ships were collected at American ports to proceed to Europe under the escort of cruisers was forced upon the Allied Governments by the great loss of tonnage through the difficulty of patrolling and protecting single ships proceeding to many different destinations. Halifax and Sydney, being the ports on the American continent nearest to Europe, were the natural starting points of such convoys, and for all ships from Canadian and Northern United States ports convoys assembled at Halifax during the winter months, and at both ports during the summer months. The organization of these convoys, the timing of their arrival and departure, the mustering of the ships and the giving of detailed instructions to their officers required most careful study in order that they might proceed on regular schedules with as little delay as possible. Ships were divided into three classes, fast, intermediate, and slow, and convoys arranged as necessary, according to the number of ships sailing from the different points of departure.

The growth of enemy submarine effort on the Atlantic coasts of America further increased the duties of this branch. Much work in connection with the movement of the great number of ships required to transport the Canadian and United States forces to and from Europe has also been necessary and has further added to the responsibilities of this important branch of the service. The issue of war warnings to all shipping; the routing of the convoys; and the co-operation of the efforts of the Canadian, Imperial, and United States Governments has required an immense amount of steady, continuous effort of which the general public has seen little.

Canadian Atlantic coast patrol.—The work of protecting convoys and the general coast defence operations was carried out by a special Patrol Service under the Captain of Patrols; the patrol squadron consisted of:—

10	Auxiliary patrol vessels.
12	Canadian trawlers (named).
7	Trawler sweepers (type known as P.V.'s, and numbered).
36	Trawlers (known as T.R.'s, and numbered).
36	Drifters (known as C.D.'s, and numbered).
15	Drifters (Imperial and temporarily lent, known as I.D.'s, and numbered).
6	United States submarine chasers.
1	United States torpedo boat (allocated to Air Service, Halifax).

All the above vessels were manned by Canadian Naval ranks and ratings (with the exception of the United States vessels). The total number of ranks and ratings employed was approximately two thousand.

The area patrolled, and over which practical operations were continually carried out, extended from Belle Isle to Shelburne and from Point des Monts (St. Lawrence) to the Virgin rocks, including the Nova Scotia Banks and Grand Banks. This area consisted of some 1,800 miles of coast line, besides open-sea area routes which had to be patrolled.

The operations on which the vessels of the patrol squadron were employed were:—

Coast patrolling and investigation at all points of the coast line of reports of suspicious craft sighted, suspicious lights, possible mines, etc.

Constant patrol of certain positions of strategic importance.

Frequent patrols of the Grand Banks and Nova Scotia Banks, and giving warning to fishing vessels of enemy submarine activities.

Port patrols off Halifax and Sydney.

Daily minesweeping of the approaches to Halifax, Sydney, and St. John's, Nfld.

Frequent exploratory sweeps over mineable waters along the coast routes of shipping.

Convoy escorts to the slow convoys transporting stores overseas for some 150 to 200 miles out to sea. (These convoys numbered from 25 to 43 vessels in a convoy.)

Convoy escorts to the troop convoys leaving Canada.

Convoy escorts continually along Canadian and Newfoundland coastal routes.

Organized searches over areas where and when enemy submarines were known or believed to be operating. In addition to the above work a very considerable amount of salvage work has been done by the Canadian patrol vessels.

The force was divided between the bases of Halifax and Sydney in proportion to the measure of activities required in the neighbourhood of these ports, and the force based on each of these ports was further divided into separate flotillas utilized respectively for patrols, convoy escorts, minesweeping, etc.

The main principle guiding the amount of sea time for patrol, convoy escort, and other flotillas engaged in work beyond the minesweeping of harbour approaches was that two-thirds of the force were actually in active employment, one-third being in harbour undergoing necessary overhaul, coaling, storing, etc., and their personnel receiving instruction in gunnery, minesweeping, signals, hydrophones, depth charges, etc.

By this it is seen that the force was maintained actually at sea for two-thirds of its time, which, when the weather conditions off the coast, the class of vessels employed, the small number of their crews, and consequent strain are considered, together with the amount of work which had to be carried out even when in harbour, is considered as much as could be expected of the crews.

Troop Transportation.—The work of transportation falls naturally into two categories; men and matériel. In regard to the former, the department has co-operated with the Imperial Government and the Department of Militia and Defence in the transportation of all troops sailing from Canadian ports. The Naval Transport officers at the ports of embarkation are responsible for the inspection of all troopships and their accommodation, life-saving equipment, etc., and co-operate with the military embarkation officer in the embarkation and landing of the troops. The control of the movement of all these vessels in Canadian waters rests with the department, who arranged for convoy escort, and other precautions for the safety and despatch of the ships, with the Admiralty. Of the many hundred thousand troops passing overseas from Canada during the last four years not one man has lost his life through marine accident. No further comment is necessary on the efficiency of the arrangements made.

Store Transport Service.—The transportation of matériel and the necessity for the provision of an efficient ocean transport service so that food supplies and munitions of war produced in Canada might be promptly exported to European ports has received the constant attention of the Government since the outbreak of war. Early in August, at the instance of the Prime Minister the services of an officer, expert in ocean and railway transportation matters, were obtained from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to take charge of this work, with the title of the Director of Overseas Transport.

The Department of the Naval Service, as agent for the Admiralty, had charge of the provision of cargoes for the many colliers returning empty from the fleet in our North Atlantic waters. In December, 1914, these two activities were co-ordinated under the Naval Service, as it was realized by the Government that great efficiency and economy would be secured by joint operation. The Admiralty placed a number of requisitioned ships on the service so as to ensure regular sailing and adequate tonnage. The use of returned empty colliers was continued, though owing to the number of cruisers being reduced, the space available from this source was not large.

It was arranged that the Department of the Naval Service should control the movement of the ships, and furnish reports to the Admiralty on all phases of the work. All expenses in connection with the work were defrayed by this department on behalf of the Imperial Government, on presentation of duly certified invoices. The Director of Overseas Transport was given control of the traffic inland, by rail or otherwise, its reception and storage at ports of shipment, all allocation of the cargo to the different ships and stowage on board of the various materials so as to ensure the maximum use of the tonnage placed at our disposal by the Admiralty.

Transportation matters have been the subject of discussion between the Prime Minister and other Ministers who have visited England during the war, and the Imperial Government, with a view to closer co-operation and the utmost efficiency in the conduct of this vital service.

The Minister of the Naval Service visited London during the summer of 1918, and his negotiations on transportation matters with the authorities there resulted in a decision to form a branch of the British Admiralty of Shipping in Canada under the direction of the Director of Overseas Transport, as Director General, working in conjunction with the Department of the Naval Service as regards the movements of ships and other matters, but under the direct financial control and operation of the British Ministry of Shipping. These proposals were concurred in by the Canadian Government, and became operative in July, 1918.

Every effort has been made by the Government to maintain and reserve for Canadian railways and ports the shipment of the full produce of the Dominion, and, in addition, to endeavour to secure the routing through Canadian channels of as large a proportion of the freight originating in the United States as could be economically shipped from Canadian ports. The measures taken to achieve this end have been successful, and a large proportion of the freight originating in the northern, central, and western states has been routed through Montreal during the summer season of navigation.

Early in 1917 the growth of the tonnage to be shipped and the further extension of government activities to commodities hitherto handled by private effort had made the provision of further cargo space imperative. The policy of requisitioning space on all liners sailing from Canadian ports was adopted as the most convenient and efficient method of meeting the new situation. At first eighty-five per cent (85%) of the cargo space on all liners was taken over by the Government at fixed rates. The remainder was placed at the disposal of the shipping companies for the accommodation of private shipments of foodstuffs or other necessary war supplies only. This arrangement was later modified by the force of circumstances, after which all the space available was at the disposal of the Government. Arrangements were made for the provision of space for approved shipments on account of private firms so that undue hardships might not result from the requisitioning of all available ocean space.

In practice the inconvenience has been much less than anticipated, as government supervision of trade has been extended to cover practically every branch of Canadian activities, whether foodstuffs, raw materials, timber, or manufactured goods.

This service from a small beginning has grown to a very large undertaking. The average monthly export was as follows:—

1915	50,000 tons
1916	170,000 "
1917	331,000 "
1918	387,000 "

to December 1, or a total from January 1, 1915, to December 1, 1918, of over eleven and one-quarter million tons of freight. The growth in tonnage was practically continuous, the largest months being October and November, 1918. During these two months, 1,300,000 tons were exported, about 1,000,000 tons being shipped from Montreal alone. This traffic originates in all parts of Canada and the northern and western states, and the work of organizing its transportation to the ports of shipment is very great. The services rendered by the Director of Overseas Transport and his staff in this connection cannot be overestimated. The organization has worked with the greatest regularity and despatch. Practically no delays have been experienced throughout. The movement has been rendered possible only by the ready co-operation of all transportation companies with the staff of the service in all matters.

In view of the importance of utilizing to the utmost every ton of shipping on the service, no efforts have been spared to give each ship the promptest despatch possible.

The supply of fuel oil for the fleets in European waters has been a great anxiety to the authorities. In July, 1917, steps were taken to utilize the double bottoms of ordinary merchant vessels for the carriage of oil. During the first six months of operations no less quantity than 167,055 tons were shipped from Canadian ports, practically all by this method. This represents a very considerable saving of tonnage in view of the general shortage of tank steamers.

The timber shipments handled by the service were exceptionally heavy during 1916. The amount of timber exported was over 300,000,000 feet, and the rate of loading averaged for eighty ships 183 standards per weather-working day. During the last two years, owing to the scarcity of shipping and the extension of the work of the Forestry Services in Europe, these shipments have been confined almost entirely to small parcels forwarded on store transport, and to shipments of silver fir and spruce for airplane manufactures.

The various railways and the shipping interests have throughout co-operated in the fullest manner with the department and the Overseas Transport staff, and have placed their facilities at the disposal of the service in a most generous way. A very great debt of gratitude is owing to all for their continued assistance and ready co-operation in handling this vast undertaking. It is not too much to say that their efforts have enabled Canada to provide the most efficient transport service now in existence. It is to the work of this organization in providing a prompt and efficient transport service that the magnitude of the orders which have been placed for the products of the forests, fields, and factories of Canada by the Imperial and Allied Governments is largely due.

Refitting and repair work.—Supply and repair work has largely been centred in the Canadian dockyards on either coast—Esquimalt on the Pacific and Halifax on the Atlantic. Prior to the war the dockyards had been maintained by the Canadian Government in the condition in which they had been originally taken over from the Imperial authorities. Owing to their strategic positions they become centres of great naval activity. The various machine shops and repair facilities have been in continual use throughout the war and extended by the purchase of modern equipment so that further work could be undertaken.

At Esquimalt, in particular, refits of many Imperial ships have been undertaken, involving large operations. H.M.S. *Kent,* after the battle of the Falkland Islands, proceeded there to repair the damage sustained, and the salvage operations of the Japanese battleship *Asama,* stranded off the lower Californian coast, were based there, and, on their successful accomplishment, the ship was towed to Esquimalt to refit for her return to Japan. Continual use has been made of the facilities afforded to ships in Pacific waters for refitting, repair, coaling, and replenishment of supplies.

The large number of Canadian naval craft based on Halifax throughout the war occupied the ship-repair facilities of the department to the fullest extent. Much new and modern machinery was installed to enable the constantly growing work to be dealt with efficiently. In addition to the department's own ships, Imperial and Allied ships made constant demands on the workshop capacity of the dockyard. The steady growth of this work necessitated recourse to outside establishments for the execution of many contracts, and much work of this nature has been undertaken by commercial firms. Several large cruisers were refitted in the large docks at Halifax and Montreal under the supervision of the department's engineers.

Armament of merchant shipping.—The defensive armament of merchant shipping on a large scale has been undertaken both for Canadian and Imperial ships. A special staff of qualified officers and men was continually engaged at Halifax, Montreal, and St. John in this work, and contracts for the performance of the necessary structural alterations were entered into with qualified firms as necessary. The fitting of transports for troops, horses, and special cargo was also undertaken under the jurisdiction of the department. Such work included the loading and securing on ships' decks of about 600 launches, tugs, and scows of large sizes and weight, involving special arrangements for lifting and stowing. The successful transport in all weathers of about 600 of such craft across the Atlantic without loss through marine accident is in itself probably a record in this line.

The disaster at Halifax on December 6, 1917, caused much destruction in the dockyard. Immediate steps were taken to repair and replace the damaged structures and machinery so that the essential work for the various services could be continued. Temporary arrangements have been completed, and a new scheme drawn up for the provision of the facilities required at a modern dockyard.

Supply work.—The supply services of the department have been important and wide reaching. Not only do they provide for the requirements of the ships of the Royal Canadian Navy, but for all Imperial and Allied ships requiring supplies in these waters as well. In addition, the requirements of H.M. dockyards at Bermuda and Hong Kong, and ships based on them, have been taken care of in many respects, particularly as regards provisions, and, in a lesser degree, clothing and naval stores. No effort has been spared to assist all services in this respect.

Contracts have been arranged for fresh provisions for the convenience of all ships of war, and large stocks of sugar, flour, canned meats, and other non-perishable goods are maintained for issue as required. In addition, very large supplies of victualling stores have been shipped from Halifax dockyard for the provisioning of the fleets in European waters during the past twelve months. Provision is also made for the ready supply of all clothing, medical, naval, ordnance, and torpedo stores, as required, principally to Canadian ships and establishments, but also to Imperial and Allied vessels in need of them. Large reserves of coal are held at the Canadian dockyards for all ships of war, and the coaling work on both coasts has been very heavy. In addition to the supplies of special steam coal for warships, contracts have been entered into with Canadian colliery owners for the use of their coaling facilities by vessels requiring them.

The growth of the supply operations is shown by the following figures of the expenditures of the Stores Branch of the Department:—

1916	$ 2,500,000
1917	7,500,000
1918	10,000,000

A detailed report of activities of the Stores Branch is given at page 31.

Ship construction for Allied Powers.—The naval construction work undertaken in Canada, apart from the mercantile shipbuilding programme of the Imperial Munitions Board and the Department of Marine, and naval vessels for this department, has been considerable. The following craft, all for naval war purposes, have been built in Canadian yards during the war:—

For the Imperial Government	12 Submarines,
	60 Armed trawlers,
	100 Armed drifters,
	550 Coastal motor patrol boats,
	24 Steel lighters, for use in Mesopotamia, and shipped there in sections.
For the French Government	6 Armed trawlers,
	36 Coastal motor patrol boats.
For the Italian Government	6 Submarines.
For the Russian Government	1 large armed icebreaker, and some submarines.

In addition to this new construction, a large number of seagoing tugs and other vessels have been purchased by the Imperial and Allied Governments, and have been sent overseas to aid in the naval effort in European waters. Such vessels were fitted for the transatlantic passage by the department at Halifax dockyard.

The Royal Canadian Naval Air Service.—The necessity for the formation of a Canadian Air Force was given consideration in the early stages of the Great War, but it was deemed advisable to concentrate Canada's full effort on the establishment of a strong expeditionary force, as the seat of hostilities was, at that time, in Europe, and it did not appear likely that Canada would be subject to actual attacks from the enemy.

With the advent of German super-submarines in the High Seas, and the extension of submarine warfare in 1918, it became apparent that commerce to and from Canadian ports would be subject to ever-increasing danger.

In March, 1918, the Admiralty advised the Canadian Government of the conditions which might result from the extension of submarine warfare, and suggested that Canada should form an Air Force.

At the same time the Admiralty expressed their regret that very little assistance could be expected from the Imperial Government, as all the available aircraft and personnel were required in home waters, in the Mediterranean, and the Western Front.

The Canadian authorities acquiesced in the suggestions of the Admiralty, and placed the actual formation of a Canadian Air Force, which was to be known as the Royal Canadian Naval Air Service under the jurisdiction of the Naval Department.

Expert engineers were obtained who chose suitable bases at Dartmouth and Sydney, and the construction of the buildings required was placed in the hands of the Public Works Department, who acquired the necessary land and expedited construction work. The plans and specifications were furnished by the British Admiralty and the United States Government.

As the United States were sending large numbers of their troops overseas through Canadian ports they were desirous of having aerial patrol protection for the troopships. The Canadian and United States Governments combined efforts to put the Canadian air bases into commission until such time as Canadians could be trained to carry out the air patrols. The following equipment was put in operation at Halifax under this arrangement:—

(1) Four H.S. 2 flying boats complete with all necessary spares. These equalling 50 per cent of the original.

(2) Two kite balloons, complete, with necessary additional spares, winches for same, and hydrogen plant.

(3) Steel portable hangars for housing flying boats.

(4) Complete U.S.A. personnel for manning the above according to U.S.A. establishment.

The authorities made similar arrangements for North Sydney, as it was contemplated that the submarines would choose the St. Lawrence route for operation in September and October.

By September 5, 1918, the general outlines of regulations governing the Royal Canadian Naval Air Service were drawn up and approved by the Canadian Government.

The organization at that time was of temporary nature to meet the needs of the war. Its discipline was the same as that maintained in the Royal Canadian Navy. It also provided for the immediate establishment of operations and for the training of personnel and equipment of the stations with Canadian machines.

The pay of men entered for this service was also defined.

As early as 16th August, 1918, the first American Personnel, together with two flying boats, arrived at Halifax.

Although the Public Works Department had hastened the construction work for the station there, as much as possible, the work was not completed. The personnel were, however, put under canvas, the machines were assembled and on August 25, 1918, the first convoy patrol was carried out. Patrol flights and convoy flights were established and carried out from both stations, until the signing of the armistice.

Up to the time of the armistice, 82 cadets had been recruited; 60 were under training in the United States, 13 were in England training for service in the "Lighter-than-Air" section, and 8 were awaiting instructions as to when to report for training.

In addition to these, 6 coxswains were enlisted and sent to England as airship coxswains.

The feeling between the United States and Canadian authorities throughout was most friendly, and the department wishes to express its appreciation for the valuable co-operation of the United States Government.

By the time of the signing of the armistice, a complete organization had been established capable of recruiting and training personnel and taking care of equipment. A "medical section" and "pay section" had also been organized, and were in smooth working order.

Scales of pay and allowances for officers and men in this service were also drawn up and approved.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice, the Department of Public Works was instructed to stop the construction of buildings at Dartmouth and North Sydney. Sleeping and recreation buildings had, by that time, been completed at both Halifax and Sydney; store buildings had also been completed, and temporary hangars, without floors, were partially finished.

The authorities decided in December that the recruiting of personnel for the Royal Canadian Naval Air Service and the training of cadets and men should not be proceeded with, and that cadets already enlisted should be demobilized and returned to their homes.

Demobilization commenced immediately, and only a few officers and men were retained to wind up the office affairs of the branch at headquarters and maintain the equipment of the two stations in good order. The American officers and men in the service were also returned to the United States.

The Department of the Naval Service retained all the ground material required at equitable prices. All flying material, including 14 H.S. 2 flying-boats and 25 Liberty motors, were presented by the United States to Canada; these, together with any stores at the two stations, were placed under the care of a small maintenance party.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures for construction at the two air bases were as follows:—

Dartmouth	$335,798 94
Sydney	238,643 45

A large part of the above amounts was expended by the Department of Public Works, who had charge of building the stations.

The departmental expenditure in operating the stations is as follows:—

Pay and allowances	$ 24,400 50
Stores, clothing, etc	75,046 51
Medical services	580 25
Recruiting expenses	897 79
Repairs, hire of vessels, etc	12,075 55
New works, lands, buildings (expenses defrayed by Naval Department)	28,607 64
Travelling expenses, telegrams, advertising, etc	28,527 92
	$170,136 16

General.—This completes this brief review of Canada's naval activities during the war. Most of the work has from its nature been performed in secrecy, and its full extent will not be known until the complete history of the war is written.

At the outbreak of war the department's naval organization consisted of one seagoing cruiser on the Pacific coast and one on the Atlantic. The staff of experienced naval officers was small, and the volume of work has necessitated a tremendous growth of staff, both naval and civil. Owing to the urgent call for the services of every experienced man available for work in European waters, little assistance could be obtained from the Admiralty, and, with one or two notable exceptions, the increased work has been met by the efforts of the original staff, supplemented by the assistance of a few retired naval officers and many recruits from the mercantile and R.N.R. officers available in Canada. Many most important duties have been undertaken by men from civil life without previous experience in naval administration. The amount and quality of work accomplished by the organization so gathered together is a remarkable example of what can be done by industry and organization, and a tribute to the resource and initiative of those officers on whom was thrust the performance of such responsible and onerous duties.

2. TIDAL AND CURRENT SURVEY.

The work of this branch of the service consists in the prediction of tides and the scientific investigation of the currents of Canadian navigable waters. The object of the work is primarily to assist in the navigation of waters where the irregularity of tides and currents renders navigation difficult.

During the past year considerable progress has been made with tidal information for both coasts of Canada, and also in the investigation of currents in the passes of the Pacific coast.

The principal tidal stations have been maintained in continuous operation throughout the year, with the exception of some interruptions from storms which have been unusually severe. The record from these stations which has been reduced and submitted to analysis during this year was from the Pacific Coast stations. There were eight years of such record in all from the tidal stations at Victoria, Vancouver, Clayoquot, Point Atkinson, Prince Rupert, and Port Simpson. The tidal station at Port Atkinson has been found to be practically identical with Sand Heads, and the data obtained there will thus improve the tide tables for the strait of Georgia generally. The reduction of this record at the other stations named will improve the tide tables for the important harbours of the coast, and also for tidal stations which are used as ports of reference for the turn of the strong currents of the passes of the Pacific Coast.

TIDAL OBSERVATIONS OBTAINED.

The chief work done in Eastern Canada during the last season was in the region of Cape Breton. Tidal stations were established at Glace Bay, Louisburg, the entrance to St. Peters canal, and Canso harbour. The object of this work, from the tidal point of view, was two-fold; to determine, in the first place, the dividing line between the tides on the Cape Breton coast, which can be referred to St. Paul island, and thus included in the Cabot Strait region; and those of the southeastern coast of Nova Scotia which can best be referred to Halifax as a port of reference. It was found that

Louisburg, St. Peters, and Canso can thus be referred to Halifax. This led to a further important improvement in the tidal data for the whole length of the southeastern coast of Nova Scotia. The tide is so nearly simultaneous on that coast, and its range is so uniform, that it was found possible to correlate the intermediate harbours from Canso past Halifax to Shelburne, as tidal data had already been obtained in a previous season from Shelburne to Cape Sable. The values for this coast could therefore be revised and differences added in the tide tables for low water as well as for high water, thus completing the information throughout this region.

As there are already good determinations of the tide at Sydney, the additional information for Glace Bay and Louisburg will be of service to the coal trade in this region.

TIDE LEVELS.

This tidal work in Cape Breton was kept in touch with the levelling operations which were carried on during the same season by the geodetic levelling parties of the Public Works Department. As a basis for their work the value of mean sea-level at Sydney was computed from two seasons of tidal observations obtained by this survey. The Dominion Steel Company at Sydney and the Dominion Coal Company at Glace Bay and Louisburg have in use datum levels for references which are based upon the tide. With the help of the precise levelling carried out by the Public Works Department, these datums have now been connected and brought into their true relation with the tide, which would be of advantage for pier construction and mining operations in the future. This will be further enhanced by careful determinations of the levels of extreme tides at high water and low water in Sydney harbour, which were obtained from points marked by the Ferry Company, the Marine Slip, and others who give close attention to the extreme levels of the tide.

The low-water datum in use by the city of Sydney, when the tidal observations were first obtained in 1901, was compared with the datum at St. Paul island and also with the observations in the harbour itself. It was thus found to be satisfactory from a tidal point of view and was adopted by this Survey as its datum, to avoid introducing a new reference level. In the re-survey of the harbour made during the season by the Hydrographic Survey, this low-water datum was transferred to North Sydney; and its level there was also checked by the geodetic levelling around the arms of the harbour to the north side. The Public Works Department at North Sydney will also benefit by these, in obtaining a trustworthy datum for reference. By co-operation between these surveys, the levels in the harbour and throughout the coal-mining district in this region are brought into good relation with each other and with the tide.

The levels at St. Peters canal, which were furnished by the Railways and Canals Department, have been brought more fully into relation with the tide by the observations of this season. A series of observations taken by that department in the Bras d'Or lakes at the north end of the canal, have enabled their average level to be determined relatively to the open tide in St. Peters bay.

St. Lawrence Estuary.—A tide gauge was placed last season at Fox river in the entrance to the St. Lawrence, directly opposite Southwest point, Anticosti, where a tidal station was maintained in the early days of this survey, during five years. The breakwater at Fox river afforded a good site for the gauge, and the location is an advantageous one from a tidal point of view. Observations at this point were chiefly desired by the geodetic levelling of the Public Works Department to check their levelling operations around the Gaspé peninsula, at a point midway between Matapedia and Matane. Another object was to establish a low-water datum in advance of the work of the Hydrographic Survey in this region. There is an obvious advantage in this as compared with a datum which is based on the first spring tides of the season, which it is almost necessary to adopt, otherwise, to reduce the soundings from the beginning. By means of tidal observations in advance of the hydrographic work, a more satisfactory low-water datum can be decided upon, as it can be based on the tidal observations throughout the whole season. Such co-operation between the two Surveys should thus prove advantageous.

Port Borden.—Further data desired by the car ferry to Prince Edward Island between Cape Tormentine and Port Borden were obtained last season from a tide gauge at Port Borden, which was supervised by the Engineer of the car ferry terminals at that point. There are thus four seasons of tidal observations from 1915 to 1918, which are available as a basis for the calculation of the time and height of the tide at Port Borden for the Railways and Canals Department for the benefit of the ferry service. Special methods of calculation have been devised which need not be explained in detail, which enable these tide tables to be calculated from Charlottetown as a port of reference.

Miramichi Bay.—The importance of navigation in this bay may be judged from the fact that over $380,000 has been spent in dredging. Most of the vessels trading there have a draught of 24 to 28 feet. The dredging has provided a channel of 22 feet depth at low tide, and the vessels are expected to take advantage of the tidal rise in getting in and out, as there is a bar known as Horse-shoe bar at the entrance to the bay. The engineers of the Public Works Department, who have carried out the dredging, consider, therefore that an accurate knowledge of when the tide suits these vessels, if put in a readily available form, would not only make their work much more useful, but might obviate the need of deepening the channel further.

The difficulty of dealing with the tide in this bay has been very great. The tide is quite unusual in its character on this part of the New Brunswick coast, as it is chiefly affected by diurnal inequality which follows the moon's declination; and navigators do not well understand explanations which are based on this particular movement of the moon. The harbours and wharves are at the head of the bay; and as the tide has a range of only 6 feet at the most, it is very liable to disturbance from the wind, in passing through the long stretches of shallow water before reaching the head of the bay. To obtain satisfactory observations, it was found necessary to establish a tide gauge at Portage island, where there are no artificial facilities; but this location has at least the advantage of being in proximity to Horse-shoe bar, which is the crucial point for depth. A further difficulty arose because of there being no reference station to which both high water and low water could be referred with advantage on account of the special features which the tide here presents.

An exhaustive investigation was undertaken during the year to ascertain whether there was a tide in any part of the world which presented the same features. It was ultimately found necessary to refer high water and low water independently to different reference stations. A good relation can be obtained between high water at Portage island and the principal station at St. Paul island, if the next following tide is taken as a basis of comparison. The tides thus compared are not those which follow each other in the progress of the tide across the gulf of St. Lawrence, but they are the contrary tides relatively to the transits of the moon. In the case of low water it was eventually found that the only tide having the same characteristics was high water in the strait of Georgia. Without entering upon technicalities or the variations which are allowed for in the calculations, it will suffice to say that satisfactory tide tables can be calculated for Portage island on these lines; and they have thus been prepared for 1920. This is the more fortunate as it would be a difficult and expensive matter to establish a permanent tidal station on Portage island, especially as no one resides there during the winter season, which might make it necessary to pay an observer for his full time, as it is essential to have continuous observations throughout the year for the independent calculations of tide tables at a principal station.

With the new tide tables for Portage island, tidal differences will be given for the harbours in the bay and for the turn of the current in the channel through Horseshoe bar. The data for the rise of the tide have also been carefully revised; and a rule has been arrived at by which the mariner can know which of the tides of the day will be the higher, in relation to the moon's position. The complications which the tide here presents have thus been satisfactorily dealt with, and brought into practical shape for the benefit of navigation.

Pacific Coast.—The new work on this coast has been chiefly in continuation of the observation to obtain data for the calculation of slack water in the passes. At the entrance to Vancouver harbour, observations of the turn of the current were taken during four months last season, to detect any change to the dredging in First narrows. These observations were taken at Prospect point as before. The amount of change in the time at which slack water occurs does not exceed six or seven minutes, as compared with observations in former years. There is now a very satisfactory basis for the calculation from observations during six different seasons.

In the northern passes among the channels at the north end of Vancouver island, observations of slack water were continued chiefly for the benefit of the lumber industry in that region. At Hole-in-the-Wall the observations of the previous season were continued throughout the winter until the spring of 1919, to complete a full year there. This is a very central point in the network of passes and channels; and the turn of the current is very definite there, as the duration of slack water is only four minutes on the average. The advantage of this long series of observations is to obtain a check upon the time of slack water at several other passes in this region, which are within twenty minutes of the time at Hole-in-the-Wall. Observations have now been obtained at all the important passes in this northern region, including Surge narrows and Blind channel; and they are all referred to the full tables of slack water which are published for Seymour narrows. These interior channels and passes are extensively used in towing large booms of logs, and also by local steamers which supply the lumber camps.

The observations in these passes have involved special difficulty, because the only settlements in the region are in bays which are sheltered from the strong currents and are more suitable for landings. The shores of the passes themselves are practically uninhabited, although the traffic through them may be heavy. It is therefore necessary to build a temporary house or shelter for the observer as a camping place, with special arrangements for transportation and supply of provisions. It is also necessary for the observer to have a chronometer for correct time, as there is no other means of obtaining it. The advantage, on the other hand, is that the observer can give his whole attention to the matter, and he can thus observe all the slack waters which occur during daylight. In the long days of summer three slack waters out of the four in the day can usually be obtained.

A series of tide gauges were placed at harbours amongst the gulf islands, between Victoria and Vancouver during last season. These were established at Cowichan bay, Fulford harbour, Hope bay in North Pender island, and Mayne in Active pass. The result gives more definitely the progress of the tide amongst these islands; and the rise of the tide has also been carefully deduced and brought to a ratio with Sand Heads, as given in the tide tables. This ratio can be applied simply as a percentage of the rise at Sand Heads, which enables the relative amount of the tide throughout the Gulf islands to be correctly known.

At all the harbours on the coast at which tidal observations are obtained, a low-water datum is established and referred to a bench-mark; and the extreme levels of the tide are also ascertained. These are of value for any wharves or other construction work which may be required, as the extreme levels of the tide can be obtained with reference to the local bench-mark which this survey has established.

The permanent tidal stations on the coast have been maintained in continuous operation throughout the year, although there have been unusual interruptions on account of severe storms or because of repairs. An interruption occurred at Victoria during the extensive repairs to the wharf there; and at Port Simpson the gauge was inaccessible for a time because of the long approach to the wharf being carried away in a storm. These tidal stations were inspected, however, and everything necessary was done to maintain uniform levels for the observations and to supply correct time, which up to the present has been one of the chief difficulties.

Hudson Bay.—Further observations were obtained at Nelson from a tide gauge placed under the supervision of the wireless operator there. The data from which the tide tables for Nelson are calculated have been carefully revised, which has resulted in a slight improvement in their accuracy, which shows them to be as closely correct as possible. Tide tables for Nelson are published annually for the four summer months, from July to October.

The data for two additional localities in James bay have been worked out from observations obtained there, by which they have been brought into relation with Nelson. There are now six localities throughout the bay at which the time of the tide is known, as well as the amount of rise. This should afford fairly adequate information regarding the tide for any point on James bay which is likely to become a railway terminal, even if it should happen to be intermediate between localities at which the tide has yet been observed; because the difference in time between various points around the head of James bay is not large, and the rise of the tide is also fairly constant.

Information supplied.—A considerable amount of information has been supplied during the year with regard to new data obtained or in answer to requests received. In some cases special reductions were required in order to arrive at the information which was asked for. The following examples may be given to show the varied character of the information which this survey is able to supply.

Around the head of the Bay of Fundy considerable damage has occurred in recent years from extremely high tides during storms. Some method of dealing with the trouble has been considered with care, and after discussion with the Meteorological Service, it was deemed best to draw the attention of the farming interests to the dates at which the highest tides of each month will occur. These tides are indicated in advance in the tide tables issued by this survey. The following explanation regarding the question was given. If a storm should occur at the date of one of these usually high tides, there may be a flooding of the dyked marshes in one locality or another according to the direction which the storm may take. Farmers may therefore reduce the chance of damages, by placing their crops in safety before the date of any such specially high tide in the autumn, in case it should happen to be a storm tide. With the co-operation of the Superintendents of the Experimental Farms at Kentville and Nappan, N.S., this information was communicated to six agricultural societies and farmers' associations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick around the head of the Bay of Fundy; as well as to several marsh commissioners in that region. An abstract of the information was also sent to local periodicals and to Belchers' almanac for publication. It is hoped that this warning may enable farmers to secure their crops before the dates at which exceptionally high tides are liable to occur in the autumn.

The value of mean sea-level at Sydney, N.S., was communicated to the Militia Department as a basis for level contours in connection with their mapping work. Mean sea-level at Port Hood, on the west side of Cape Breton island, was also determined from a special reduction of the tidal observations obtained there in 1915. This will serve for reference in the geodetic levelling in that region. Another determination of mean sea-level was made by similar calculations for the mining region on Howe sound, British Columbia, at the request of the Geological Survey, as a basis for their levels in that region.

For the region of Miramichi bay, advance information on the lines already outlined will be posted in the custom-house at Chatham, N.B., for the benefit of mariners in the coming season. The true rise of the tide on the bar at the entrance to the bay will thus be known under the varying conditions by which it is modified during the course of the month.

The Hydrographic office in London is always supplied with any new information which results from the work of this survey for publication in the "Sailing Directions," and the British Tide Tables, which are very widely circulated. The principal information thus supplied during the year has reference to the currents in the passes of the coast of British Columbia, the tide on James bay, and the comprehensive information regarding Miramichi bay.

PUBLICATIONS.

The tide tables for the eastern coasts of Canada are issued in three editions; one is a complete edition containing all tidal information, and with an issue of 10,000 copies; it was entirely out of print before the end of the year. To meet urgent demands, a few copies were returned from ports to which supplies had been sent. The edition for 1920 has, therefore, been increased to 12,000 in the hope of obviating this shortage in the future. The two abridged editions of pocket size for the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy now amount to a total of 23,000. These are used to supply navigators and fishermen who require local information, and a considerable saving in printing of the full-size edition is thus effected. For the Pacific coast, the edition containing all the information now amounts to 22,000 copies. The abridged edition for the southern part of British Columbia is so much in demand that 10,500 copies are required. This serves to supply the demand for local tide tables in the region of Vancouver and Victoria, as well as the numerous fishermen connected with the canneries of the Fraser river. The demand from the canneries is large, because the catch of fish depends very much upon the time of the tide.

Tide tables for Nelson, in Hudson bay, are published for the months of July to October. With these tables, data are given for localities in James bay, as well as for Hudson strait.

The various editions of the tide tables are supplied without charge to all classes of mariners, ranging from steamship companies to captains of steamers and fishermen. To make them readily accessible to those who require them, supplies are sent to the agencies of the Marine Department, harbour masters, customs officers, and pilot associations, who assist in circulating them.

REPUBLICATION AND SPECIAL TIDE TABLES.

In the tide tables issued by the British Admiralty, eight of our tables for important harbours in Eastern Canada and the Pacific coast are included. Tidal information for the St. Lawrence river is prepared for the publication of the Marine Department, issued by the Ship Canal Survey, for which tide tables for St. Augustin bar are specially calculated. This publication is intended for the pilot service in the St. Lawrence. Special tide tables are also supplied to the Railways and Canals Department for the benefit of the car-ferry service to Prince Edward Island, between cape Tormentine and Port Borden. Tidal information of a more local character is also supplied to places desiring it.

STAFF.

The staff of this survey for the office work at headquarters, as well as for the field work, comprises four in addition to the superintendent. The tidal observers at the permanent stations number five in Eastern Canada and six on the Pacific coast. In addition to these, several others were employed locally during last season in the observation of tides or currents at the localities indicated.

During the winter months the reduction of the observations which are obtained at new localities during the summer season, is made. These are brought into practical shape for calculation purposes, or to afford improved data for slack water in the passes and narrows. The work required in the publication of the five sets of tide tables is also carried out during the winter months. By these arrangements the work is distributed throughout the year; and although the staff is small, it is usually possible to carry forward new work satisfactorily, and to overtake the reduction of the tidal record adequately to assure improvement in the tide tables, from the extended basis thus obtained.

3. HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Owing to the war in Europe none of the steamers belonging to this survey were available for survey work during the season, but small parties were organized to carry out surveys of various localities in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.

Steamer *La Canadienne,* having become unsuitable for the Hydrographic Survey work, was sold at Owen Sound, and has not been replaced. The schooner *Naden,* in New Westminster, being out of commission, was temporarily transferred to the Royal Naval College at Esquimalt, B.C.

The Nova Scotia survey party left Ottawa on April 1, 1918, for Sydney, C.B., and made a survey of that harbour during the months of May, June, July, and August. Upon completion of the work there the party transferred to Halifax and made a resurvey of the Northwest Arm. The party returned to Ottawa the beginning of November.

The St. Lawrence River party left Ottawa on May 11, 1918, and took up their quarters at St. Joachim, Que., to make a resurvey of the north channel, using the survey launch *Brant.* This work will be important in connection with the continuation of the new ship channel being dredged off the east end of the island of Orleans. The most important find in this connection is that the shoal shown on the Admiralty chart, opposite Longue Pointe, does not exist, and that the north channel is, therefore, clear. The party returned to Ottawa on November 13, 1918.

The Lake Superior party left Ottawa on April 18, 1918, and took up camp quarters on the northwest shore of Black bay, where operations were carried on during the season, and the survey of the bay completed. The party returned to Ottawa on October 25, 1918.

The Lake Ontario party, using the launch *D.P.W.,* kindly loaned by the Public Works Department, finished the survey of the approach to Kingston harbour, and returned to Ottawa on September 3, 1918.

On the Pacific coast a re-survey of the Victoria and Esquimalt harbours was carried out. This work was still in progress at the end of the season, and it is hoped will be finished during the present year.

The automatic gauges have been very efficiently maintained during the past year. No new ones were established.

Attached to this report are the following monthly mean-water surface elevations for 1918 referred to United States datum or mean sea-level:—

Monthly Mean Water Surface Elevations of the Great Lakes for 1917.

Monthly Mean Elevations of St. Lawrence river at foot of Lock 25, January 1 to December 31, 1918.

Monthly Mean Elevations of St. Lawrence river at foot of Lock 24, January 1 to December 31, 1918.

Monthly Mean Elevations of Lake St. Louis at Pointe Claire, January 1 to December 31, 1918.

Monthly Mean Elevations of St. Lawrence river at Verdun, May 1 to November 30, 1918.

Monthly Mean Elevations of St. Lawrence river at Montreal (foot of lock 1), May 1 to November 30, 1918.

Monthly Mean Elevations of St. Lawrence river at Montreal (Laurier pier), May 1 to November 30, 1918.

Monthly Mean Elevations of St. Lawrence river at Longue Point, May 1 to November 30, 1918.

Monthly Mean Elevations of St. Lawrence river at Varennes, May 1 to November 30, 1918.

Monthly Mean Elevations of St. Lawrence river at Verchères, May 1 to November 30, 1918.

Monthly Mean Elevations of St. Lawrence river at Lanoraie, May 1 to November 30, 1918.

Monthly Mean Elevations of St. Lawrence river at Sorel, January 1 to December 31, 1918.

During the past year the following new engraved charts were issued from this office:—

No. 215.—Pointe des Monts to Father Point.
No. 313.—Approaches to Skeena river.
No. 410.—Bedford Basin,
No. 411.—Egg Island to Pennant Point.

The following new photolithographed charts were issued:—

No. 65.—Toronto Harbour.
No. 67.—Burlington Bay.
No. 114.—Fort William and Port Arthur.
No. 413—.Bathurst Harbour.
No. 414.—Plans of harbours in the Bay of Fundy.
No. 415.—Sydney Harbour.

The following re-prints of former issues have been published:—

No. 72.—Goderich Harbour.
No. 82.—Cape Rich to Cabot Head.
No. 83.—Waubaushene to Western Island.
No. 84.—Parry Sound and approaches.
No. 85.—McCoy Island to Colline Inlet.
No. 87.—Clapperton Island to Meldrum Point.
No. 88.—St. Joseph Channel.
No. 89.—Penetanguishene Harbour.
No. 80.—Plans of harbours in Lake Erie.
No. 107.—Coppermine Point to Cape Gargantua.
No. 305.—Masset Sound and Inlet.
No. 140.—Lake Winnipeg, Red River to Berens River.
No. 312.—Granby Bay, Alice Arm and approaches.
Index map of charts issued by Hydrographic Survey of the Great Lakes.

The charts of the International Waterways Commission, showing the boundary line between St. Regis, Que., and Pigeon bay, were issued in containers.

MONTHLY Mean Water Surface Elevations of "Great Lakes" for 1918, by Automatic Water Gauges, and referred to Mean Sea-level.

Location		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean
		Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet
Lake Superior	Port Arthur	601·78	601·65	601·53	601·46	601·76	602·15	602·38	602·39	602·40	602·39	602·44	602·36	602·06
	Michipicoten Harbour	601·83	601·51	601·48	601·47	601·76	602·15	602·35	602·45	602·49	602·43	602·54	602·42	602·07
	Above Locks	601·07	600·96	600·87	600·92	601·15	601·61	601·88	601·87	602·04	601·89	602·05	601·93	601·52
St. Mary's River	Below Locks	582·90	582·71	582·92	582·17	582·51	582·75	582·47	582·47	582·49	582·31	582·08	581·65	582·45
Georgian Bay	Collingwood	580·65	580·83	580·95	581·16	581·58	581·88	581·88	581·63	581·46	581·06	581·15	580·82	581·25
Lake Huron	Goderich	....	....	....	....	....	581·91	581·90	581·64	581·49	581·14	581·21	580·90	....
	Isle Aux Pêches	573·72	574·29	574·11	573·91	575·04	575·48	575·58	575·57	575·36	575·12	574·87	574·91	574·83
Detroit River	Fighting Island	573·25	573·64	573·70	573·25	574·24	574·63	574·77	574·79	574·60	574·39	574·12	574·19	574·13
Lake Erie	Port Colborne	571·76	571·40	571·94	571·77	571·90	572·29	572·48	572·29	572·36	572·07	572·26	571·97	572·04
	Port Dalhousie	....	....	....	....	....	247·02	246·84	246·49	246·17	246·00	246·00	246·03	....
Lake Ontario	Kingston	246·03	245·87	246·56	247·05	247·01	246·93	246·77	246·35	246·12	245·92	245·92	246·81	246·36
	Toronto*	246·10	246·00	246·67	247·35	247·31	247·17	247·92	246·56	246·24	246·11	246·09	246·11	246·55

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*Records are taken by Toronto Harbour Commission.

MONTHLY Mean Water Surface Elevations of St. Lawrence River, for 1918, by Automatic Water Gauges, and referred to M.S. Level.

Location.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean
		Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet
St. Lawrence River	Iroquois Canal Below Lock 25	227·79	227·31	228·53	229·60	229·79	229·72	229·55	228·96	228·63	228·23	228·38	228·08	228·71
	Morrisburg Canal above Lock 24	224·58	224·23	225·10	226·06	226·20	226·13	225·00	225·52	225·22	224·83	224·93	224·71	225·29
Lake St. Louis	Pointe Claire	69·39	68·79	69·03	70·89	70·64	69·85	69·39	68·47	68·31	68·98	69·65	69·07	69·37
Laprairie Basin	Verdun	....	....	....	....	35·36	34·99	34·82	34·47	34·41	34·66	34·91	....	34·87
St. Lawrence River	Montreal Below Lock 1	....	....	....	....	24·32	22·68	22·17	20·46	20·53	21·72	23·02	....	22·13
" "	Montreal Laurier Pier	....	....	....	....	23·20	21·52	21·08	19·40	19·50	20·67	21·98	....	21·05
" "	Longue Pointe	....	....	....	....	22·99	21·24	20·82	19·10	19·21	20·40	21·76	....	20·79
" "	Varennes	....	....	....	....	21·72	19·89	19·43	17·61	17·78	19·03	20·47	....	19·42
" "	Verchères	....	....	....	....	20·53	18·55	18·15	16·29	16·50	17·76	19·24	....	18·15
" "	Lanoraie	....	....	....	....	18·88	16·84	16·40	14·48	14·77	15·99	17·47	....	16·40
" "	Sorel	18·04	17·64	19·53	22·02	18·22	16·25	15·89	14·03	14·30	15·49	16·85	16·43	17·06

4. STORES BRANCH.

The Stores Branch under the original organization which is still maintained, is divided into two divisions, viz., Purchasing and Contract, and Storekeeping. The functions of the former are the execution and supervision of all purchases and contracts, including the chartering of vessels, the erection of buildings and other permanent structures for water supplies, electric light and power, telephone service, etc., and for the victualling of ships, where the victualling is not done by the department. The functions of the Storekeeping Division are the supervision and control of all matters pertaining to the provision, receipt, care, issue, and accounting of stores for all ships and establishments, including the victualling of ships where the victualling is done by the department. The work of the two divisions, though entirely separate in function, interlocks so frequently and to such an extent that for purposes of report the activities of the branch will be treated as a whole, regardless of the organization.

The work of the branch has been very onerous during the period of hostilities, having increased from a state of almost complete inactivity prior to August, 1914, to one involving transactions amounting to millions of dollars at the close of the war. On account of its close relationship and direct bearing on the operations of the various other branches and phases of naval work, the growth and development of the Stores Branch are perhaps best illustrated by the comparative increase in the number of ships of the Canadian and other services, stationed at Halifax and Esquimalt or drawing supplies from either dockyard, from the early days of August, 1914, up to the time of the signing of the armistice, on November 11, 1918.

Before the outbreak of the war, not more than ten vessels of the Naval and auxiliary services, which, with the Royal Naval College of Canada, made up the full quota of Canadian ships and establishments served from Halifax. At Esquimalt, the supplying of six vessels and the fitting up of the Canadian Arctic Expedition comprised the extent of store work at that point. In addition to the foregoing, Imperial ships called at either dockyard from time to time, but not at frequent intervals.

During the last year of the war, a year which is fairly representative of all activities of the three preceding years, the number of ships and services was greatly increased. At Halifax, continuous service was rendered to 188 Canadian ships and 29 other Canadian establishments, and occasional service to 95 Imperial ships and 63 ships of Allied Governments, making a total of 375 ships and establishments. At Esquimalt, the numbers are, for continuous service, 20 Canadian ships, including the smaller craft, 13 other Canadian establishments, and 3 miscellaneous services, and for occasional service, 7 Imperial vessels, making a total of 43.

The expansion of naval activities at the different bases and at different times during the war period, consequent upon the ever-changing conditions and necessary modifications in naval policy, made it necessary to extend the organization of the branch to a considerable extent. In the main, however, the original systems have been adhered to.

Throughout, the principal aim of the branch has been to supply and equip men-of-war with every possible expedition, and to render the maximum assistance possible for their efficient maintenance. This having been the main and all-important function, war ships of the British Admiralty and Allied Governments, as well as of the Canadian Naval Service, have received first consideration. It is gratifying to report that the extension of facilities afforded the Imperial Service, and the large increase in the value of supplies issued to their ships and establishments, have brought about a closer relationship between the department and the British Admiralty. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in providing sufficient quantities, and particularly in procuring the quality of stores required by these ships, due essentially to the market conditions which obtained during the war and to the difficulties of transportation consequent upon the large movement of stores and materials to the seaboards. Notwithstanding these difficulties, adequate reserves of all necessary stores and equipment, and guns and ammunition for the fighting forces, have been maintained, and the maximum facilities afforded to all ships and vessels of war when at Canadian ports. Inasmuch as no serious delays have occurred in supplying these requirements, whether for maintenance or carrying out necessary refits, the chief object and purpose of the organization have been fulfilled in a satisfactory and efficient manner.

In addition to men-of-war and other naval establishments, service has been rendered to all the auxiliary services connected with the department. These include the Air Service, Examination Service, Radiotelegraph Service, Fishery Protection Service, Hydrographic Service, Tidal and Current Surveys, Live-saving Service, Fish-breeding Service, and the various other Fishery establishments throughout the country. At the outset, when the task of supplying these services was undertaken, disparity between the services themselves and the nature of their requirements presented no small difficulties. The policy of standardizing their requirements as far as possible was adopted, with the result that considerable progress has been made in this direction with gratifying results.

At the beginning of hostilities the reserves at both Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards were totally inadequate for the requirements of the service under war conditions, due wholly to the fact that there was no naval activity immediately preceding that time. Steps were taken at once to distribute the stores available where most required, and also to provide in the shortest time possible additional quantities. As far as possible provision was made each year thereafter for requirements based on the consumption of the previous year or two years. Changes in policy, additions to the fleets, or other unforeseen events which occurred from time to time, necessitated continual re-adjustments. On the principle that a considerable margin of safety was essential under the then existing conditions, an effort was made to maintain sufficient quantities to meet all emergencies. The state of the market for practically all commodities being abnormal, and deliveries of quantities required at short notice being exceedingly uncertain, the difficulties in providing this service were very great. The magnitude of this work involved is apparent from the great variety of stores which are handled by both dockyards, and of which the following is a general list of descriptions: Provisions; uniforms and clothing, and materials for making these; medical supplies, surgical instruments and hospital equipment; lumber; metals of many kinds and in every state of manufacture; hardware and tools; textiles and cordage; packings and canvas goods; paints, lubricating and fuel oils; leather goods, brushes, furniture and furnishings; tackle, charts, meteorological and navigational instruments; and other miscellaneous supplies of almost every description; fuel; and ordnance, ammunition, torpedoes, and torpedo stores. The values of stores carried at the dockyards has increased from year to year with the growth of the service, as follows:—

Halifax Dockyard—	
Fiscal year, 1914-15	$ 376,000 00
" 1915-16	469,618 00
" 1916-17	488,150 00
" 1917-18	1,397,620 00
" 1918-19	2,469,492 00
Esquimalt Dockyard—	
Fiscal year, 1914-15	$280,000 00
" 1915-16	351,611 00
" 1916-17	534,816 00
" 1917-18	644,795 00
" 1918-19	972,367 00

The value of transactions handled by both dockyards is shown in the following figures, being a statement of receipts and issues during the fiscal year 1918-19, as well as for the entire war period:—

	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.
Value and Number of Receipts, Halifax—				
Fiscal year, 1918-19	$4,043,098	13,500	$ 830,223	3,970
During war period (1914-15 to 1918-19 inclusive)	8,738,540	40,052	2,686,423	17,644
Value and Number of Issues—				
Fiscal year 1918-19	2,971,225	36,957	479,229	14,189
During war period (1914-15 to 1918-19 inclusive)	6,362,641	91,887	1,970,226	61,773

The purchasing work of the branch, particularly, has increased and developed to a very large extent, and notwithstanding the difficulties in market conditions already referred to, highly satisfactory results have been obtained in securing not only the quantities required, but also in the successful selection of the desired qualities and patterns peculiar to naval requirements. The following table gives the value of purchases executed during the four years of the war:—

1915-16	$ 2,485,269 00
1916-17	7,605,019 00
1917-18	10,074,643 00
1918-19	8,214,415 00

Though considerably smaller in amount, the purchases for the year 1918-19 represent a large increase proportionately for the first eight months of the year, as after the 11th November extensive purchasing practically ceased. The values of the various kinds of stores purchased during the year are as follows: Provisions, $2,056,098; clothing, and clothing materials, $1,758,599; naval stores (including timber, metals and metal stores of all kinds, textiles, electrical stores and scientific instruments, miscellaneous packings, paints, etc.), $2,392,033; fuel, $1,341,602; medical stores, $29,064; ordnance, ammunition, and torpedo stores (approximately), $20,254; stationery and printing, $202,412; and miscellaneous purchases, $414,362. Contracts have been maintained on both coasts for supplies of fresh provisions for the convenience of ships of this service, as well as those of the Imperial and Allied Governments. Expenditures under these contracts are included in the above amounts.

The Imperial authorities have availed themselves of the facilities at the dockyards for keeping large supplies of stores for issue to ships operating in Atlantic and Pacific waters. Other assistance has been afforded in connection with the storage and accounting of these stores. During the year under review arrangements have been completed for the taking over of all Admiralty stores in Canadian dockyards for issue from Canadian stock to all ships requiring these supplies. This procedure has simplified very appreciably the work of handling and accounting of the stores in question.

A very important phase of the assistance rendered to the British Admiralty has been the supply of large quantities of stores to Hong Kong and Bermuda, the former from Esquimalt and the latter from Halifax dockyard. This necessitated the provision of considerably larger reserves than would have otherwise been necessary, as well as the making of adequate arrangements to ensure the most efficient service possible.

The inauguration of an anti-submarine campaign on the Atlantic coast towards the end of the year 1917, involving the commissioning of a large number of patrol vessels, trawlers, drifters, and other craft, necessitated a radical reorganization of the supplies system in order to cope with the large volume of small requirements. Unlike large cruisers and other men-of-war, vessels of the trawler and drifter type, though not requiring the same large quantities of stores for maintenance, have to replenish much more frequently, at least once a month, owing principally to their limited stowage space. The difficulties of conducting a large supply distributing centre on a retail, as well as a wholesale, basis being too great to warrant such an undertaking, supply depots were organized at Sydney, C.B., and at Halifax, N.S., to take care of the immediate requirements of the patrol service. All necessary arrangements were completed for the shipment, receipt, custody, and issue of stores at the depots, and a warrant officer placed in charge at each depot. By these means it was possible to meet all their requirements with the required despatch, to maintain an intelligent check on their demands, and to provide an adequate system of store accounts, even in the case of issues to the smallest vessels in charge of officers wholly inexperienced in store procedure generally and in store accounting in particular.

Owing principally to the unsatisfactory results obtained in victualling vessels of the Fishery Protection and Patrol Services under the contract system, whereby stewards, in consideration of a daily rate for each member of the ships' complements, supplied all provisions, it was decided to introduce the general messing system in all these vessels. The change to the new system was effected in May, 1918, and thenceforth all provisions were supplied by the department in accordance with a standard ration scale. On the development of the patrol service, victualling bases were established in charge of accountant officers for the purpose of supplying provisions, clothing and mess traps to all vessels attached to the bases. Direct control of the individual stewards and the operation of a central store accounting system are the chief features of the new system. The experiment soon proved an entire success, and a considerable saving in the cost of victualling was effected, owing to the department's ability to purchase to better advantage than stewards on their own account, and to the greatly increased supervision under the new system. The actual result achieved was the victualling of the entire personnel of the service at the rate of 52·86 cents per man per diem for the fiscal year 1918-19, which under the abnormally high-price level obtaining, is regarded as a very creditable achievement, particularly when it is considered that the rates paid under the contract system at the time of its abolition were 65 cents for men and 75 cents for officers. The total cost of victualling for the year amounted to $694,768.70.

One of the most essential features of stores work during the war was the maintenance of large reserves of steaming coal at both dockyards for ships of the Canadian, Imperial and Allied Governments. The total receipts and issues for the year under review, and for the war period, are as follows:—

	Tons.
Receipts and Issues during Fiscal Year 1918-19—	
Receipts—	
At Halifax	57,695
Esquimalt	7,995
Issues—	
At Halifax	53,952
Esquimalt	7,952
Receipts and Issues during Four Years of War—	
Receipts—	
At Halifax	243,170
Esquimalt	63,626
Issues—	
At Halifax	235,345
Esquimalt	62,910

By far the greater part of the above quantities was Admiralty coal, and the value thereof is not included in the stated value of purchases, receipts, and issues.

In addition, the following quantities of Canadian coal were handled on direct issue from contractors, viz:—

	Tons.
During the Fiscal Year 1918-19—	
At Halifax	72,576
During Four Years of War—	
At Halifax	396,752
Esquimalt	56,640

On account of the large number of new ships added to the Naval establishment from time to time, it was necessary to prepare established allowances for engineers', carpenters', boatswains', and gunners' naval and ordnance stores for each ship or groups of ships. By these means, ships are restricted to certain definite quantities and qualities for their general requirements, thus effecting a considerable economy and reducing the variety of stores handled to a minimum. For the purpose of maintaining a thorough check at all times to protect Government property from loss due to unnecessary expenditure, neglect or theft, ships and establishments, including the dockyards, make an accounting of all stores received and expended. These accounts when closed are forwarded to Headquarters for audit. During the last year a large number of accounts have been audited with satisfactory results.

Large quantities of old stores, chiefly in the nature of scrap, have been sold both by public tender and by auction from Halifax dockyard from time to time, as additional storage space was required and as the most favourable market conditions presented themselves for this class of materials. The stores sold included steel, iron, cordage, phosphor bronze, rubber, wire rope, ships' boats, rags, and a variety of other stores no longer suitable for issue to, or use in, the service. The values realized at these sales have been in keeping with the market value of the materials offered at the time of sale.

The system of biennial stocktaking, whereby the stocks at both dockyards are completely reviewed in the course of two years, has been satisfactorily maintained throughout the war period. Particularly in the case of Halifax, the task of conducting these stocktakings proved very difficult, owing chiefly to the disorganization caused by the regrettable disaster of December 6, 1917, and to the pressure of other work.

5. CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Canadian Arctic Expedition, under the command of V. Stefansson, left its outfitting station at the Navy Yard, Esquimalt, B.C., the spring of 1913, and its exploratory work may be considered to have been finished November 6, 1918, when the last field party, under the charge of Storker Storkersen, landed near the Colville delta on the north coast of Alaska, returning from a seven-month sledge survey of the unknown regions lying to the north. But in another sense the expedition is not yet over, for the five men who composed Storkersen's party had to winter on the north coast of Alaska, and their return to Victoria or Ottawa is not expected before September, 1919.

The reports of the Department of Naval Service have from time to time carried an account of the progress of the expedition. In part these have been based on written reports from Mr. Stefansson to the department, but there have also been some comprehensive summaries of certain sections of it by the officers who commanded them, given the Government after those sections had returned from the north. These are notably the report of Capt. R. A. Bartlett, in charge of the *Karluk* section of the expedition, in the report for the year ending March 31, 1915; of Dr. R. M. Anderson, in charge of the *Alaska,* or southern section; and of Mr. George H. Wilkins, in charge of the *North Star* and *Mary Sachs* section, in the report for the year ending March 31, 1917.

As these reports have already been published, and as a full narrative of the work of the expedition is in preparation, the present summary will not concern itself, except incidentally, with anything already covered, and will take up the narrative from the point where it is left off on page 30 of the report of the Department of Naval Service for the year ending March 31, 1918.

By the fall of 1917 all sections of the expedition had returned south except that under Mr. Stefansson, aboard the *Polar Bear.* The *Polar Bear* also made an attempt to reach the Pacific that year, but, through accidents that were set forth in the report for 1918, she was frozen in on the north coast of Alaska.

When, in the fall of 1917, Mr. Stefansson found himself on the north coast of Alaska with a crew of men whose pay in any case was running on and who had to be fed and clothed if they were idle, at an expense only a trifle less than would be the case if they engaged in active exploratory work, he decided to do during the winter and following spring whatever geographic exploration was possible. The most inviting field lay to the north of Alaska, where the ocean was unexplored and where, about two hundred miles off shore, the charts carried the hypothetical Keenan Land, which was said to have been seen long ago by an American whaler who had gone far north beyond the regions ordinarily visited by whaling ships. This exploration would, of course, have to be by sled. Their experience of the previous four years had shown that parties skilled in methods of hunting and in the other requirements necessary for living safely and comfortably in the Far North could secure food, fuel, and other necessities for themselves indefinitely on any sea ice they had visited, and presumably on any sea ice whatever in the Arctic regions. He therefore formed the plan of travelling with a small party to a point about 200 miles farther north on the Beaufort sea than the course followed by the *Karluk* in her drift during the winter of 1913-14. This point would be the approximate location of Keenan Land, which they were more than doubtful of finding. Should the land be there, they would undertake the exploration of it, while the *Polar Bear* with her crew sailed south, for they had already demonstrated that the support of a ship is not necessary to the safety of a party engaged in ice exploration. But if, as seemed far more likely, Keenan Land should not prove to be where it was supposed to be, and if instead there were only moving ice, they would select a cake of ice of suitable thickness and surface area upon which to camp for a period of a year. Mr. Stefansson's idea was that such a cake would probably drift in a course roughly parallel to that taken by the *Karluk* four years before, and roughly two hundred miles north of the *Karluk* course. At the end of a year he thought it likely they should find themselves north of the eastern portion of Siberia, and in February, 1919, the party would leave their winter base and, as the months of March, April, and May are the best for north polar ice travel, they would by June land somewhere on the coast of Asia. As this is in the main a comparatively thickly settled coast, with large herds of domestic reindeer here and there, and numerous trading stations, there would have been no difficulty encountered after landing.

In preparation for this projected exploration there were two main things to be done, one was the building of several suitable sledges at the winter quarters on Barter island, and the other was the purchase of thirty or forty additional dogs in the delta of the Mackenzie, two hundred miles to the east. Certain supplies also had to be purchased from Herschel island and from the American traders at Demarcation point. These were, however, in the main, supplies which would have been needed irrespective of the exploratory work. The work of making the sledges, as well as the sewing of clothing and other preparations of that sort, was under the charge of Captain Hadley, of the *Polar Bear,* who received the best possible assistance from his entire crew. Storkersen took charge of the necessary hunting, and also of the freighting between Herschel island and Barter island, while Mr. Stefansson went to the delta of the Mackenzie to purchase dogs. While at Herschel island and in the delta Mr. Stefansson received the greatest kindness and much valuable assistance both from the officers of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company, as well as from other traders and resident whites.

By the first part of January all preparations were well forward. The party had nine sleds at its disposal. Their quality was, on the whole, better than those previously in use by the expedition. They further had about sixty dogs, which was nearly double the number of good dogs they had had at any time before. The men available were also more experienced and averaged better than hitherto, and the prospects in every way were excellent.

But about the ninth of January the situation was altered. Mr. Stefansson was taken with a fever which at first was not recognized but which proved to be typhoid. During the first four days of the illness he walked sixty miles, most of the distance against a strong head wind, and when he arrived at the Herschel island Mounted Police barracks the fever was already fully developed, and may have been more serious than otherwise on account of the exertion. As it was not at first evident that the disease was typhoid, he was in continual hope of getting better and being able to take command of the ice party. It had been his purpose to leave shore by the full moon of January and this would have been the ideal time. but the full moon of February was not too late and Mr. Stefansson for some time planned to make the start at that date. In February, however, it became evident that he would be unable to do anything that year, and the command of the ice party was handed over to Storker Storkersen. Unfortunately, he, too, was slightly ill the first part of February which, with other things, delayed his start so that he did not finally get away from Cross island on the north coast of Alaska until March 15, when he started north with twelve men besides himself, eight sleds, and forty-six dogs.

The soundings taken by Storkersen on this journey will be especially valuable when fully tabulated but they are not as yet available, except a few. The only party which had preceded him in this region was that of Leffingwell and Mikkelsen, which had carried sounding wire of only 603 metres. Storkersen had about 5,000 metres of wire. At 71° 22′ N., 147° 40′ W., he got 1,640 metres. Five miles farther north he got 2,537 metres. When he arrived at 72° N. he was at the farthest point reached by Leffingwell and Mikkelsen and got a sounding here of 2,500 metres, but he did not get bottom because the current was so strong that it carried his sounding wire out at an angle and put such a strain on it that he did not dare to let any more of it out for fear of breaking.

From this point Storkersen sent back, on April 4, his first support party, consisting of Herman Kilian, in command, and two Eskimos, Pausanna and Tuklak. This was the second of their ice journeys where they had had Eskimos in their service. During the first three years none of them dared to go, for they believed that the sea at a great distance from land would not be supplied with food, and that they would starve; but, after seeing ice parties return safely three different years, three Eskimos volunteered to go with Mr. Stefansson in 1917, and he took one of them. The stories of this Eskimo when he got back ashore were a great deal more convincing to his countrymen than the accounts of white explorers had been, and hereafter Mr. Stefansson does not think that any one will have trouble should he want to engage Eskimos for sea-ice explorations, for they now understand clearly that game is likely to be abundant on the sea ice, no matter what the distance from shore.

When Storkersen's party got to about 73° N. and 147° W., they were near where Keenan Land was supposed to be, but saw no signs of it and found added evidence of its absence in the great depth of water, about 10,000 feet (over 3,000 metres). From 73° N. and 148° 30′ W., Storkersen sent back his second support party under command of Aarnout Castel, and consisting, besides Castel, of Karsten Andersen, Fred Wolki, and the Eskimo, Emiu, commonly called Split-the-Wind. Both the support parties arrived safely ashore, Castel's party getting to land the first week of May.

Upon the return of the second support party, Storkersen had with him four men, Lorne Knight, Martin Kilian, G. G. Gumar, and Gustav Masik. He had two sledges, eighteen dogs and provisions for about six weeks. Their camp was on an ice cake about seven miles wide and fifteen miles long. The summer was spent comfortably, and there was no scarcity of game. Storkersen reports killing ninety-four seals and nine bears, and he could have killed more had there been need. The party saw no danger during the summer nor did they anticipate any for the coming winter, and Storkersen reports that his men agreed with him that this method of exploration was, in their opinion, the best for the investigation of this area of which they had any knowledge. A plotting of their drift during the summer shows rather more northing and less westing than was expected, but seems to have been in general under control of local winds. Besides the seals and bears an abundance of other animal life was observed in the form of fish, Beluga whales, and both land and sea birds.

Towards the end of the summer, Storkersen was unfortunately attacked by asthma which continued getting more serious until, on the 5th October, the party decided to return ashore on this account. October is one of the worst months of the year for sledge travel in these latitudes. The innumerable passes of ice into which the surface of the ocean has been broken during the summer have not been soundly cemented together as yet by the oncoming frost; the lanes between the cakes are covered with thin ice; this is rendered treacherous by a thick blanketing of new-fallen snow, which not only prevents rapid freezing but disguises the character of the places beneath, and thus makes them dangerous; the darkness of winter is coming on rapidly, and the night is much longer than the day. Nevertheless, Storkersen tells the whole story of his journey ashore in one sentence: "We started on the 5th October and landed near the Colville delta on the 6th November without any trouble." When one remembers that this was a journey of over one hundred miles over moving ice and with insufficient daylight, and that one of the party was ill, it brings out strikingly with what safety and ease polar sledge journeys can now be accomplished.

When dependence is had on game that is secured by the way, the sledges are always light; breakages of sleds are, therefore, not so likely to occur in rough ice nor is the weak young ice so likely to break under their weight. The speed of travelling is greatly increased, as well as its safety. Being well fed, the dogs are always eager to pull, which not only relieves the men of the work of helping the sleds, but even enables them to ride at times should they wish. Storkersen does not say so, but undoubtedly a considerable part of the month used in the journey ashore consisted of long delays beside leads of open water, and of protracted periods, probably of days at a time, when the party remained in camp because of thick weather. Undoubtedly the average speed on days of actual travelling was far higher than appears from a mere statement of the mileage and the time consumed.

Although the information brought back by Storkersen's party as to the depth of the ocean, the direction of winds and currents, the condition of the ice, the abundance of animal life, and the like, will doubtless be found valuable when published, his journey is perhaps most important in emphasizing the value for polar exploration of the method under which it was conducted. His party spent seven months on moving ice, more than five months of which they depended for food and fuel on game exclusively, and they came back agreed that they could have continued to do this indefinitely. In other words, by this method the length of Arctic journeys is no longer limited in time or distance by the amount of food carried or the perfection of the method used for carrying food.

During Mr. Stefansson's three months' illness at Herschel island, he received kindnesses from nearly everyone in the place, and the citing of any special names would, therefore, be invidious. By the end of March the opinion had grown that his illness was likely to end fatally unless he were able to get away from the island. All the dogs and men of the expedition that could be useful in travelling were out on the sea ice, and not available. In this emergency Inspector J. W. Phillips, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, offered to manage the undertaking for Mr. Stefansson if he wanted to be hauled across the mountains to the hospital at Fort Yukon. He accepted this very gladly. Inspector Phillips detailed Constable Brockie to take charge of the party, gave them all the police dogs, hired as many other dogs and sledges as were necessary, as well as Eskimos to help Mr. Brockie, and on April 3 they started south from Herschel island with three sledges. Mr. Stefansson had been in bed for nearly three months, and was naturally very weak, and the task Mr. Brockie and his party had before them was, therefore, neither the easiest nor the most pleasant. The Rev. Henry Fry, of the Church of England mission, volunteered to go with them, and accompanied the party on the first day. During that day, however, Stefansson's condition improved so markedly over what had been the case while he was still in a house that Mr. Brockie and he agreed it would probably be unnecessary for Mr. Fry to accompany them further. The journey to Fort Yukon took altogether twenty-seven days. During that time Mr. Stefansson gained thirty pounds of weight, and on arrival at the hospital he was able to get out of the sled at a considerable distance from the building and walk to it without assistance.

At Fort Yukon and on the way thither, as at Herschel island, everyone was kind and serviceable. In Mr. Stefansson's final report of the expedition he hopes to do what justice he can to those who helped him on the journey and received him at the end of it.

After a summer at Fort Yukon and a complete recovery under the care of Dr. Burke of the hospital, Mr. Stefansson proceeded up the Yukon river in the autumn, arriving at Victoria in September, 1918.

With Storkersen off on the ice and Mr. Stefansson sick in the interior of Alaska, all the planning and much of the execution of the spring work fell to Captain Hadley. Besides the preparation for the voyage out, he found time to do, at Barter island, a considerable amount of scientific collecting, chiefly zoological and archaelogical.

In the harbour at Barter island an accident occurred to the *Polar Bear* which is nearly, if not quite, unique in polar exploration. She had been unloaded in the fall to make her lighter and was, as is customary with such vessels, frozen solidly into the ice except that a hole was kept open around her rudder and propeller. During the winter a heavy ridge of pressure ice had heaped up against the land by the force of winds and currents, and the crevices in this ridge had been closely packed with wind-driven snow. Five miles to the east, well known but unfeared, was the mouth of a small river. Shortly after the spring thaws commenced this river broke up and the waters at its mouth could be seen from the ship at some distance to the east when people went to sleep in the evening. Everyone was living in a house on shore, for the time had not yet come for occupying the ship. During the night a strong wind blew up, probably accelerating the thawing of the snow and thus bringing down more water, but mainly driving what water there already was at the mouth of the river west towards Barter island. To the north this water was effectively dammed by the ridge of pressure ice, and before anyone suspected it, four feet of water surrounded the *Polar Bear*. Had she remained firmly frozen in the ice, she would have been filled by the rising water and sunk, but what happened was that her own buoyancy tore her loose from her bed, removing at the same time a portion of the keel so that she leaked badly. It was a matter of the greatest difficulty for Captain Hadley and his crew to repair this damage and they were able to do so only in a temporary manner. They sailed her during the summer to Nome, Alaska, where she was put on the ways and examined as a preliminary to the Pacific ocean voyage to Victoria. Under the direction of Captain Ross, of the United States Life-saving Station at Nome, the ship was carefully examined and found to be of doubtful seaworthiness. The season was already too late for adequate repairs in Alaska. The *Polar Bear* was therefore left in the ways at St. Michaels for the winter, while Captain Hadley brought his crew to Victoria, where they were paid off in October.

The discharge of the crew of the *Polar Bear* left Mr. Storkersen and his party of four men the only members of the expedition still in service. With assistance from the Royal Northwest Mounted Police they are wintering safely in the vicinity of Herschel island. It is not known at present whether they will come south by way of the Mackenzie river to Edmonton or aboard some whaling or trading ship around Alaska and by way of the Pacific to Victoria.

Mr. Stefansson is preparing a complete and detailed report giving the history of the expedition, and also full particulars of the results obtained from the exhaustive scientific research undertaken during the five and one-half years that the expedition was in the Arctic regions. The public will be informed through the press when the final report will be available for distribution.

6. FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

The number of ships actually belonging to the Fisheries Protection Service on April, 1918, was nine, but some of these had necessarily been absorbed by the Naval Service for work connected with the defence of the coasts of Canada, owing to the war.

Now that hostilities have ceased and demobilization is well commenced, it is proposed to reorganize the service by replacing some of the vessels, which have outgrown their usefulness, with some of those built for coastal patrol during the war.

I regret very much to have to report the loss, on the west coast, of the C.G.S. *Galiano*, sister ship to the *Malaspina*, a vessel built at Dublin, Ireland, in 1913, especially for this service.

On the 30th October, 1918, the wireless station at Triangle received a message from *Galiano* asking for immediate assistance. A heavy southeast gale was raging at the time. Immediately the message was received all ships in the vicinity and approaching the direction of *Galiano* were notified, but nothing further was heard or seen of her. The Commanding Officer, Lieut. R. M. Pope, who has commanded the vessel since she arrived in British Columbia waters, together with thirty-seven officers and men, were lost with the ship.

C.G.S. Canada.—Is a twin-screw steel ship, length 206 feet, beam 25 feet, draught 11 feet 2 inches, registered tonnage 411 tons, speed 16 knots. When on fisheries protection duty she is armed with two 2-pdr. Q.F. and two 3-pdr. Hotchkiss guns. The vessel is electrically lighted throughout, and is fitted with a powerful searchlight. Her complement is sixty officers and men, all told, and she was built by Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Limited, England, in 1904. She was commanded during the year by Lieut. Commander C. J. Stuart, R.N.R.

This ship is commissioned under the White Ensign, and when paid off will undergo a thorough refit before returning to the Fisheries Protection Service.

C.G.S. Curlew.—Is a single-screw vessel, length 116 feet 3 inches, beam 19 feet 8 inches, draught 11 feet, speed 10½ knots, and registered tonnage 157·85 tons. Her complement is twenty-two officers and men, all told, and she was commanded by Captain W. J. Milne. This vessel was utilized for naval work when required. When not engaged on such duties, she performed regular Fishery Protection patrols in the Bay of Fundy, and along the southwest coast of Nova Scotia. The spring fishing was reported to have been much later than usual owing to the backward season.

The vessel, while performing her regular duties, rendered assistance to the crew of the schooner *Derfontein,* destroyed by enemy submarine action. It also rendered assistance to other vessels in distress, and carried out Life-saving Station inspection work.

C.G.S. Constance.—Is a single-screw composite steamer, whose length is 115 feet 6 inches, beam 19 feet 6 inches, draught 11 feet 6 inches, and registered tonnage 125 tons. Her complement is twenty-three officers and men, all told, and she was commanded by Captain J. E. Morris.

This vessel was employed from the beginning of the year until 30th October on examination service and gate duties at Halifax. From the 1st November until the 1st February the vessel was at Halifax.

On 1st February the ship was paid off and the crew transferred to the trawler *Arras,* which replaces the *Constance* in the Fisheries Protection Service.

C.G.S. Petrel.—Is a steel, single-screw ship, length 116 feet, beam 22 feet, draught 9 feet, speed 11 knots, and registered tonnage 191 tons. Her complement is twenty-four officers and men, all told, and she is at present commanded by Mr. G. A. Brunton.

The *Petrel* was in dockyard hands at Halifax on 1st April, 1918, undergoing annual refit, which was completed on the 11th May. During the summer, autumn, and early winter she was employed on examination and other war service. On 1st February she left Halifax to break ice in harbours west of Halifax, as required, but this service was not required very much. She then returned to Fisheries Protection duties on the western division of the Nova Scotia coast, and continued until the end of the fiscal year. The commanding officer's report states that all branches of fishing were dull during the month of March, owing to the continuous stormy weather prevailing on that part of the coast.

C.G.S. Gulnare.—Is a steel, single-screw vessel, whose length is 137 feet, beam 20 feet 5 inches, draught 12 feet, registered tonnage 262 tons. Her complement is twenty-five officers and men, all told, and she is at present in charge of Mr. John Smith.

This vessel has been turned over to the officers of the Naval Control staff for the last few years, and is now in need of a thorough refit before returning to the Fisheries Protection Service.

C.G.S. Vigilant.—Is a twin-screw steel ship, whose length is 177 feet, beam 22 feet, draught 9 feet 6 inches, registered tonnage 242 tons, and speed 16 knots. She is electrically lighted throughout, and fitted with a powerful searchlight. Her complement is thirty officers and men, all told, and she is commanded by Mr. C. O. McDonald.

Throughout the summer and fall of 1918, the vessel performed regular Fisheries Protection duties in the Great Lakes. During the spring and summer very little poaching by United States boats was found. During August and September, 132 illegally operated nets were seized.

The vessel was laid up for the winter at Port Dover on 21st December, 1918.

C.G.S. Malaspina.—Is a steel, single-screw vessel, whose length is 160 feet, beam 26½ feet, draught 12½ feet, speed 14½ knots, and a displacement of 700 tons. She is electrically lighted throughout, and fitted with a powerful searchlight. Her complement is thirty-three officers and men, all told, and she was built by the Dublin Dockyard Company, Dublin, Ireland, in 1913. She is commanded by Captain Holmes Newcombe.

The vessel was utilized for naval purposes when required, and when not so engaged performed Fisheries Protection patrol work. In addition to these duties the vessel was used for training purposes, and also to inspect the life-saving stations on the west coast. The ship was one of the search squadron which were employed in an endeavour to find traces of the *Galiano,* which was lost with all on board.

C.G.S. Galiano.—Was a steel, single-screw vessel, length 160 feet, beam 26½ feet, draught 12½ feet, speed 14½ knots, and displacement 700 tons. She was electrically lighted throughout, and fitted with a powerful searchlight. Her complement was thirty-three officers and men, all told, and she was built at Dublin, Ireland, by the Dublin Dockyard Company, in 1913. She was commanded by Lieut. R. M. Pope, R.N.R.

This vessel was employed most of the time between the 1st April and 30th October, when she was lost, on Fisheries Protection duties, except for one month from the 21st June, when the ship struck a rock in the west entrance to Browning passage, and was laid up for repairs.

C.G.S. Restless.—Length 71 feet, beam 17 feet, draught 7 feet, commanded by Captain Charles Moore.

Throughout the war this vessel was employed exclusively for naval work, and since no longer required for that branch has been handed over to the college for training purposes. She will be replaced in the Fisheries Protection Service by a trawler built by Canadian Vickers Company in 1917-18.

The west coast service will be made more effective by the addition of the *Stadacona*, a patrol vessel used on the east coast during the war, and two trawlers, which have left Halifax on their way to the west coast through the Panama canal.

7. LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The department has commenced, during the past year, its programme of gradually abolishing stations which have outgrown their usefulness, with the result that eight stations have been done away with, as follows: Richibucto, N.B.; Pictou Island, N.S.; Port Mouton, N.S.; Whitehead, N.S.; Ucluelet, B.C.; Collingwood, Ont.; Port Hope, Ont.; and Consecon, Ont. This leaves a total of twenty-nine life-saving stations still in existence.

Nova Scotia.—Bay View. Permanent crew. Twenty-three disabled fishing boats were towed in by this life-boat during the year. On the 19th May assistance was rendered to the *Susie N*, dismasted at the entrance of Digby gut, and on the 26th June to the *Harry L.* On November 11 the life-boat assisted in getting the new tern schooner *General Hogg* off the rocks and into port.

Canso. Volunteer crew. Assistance was rendered by this life-boat to the following vessels: February 18, 1918, steamer *Nevada*, stranded at Starling rock; June 11, 1918, s.s. *Lake Haughton*, which ran ashore; November 20, Government drifter *No. 11*, ashore at Starling rock.

Cheticamp. Permanent crew. The usual assistance was rendered to local fishing boats.

Duncan's Cove. Volunteer crew. The troopship *City of Vienna* was wrecked on Sambro ledge, and the life-boat rendered valuable assistance in rescue work.

Herring Cove. Volunteer crew. This boat also assisted greatly in the rescue of men from the troopship *City of Vienna*, bringing 125 men ashore in the life-boat.

Seal Island. Subsidized volunteer crew. The s.s. *Alcor* was sunk on June 12, 1918, 3 miles north of Seal island. Of the 39 persons on board, the life-boat brought ashore 19, the remainder landing in their own boats. The schooner *Ohio* went ashore on the northeast part of the island on 13th July, and the life-boat stood by until she was taken off by a tug.

Westport. Subsidized volunteer crew. On 14th of December the s.s. *Corinthian* was sunk off Batson's ledge. The life-boat assisted by other boats from the vicinity succeeded in taking off the 87 persons on board. On January 16, 1919, the barge *785*, of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company was towed into Meteghan by the life-boat, after being adrift for six days.

New Brunswick.—Little Wood Island. Permanent crew. The Norwegian barque *Ashmore* struck the Muir ledges in a thick fog on April 2, 1918. The crew was taken to the life-boat station and cared for for two days. The 4-masted schooner *Dornfontein* was set afire by German submarine, the crew being set adrift in their boat. They were picked up the next morning, August 1, and cared for by the life-boat crew. Various fishing boats were also assisted by this crew.

Ontario.—Goderich. Volunteer crew. On June 30, 1918, a canoe, with two men in it, capsized. The life-boat succeeded in rescuing one of them.

Long Point. Permanent crew. November 4, the U.S. launch *Verdia* went ashore four miles west of the end of Long point. The life-boat assisted the training ship *Hawk* in releasing her.

Point Pelee. Permanent crew. On May 27, two steam barges, *J. Gould* and *Consort,* grounded about four miles north of the southeast shoal.

Toronto. Permanent crew. Assistance rendered to fifty-five small craft during the season of navigation, 1918.

British Columbia.—The stations at Bamfield and Clayoquot, B.C., were not called upon during the past year for any service in the way of assistance to vessels in distress.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS OF CANADA

Stations.	Established.	Coxswain.	Crew.	Description of Boat.
New Brunswick—				
1. Little Wood Is. (P).....	1910	Harry Harvey..........	8	36-ft. self-righting power boat.
2. Point Escuminac........	1908	E. F. Fleiger...........	7	Beebe-McLellan self-bailing.
3. Cape Tormentine.......	1912	I. Allen................	7	Beebe-McLellan self-bailing.
Nova Scotia—				
4. Baker's Cove...........	1886	R. L. Baker............	7	Dobbins' Pattern self-righting, 28 feet.
5. Blanche.................	1889	J. C. Swaine...........	7	Beebe-McLellan surf-boat, self-bailing, 25 feet long.
6. Clark's Harbour........	1900	Byron Swim...........	7	Beebe-McLellan surf-boat, self-bailing, 25 feet long.
7. Canso....................	....	J. J. Berrigan..........	7	Dobbin's pattern surf-boat, self-bailing, 25 feet.
8. Devil's Island..........	1885	B. H. Henneberry......	7	Beebe-McLellan surf-boat, self-bailing, 25 feet.
9. Duncan's Cove..........	1886	J. W. Holland...........	7	Beebe-McLellan surf-boat, self-bailing, 25 feet.
10. Herring Cove...........	1885	E. V. Dempsey..........	7	Dobbins' pattern self-righting and bailing, 25 feet.
11. Scattarie................	1885	Jas. Nearing............	7	Beebe-McLellan surf-boat, self-bailing, 25 feet long.
12. Seal Island (P)..........	1880	S. G. Penny............	7	Beebe-McLellan surf-boat, self-bailing, 25 feet long.
13. Cheticamp (P.N.)......	1911	L. J. Au Coin..........	7	Beebe-McLellan twin-screw motor boat.
14. Bay View (Digby) (P.).	1911	O. Condon.............	7	36-ft. self-bailing, self-righting power boat.
15. Westport, Briar Is.......	....	R. Welch...............	......	Subsidized motor boat.
Prince Edward Island—				
16. Priest Pond.............	....	C. Campbell...........	12	Board of Trade Rocket Apparatus.
17. Charlottetown..........	1907	E. White...............	6	Beebe-McLellan self-bailing.
18. Souris...................	1907	P. Cheverie............	7	" "
19. Cascumpeque...........	....	J. Hutt.................	8	" "
20. Alberton.................	1907	S. Gallant.............	12	Board of Trade Rocket Apparatus.

Note.—Stations marked "P" have permanent crews, always on duty; those marked "P.N." have crews always on duty during the season of navigation. The other stations have volunteer crews, which drill twice a month and are called out on the occurrence of a wreck.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS OF CANADA.—*Concluded.*

Stations.	Established.	Coxswain.	Crew.	Description of Boat.
British Columbia—				
21. Bamfield (P.)	1909	F. Thompson	11	36-ft. power boat.
22. Clayoquot (P.)	1908	J. McLeod	8	" "
Ontario—				
23. Cobourg	1882	M. McMahon	8	Dobbins' pattern self-righting and bailing.
24. Goderich	1886	M. McDonald	7	Surf boat.
25. Long Point (P.N.)	1902	J. Smith	9	"
26. Point Pelee (P.N.)	1900	L. Wilkinson	7	"
27. Port Stanley	1885	W. Brown	7	Beebe-McLellan surf-boat, self bailing 25 feet.
28. Toronto	1883	W. F. Chapman	14	Two motor launches.
29. Southampton	1907	H. McLeod	7	Beebe-McLellan surf-boat, self-bailing.

8. RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The total number of radiotelegraph stations in operation in the Dominion and on ships registered therein is as follows:—

Government commercial stations	1
Coast stations	47
Government ship stations	50
Licensed ship stations	107
Public commercial stations	2
Private commercial stations	5
Radiotelegraph training school	13
Licensed experimental stations	4
Total	229

All amateur stations were closed down at the beginning of the war, and licenses for their reopening have not yet been issued.

Operation of the Coast Station Service.—The total number of messages and words handled during the year was as follows:—

	Messages.	Words.
East coast	70,179	1,565,698
Great lakes	19,130	402,937
West lakes	187,668	3,625,100
Hudson bay	3,004	212,036
	279,981	5,805,771

The business handled by the East Coast system shows an increase over last year amounting to 33,408 messages containing 745,468 words.

The Great Lakes system (operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Ltd., under contract) shows an increase of 2,321 messages containing 95,208 words.

The West Coast system (operated by the department), shows an increase of 39,783 messages containing 1,316,839 words.

The Hudson Bay system (operated by the Department for the Department of Railways and Canals) shows a decrease of 2,930 messages containing 218,044 words. The Le Pas and Port Nelson stations were closed down on the 15th October, 1918.

Revenue.—The total revenue collected during the year amounted to $44,228.77 as against $22,418.28 in 1917-18. The West Coast service shows an increase of $21,300.91; the Great Lakes a decrease of $32.54, and the East Coast an increase of $602.12.

Examination for Certificate of Proficiency.—One hundred and fifty-eight operators were examined during the year, including 11 re-examinations; 103 candidates were successful and 55 failed. Two holders of certificates passed successful examinations in the operation of other equipments and have had their original certificates amended accordingly.

Assistance Rendered Ships.—Assistance was rendered by the Government Radiotelegraph Service during the year to the following vessels in distress: SS. *Burma Maru,* ss. *Aikoku Maru,* ss. *Canada Maru,* ss. *Princess Adelaide,* ss. *Alaska,* ss. *Princess Sophia,* C.G.S. *Galiano,* U.S. *Submarine H. 7, Admiral Watson,* ss. *Latouche,* ss. *City of Wilmington,* ss. *Crystal Lake,* ss. *Ascania,* ss. *Lake Houghton,* ss. *Sewalls Point,* ss. *City of Vienna,* ss. *Imperoyal,* ss. *Winnifredian.*

NEW CONSTRUCTIONS, ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS, WEST COAST.

Gonzales Hill.—The engine-room has been enlarged and the transmitting apparatus removed from the high-tension room and reinstalled therein. The mast rigging was overhauled, and the masts generally placed in good condition.

Alert Bay.—The apparatus was rearranged and overhauled. The earth system was improved and a new aerial erected.

Point Bay.—A charging set has been installed and direct communication with Alert Bay station established.

Ikeda Head.—The rigging and apparatus were overhauled. One 2 k.w. set of apparatus, complete with engine, was dismounted and sent to Dead-Tree Point.

Dead-Tree Point.—The appartus was overhauled and put in good working order. The 2 k.w. set from Ikeda Head has been stored on the station.

Digby Island.—The apparatus was overhauled and put in good working order.

Esteran Island.—The rigging was overhauled and stays set up. A new aerial was erected and the buildings repainted.

East Coast (Barrington Passage).—The installation of a 25-k.w. arc set was completed and placed in commission on August 17, 1918.

Camperdown.—The old 4-horsepower verticle type, Fairbanks-Morse was replaced by a 6-horsepower type Z engine of the same make, also a separate battery charging outfit consisting of a 1½-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse type Z engine and a 3-k.w. D.C. generator was installed for charging the storage battery, which was increased to 55 cells by the addition of 40 new cells manufactured by the Canadian Hart Accumulator Company. Necessary alterations were made to the station building to accommodate the new equipment. The building was repaired and painted, and the mast and rigging overhauled.

General.—Certain of the East Coast stations which were taken over and operated by the department for naval purposes during the war were handed back to the operating company on the following dates:—

North Sydney—December 15, 1918.
Camperdown—January 8, 1919.
Sable Island—January 14, 1919.
Cape Sable—April 1, 1919.

The Point Riche station was closed down on the 16th November, 1918, at the end of the season of navigation, and was automatically returned to the operating company on that date.

The department has continued its policy of maintaining the apparatus on the different stations up-to-date, and the service continues to maintain a degree of efficiency which compares favourably with that obtained elsewhere.

The administration of the Radiotelegraph Act, with which this department is charged, has been carried on as usual, and no evasions or attempted evasions of that section of the Act calling for the compulsory equipment of radiotelegraph apparatus on certain steamers have been reported.

An inspection service is maintained by the department, and vessels are regularly inspected to see that the law is being complied with.

DIRECTION-FINDING STATIONS.

During the period of hostilities four direction-finding stations were erected on the east coast at the following points:—

Chebucto Head, N.S.
Cape Sable, N.S.
Canso, N.S.
Cape Race, Nfld.

Direction-finding stations are stations fitted with apparatus which enables the direction of an incoming wireless signal to be determined, thus giving the bearing of the transmitting ship or station. Such information is of the greatest assistance to vessels in fog or making the land, in that it enables them to check their calculated position with reasonable accuracy.

Experience tends to indicate that the bearings obtained may be relied upon up to within two degrees. A vessel must, of course, be so situated as to obtain cross bearings from two direction-finding stations before it can lay off its true position.

The results obtained from the above stations were very encouraging, and at the close of hostilities it was decided to continue their operation as an aid to navigation for the benefit of the mercantile marine. The service for the present is being given free of charge to shipowners; it is proposed to continue this free service unless the privilege is abused. The masters of vessels plying to east coast ports are evidently finding the direction-finding stations of great assistance to them, and are petitioning for the service to be extended to other points.

School for Training of Operators.—The training school, which was transferred from Halifax and reopened in Ottawa on the 8th January, 1918, was closed down on the 17th February, 1919.

During the time this school was in operation 159 students were trained, of whom 140 qualified as fourth-class operators, 6 were discharged for inability, 4 for medical reasons, and 9 were demobilized before completing their course.

PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the Radiotelegraph Service in the Dominion is as follows:—

	Government.				Commercial.			
	Headquarters.	Coast Stations.	Land Stations.	Ship Stations.	Headquarters.	Coast Stations.	Land Stations.	Ship Stations.
Engineers and officers in charge	2	21	1	61	5	33	10	114
Operators	7	50	...	57	...	40	16	20
Other employees	5	16	...	...	112	...	15	...
Executive officials and inspectors	2	2	...	...	18	...	...	...
	16	89	1	118	135	73	41	134

Total personnel 607

9. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The attached financial statement shows the expenditure under the various appropriations, and a revenue of $291,061.29 received by the department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

The gross expenditure for the year is $30,203,363.61; the amount of refunds and transfers to next year is $16,818,022.86, leaving a net expenditure of $13,385,345.75 for fiscal year 1918-19.

The expenditure on account of H.M.C.S. *Niobe, Rainbow,* the submarines and other vessels engaged in the defence of our coasts, the Royal Naval Hospital (Halifax), the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt have been charged to War appropriation, and the Royal Naval College to Naval Service appropriation.

A statement of stores supplied, work done, and advances made on behalf of the British, French, and American Governments, and others, is also given. These disbursements amount during the fiscal year 1918-19 to $11,609,209.15, and to this should be added the sum of $1,649,033.93, transferred from fiscal year 1917-18, thus making a grand total of $13,258,243.08 debited against the Allies, etc., during fiscal year 1918-19. Credits and cash received during the year amount to $8,156,693.23, leaving an outstanding balance of $5,101,549.87 which is not included in the amounts charged to War or Naval appropriations, but carried in suspense to the fiscal year 1919-20.

STATEMENT showing accounts outstanding in respect to stores supplied, work done and advances made, etc., at the end of fiscal year 1918-19.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

—	Debit.	Credit.	Balance transferred to 1919-20.
British Admiralty	$6,139,571 86	$3,861,838 77	$2,277,733 09
British Ministry of Shipping	23,703 36	2,000 78	21,702 58
French Admiralty	13,363 70	8,266 79	5,096 91
Department of Marine	26,383 49	16,082 32	10,301 17
Department of Militia and Defence	29,087 64	22,167 70	6,919 94
United States Government	192,011 49	10,308 65	181,702 84
Imperial Government	6,284,043 31	4,018,181 84	2,265,861 49
Miscellaneous	307,734 96	217,846 38	89,888 58
Allotments (balance)	12,674 08	....	12,674 08
Sundry Advances (balance)	229,669 19	....	229,669 19
Totals	$13,258,243 08	$8,156,693 23	$5,101,549 87

STATEMENT of jobs completed in the workshops and stores supplied by the Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards during fiscal year 1918-19.

—	Halifax.	Esquimalt.
Naval Service	$1,911,953 72	$198,125 37
Fisheries Protection Service	18,882 95	5,394 95
Hydrographic Survey	566 69	7,807 98
Life Saving Service	2,792 36	1,630 50
Radiotelegraph Service	7,390 72	3,438 17
Fishery Patrol Service	3,674 88	4,779 78
British Admiralty	1,484,022 53	469,935 71
British Ministry of Shipping	....	22,385 77
United States Government	34,872 85	....
Department of Marine	....	1,299 34
Sundries	2,361 79	4,502 20
	(*a*) $3,466,518 49	$719,299 77
Wages paid (*b*)	$ 500,642 89	$ 309,263 78
Salaries	84,925 53	48,506 89
Stores issued (*c*)	2,559,238 09	319,372 70

(*b*) and (*c*) included in (*a*).

STATEMENT of appropriation accounts for fiscal year 1918-19.

Service.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Naval Service	600,000 00	228,728 08	371,271 92
Fisheries Protection Service	300,000 00	76,671 66	223,328 34
Hydrographic Survey	215,000 00	87,608 62	127,391 38
Radiotelegraph Service	225,000 00	221,488 91	3,511 09
Tidal Service	25,000 00	18,223 02	6,776 98
Patrol of the Northern Waters of Canada	65,000 00	65,000 00	
Rewards for saving life, including Life-saving Service	100,000 00	89,843 61	10,156 39
Royal Naval College	25,000 00	....	25,000 00
	1,555,000 00	787,563 90	767,436 10
Fisheries—			
Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Officers, Fishery Patrol Service, and Oyster Culture	500,000 00	466,867 88	33,132 12
Fish-breeding Establishments	300,000 00	241,211 61	58,788 39
Cold Storage and Transportation of Fish	110,000 00	107,957 85	2,042 15
Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers	10,000 00	5,728 16	4,271 84
Legal and Incidental Expenses	4,000 00	1,357 08	2,642 92
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau	5,000 00	2,090 44	2,909 56
Toronto Exhibition	5,000 00	4,295 25	704 75
Inspection of Canned and Pickled Fish	15,000 00	11,966 39	3,033 61
Marine Biological Board	26,000 00	26,000 00	
	975,000 00	867,474 66	107,525 34
Civil Government	209,150 00	168,236 39	40,913 61
Contingencies	50,000 00	....	
	259,150 00	....	
Fishing Bounty	160,000 00	159,675 25	324 75
Recapitulation.			
Naval Service	1,555,000 00	787,563 90	767,436 10
Fisheries	975,000 00	867,474 66	107,525 34
Civil Government	209,150 00	168,236 39	40,913 61
Contingencies	50,000 00	37,295 54	12,704 46
Fishing Bounty	160,000 00	159,675 25	324 75
	2,949,150 00	2,020,245 74	928,904 26
War appropriation— Disbursements $20,837,963 86 Carried from 1917-18 995,015 09 Gross expenditure $21,832,978 95 Less— Reimbursements and credits $7,787,332 57 Transferred to 1919-20 2,746,646 92 $10,533,979 49			
Net expenditure	....	11,298,999 46	
Imperial Government special account— Disbursements $ 5,630,024 47 Carried from 1917-18 654,018 84 $ 6,284,043 31 Less— Reimbursements $ 4,018,181 82 Transferred to 1919-20 2,265,861 49 $ 6,284,043 31			
Miscellaneous, Vote 419	....	60,753 18	
Miscellaneous Gratuities	....	729 14	
Consolidated Revenue Fund unappropriated, chap. 140, sec. 79, R.S. 1906	....	4,618 29	
Total net expenditure fiscal year 1918-19	....	13,385,345 81	

STATEMENT of expenditure under the Naval appropriation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

——	Royal Naval College.	Head-quarters.	General Account.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pay and Allowances	59,689 00	18,542 78	129 60	78,361 38
Stores and Allowances	44,223 38	2,546 38	889 34	47,659 10
Medical services	645 22	....	....	645 22
Cadets, miscellaneous expenses	184 31	....	....	184 31
Repairs and maintenance	53,352 74	....	....	53,352 74
Miscellaneous effective services	44,201 47	3,284 76	256 06	47,742 29
Non-effective pay	583 04	....	200 00	783 04
	202,879 16	24,373 92	1,475 00	228,728 08

STATEMENT of expenditure under the war appropriation

Ship or Establishment.	Pay and allowances.	Stores and allowances.	Medical services.	Martial law.	Boys, training and recruiting.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
H.M.C.S. "Niobe"	1,346,656 93	678,874 84	13,806 32	1,256 27	191 36
H.M.C.S. "Rainbow"	176,929 57	62,127 57	7,179 37	186 36	
Halifax Dockyard		1,184,830 41			
Esquimalt Dockyard		323,975 05	87 25		
R.N.C.V.R. Overseas Division	372,383 66	95,647 35	839 71		6,180 07
R.C.N. Hospital	7,266 85	31,395 43	1,823 59		
R.G.N. Air Service	24,400 50	75,046 51	580 25		897 79
H.M.C.S. "Lansdowne" (Depot)	86,363 36	144,689 68	1,958 59	14 10	
H.M.C.S. "Seagull" (Depot)	626,167 51	677,060 42	4,432 60	295 82	
H.M.C.S. "Guelph" (Depot)	362,041 87	439,713 27	321 11	33 80	
Hopper Barges Nos. 1 and 2	9,434 14	17,660 84	6 00		
6 Steel Trawlers (Vickers)					
6 Steel Trawlers (Polsons)					
Submarine Depot	112,233 25	104,121 41	365 15		448 49
R.N. College					
Barrington W. T. Station			236 60		
Atlantic Defences	76,457 54	246,236 41	603 25		
Pacific Defences	36,888 49	36,754 77	1,144 43		
Headquarters	166,592 33	18,466 33	2,917 96		40 00
General Account	33 00	152,498 79	20 00		14,783 42
	3,403,849 00	4,289,099 08	36,322 18	1,786 35	22,541 13

Less credits:—

Halifax Dockyard, arisings	$ 4,530 58
Esquimalt Dockyard, arisings	845 86
Halifax Dockyard, water delivered to sundry vessels	6,229 33
Hopper Barge No. 1 " " "	9,753 61
Hopper Barge No. 2 " " "	5,980 83
Vessels sold	272,400 00
	$11,298,999 46

during fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

Repairs and maintenance.	New ships.	Works, lands, buildings.	Miscellaneous effective services.	Non-effective pay.	Hire of vessels.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
81,619 11			190,503 35	3,206 51		2,316,114 69
561 71			18,961 80	2,506 00		268,452 38
498,842 84		249,563 84	7,981 67			1,941,218 76
60,514 98			1,677 39			386,254 67
			334 69	84,169 53		559,555 01
36,433 98		15,126 76	5,043 46	787 50		97,877 57
6,741 00		28,607 64	28,527 92		5,334 55	170,136 16
19,616 16		11,788 69	42,772 03	72 00		307,274 61
446,824 02			61,575 75	183 60	2,498 07	1,819,037 79
161,259 20			16,500 99	14 73	5,266 55	985,151 52
17,833 20			794 01			45,728 19
	55,804 40					55,804 40
	2,302 44					2,302 44
74,633 39			8,513 42	188 89		300,504 00
				82 50		82 50
		8,937 56				9,174 16
87,983 90		51,978 63	95,767 23		35,140 28	594,167 24
36,217 60			13,929 61			124,934 90
			80,491 38			268,508 00
			137,200 42	1,041,925 05		1,346,460 68
1,529,081 09	58,106 84	366,003 12	710,575 12	1,133,136 31	48,239 45	11,598,739 67

STATEMENT of revenue of the Department of the Naval Service for fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Royal Naval College—College fees		3,650 00
Fisheries revenue		123,114 29
Casual revenue		109,693 77
Miscellaneous revenue		2,096 94
Wireless apparatus licenses		293 00
Wireless Operator's examination fees		156 00
Fish culture revenue		8,592 64
Premiums, discount and exchange		442 41
Radiotelegraph revenue—		
Alert Bay	1,593 60	
Cape Lazo	551 83	
Deadtree Point	5,202 89	
Digby Island	7,619 22	
Estevan Point	1,999 70	
Gonzales Hill	5,977 88	
Ikeda Head	319 56	
Pachena Point	148 59	
Point Grey	9,532 97	
Triangle Island	9,687 85	
Galiano	11 28	
Camperdown	263 23	
Sable Island	67 26	
North Sydney	46 88	
Barrington Passage	31 56	
Heath Point	20 50	
		43,074 80
Total		291,113 85

FISHERIES revenue for fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

Provinces.	Amount Collected.	Refunds.	Net Amount.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	631 85		631 85
Quebec	8,125 80	14 00	8,111 80
New Brunswick	16,420 52		16,420 52
Nova Scotia	7,629 31	16 50	7,612 81
Prince Edward Island	2,561 19		2,561 19
Manitoba	12,780 20	50 00	12,730 20
Saskatchewan	4,982 83		4,982 83
Alberta	10,293 15	5 00	10,288 15
British Columbia	59,349 94		59,349 94
Yukon	425 00		425 00
	123,199 79	85 50	123,114 29

GENERAL.

I have to express the appreciation of the Department for the efficient manner in which the staffs of the different branches have performed their duties during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister.

FIFTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FISHERIES BRANCH

Department of the Naval Service

FOR THE YEAR
1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

[No. 40—1920.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the fifty-second annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. C. BALLANTYNE,
Minister of the Naval Service.

Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, November, 1919.

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DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT.

To the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne,
Minister of the Naval Service.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the fifty-second annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, which deals with:—

(*a*) International Questions;
(*b*) The various activities of the Branch;
(*c*) The fishing operations of the year 1918.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERY QUESTIONS.

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

The status of these questions was explained in my report for last year.

The International Commission, which was appointed last year to consider a settlement of outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States, completed its work during the past summer and submitted a joint report, dated September 6, to the respective Governments. While the report will be regarded as confidential until it is made public by the two Governments, it is understood that the Commission reached unanimous findings on all the matters referred to it.

Pending action by the two Governments on the report of the Commission it is anticipated that the arrangement for reciprocal privileges to the fishing vessels of either country in the ports of the other, that were adopted last year on the recommendations of the different sections of the Commission to their respective Governments, and which were fully explained in my last report, will remain effective. It is giving eminent satisfaction to practically all concerned on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It has not only removed the irritating conditions that have been causing friction between the two countries for more than a hundred years, but it has facilitated the production of fish and the free movement thereof to all parts of this continent.

FUR SEAL FISHERY.

The good effects of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 1911 on the north Pacific seal herds are becoming strikingly evident. It will be remembered that when this treaty was entered into the seal-herds were on the verge of commercial exhaustion.

Under the treaty, Canada receives 15 per cent of the skins taken on the United States islands, 15 per cent of those taken on the Russian islands, and 10 per cent of those secured on the Japanese islands.

During the season 1918, 34,890 skins were taken on the United States islands and 550 on the Japanese islands. The latter islands are quite small. At the present time the only one on which seals are killed is Robin island, which was ceded by Russia to Japan following the close of the Russo-Japanese war. In the present unsettled conditions in Russia it has not been possible to ascertain how many seals, if any, were killed on the Russian islands during the year.

It will be remembered that in 1912, the first year that the treaty was effective, both the United States and Russia enacted a close season for five years, so that killing seals on the islands did not begin until 1917.

Under the treaty Canada's share of the skins are to be handed over at the seal islands. This is an expensive method, as it involves sending a vessel to the islands each year. Also it is scarcely possible in practice to be sure that the skins that would be taken over there would be of average value. In the circumstances an arrangement has been entered into with the United States Government for the disposal of Canada's share of skins, which is eminently satisfactory to this country.

The United States Government conveys all the skins taken from the islands to market. They are all dressed and dyed and are sold at public auction, and the United States Government accounts to Canada for 15 per cent of the net proceeds.

The skins taken in 1918 have not yet been sold, but as they are in great demand and the prices are high it is anticipated that Canada's share will more than recoup the advance payments of $200,000 plus $10,000 per year during each year of the close season, made by the United States Government.

Keeping in view the rapidity with which the seal herds are increasing in number year by year, there is every reason to expect that the herds will speedily be brought back to a maximum of productivity, so that in the course of years an annual take of well over 100,000 seals may reasonably be expected.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

CAMPAIGN FOR GREATER PROTECTION OF LOBSTER FISHERY.

While Canada has still a wonderful lobster fishery—by far the most important in the world—there is no question that it has seriously declined on account of over-fishing, notwithstanding highly protective regulations that have ever been growing in stringency. Minimum size limits have been tried, but the majority of the lobsters have for years been so small on the portions of the coast where they are mostly canned, that the industry could not go on if any reasonable size limit from a protective standpoint were enforced. From time to time the fishing seasons have been shortened. The taking of egg-bearing lobsters at any time excepting for hatchery purposes is illegal. Lobster hatching on an extensive scale was also tried, but it proved absolutely ineffective in building up the fishery, and it has been decided to discontinue hatching under present methods.

The fact is that the lobster fishery is a peculiarly difficult one to protect. For instance, one of the most important requirements is the prohibition of the retaining of any egg-bearing lobsters that may be found in the fishermen's traps; but with the exercise of care a dishonest fisherman can readily and speedily remove the eggs in such a way as to make it exceedingly difficult to prove that he did so, especially when lobsters are being handled in large numbers as is usually the case at the places where the boats bring their catches ashore. Indeed, it is obvious that if the fishery is to be saved from commercial exhaustion, the department must have the close co-operation of the fishermen and canners to such end, and with such co-operation it can not only be saved, but it can be built up to a maximum of productivity. With this object in view an educational campaign amongst those engaging in the different branches of the industry was undertaken this year. The campaign was placed in charge of Professor A. P. Knight, M.A., M.D., etc., of Queen's University, who for several years past has been engaging in a study of the natural history of the lobster, and whose informative reports thereon have been published by the department year by year. To assist him in this work the following persons were employed: Professor A. Vachon, of Laval University, who was assigned the gulf coast of New Brunswick; Professor H. G. Perry, of Acadia University, to whom was assigned the southern shore of Prince Edward island; Professor W. T. MacClement, of Queen's University, to whom was assigned the southern portion of Northumberland strait; Dr. M. McGillivray, of Kingston, to whom was assigned the southern portion of New Brunswick, and western Nova Scotia; Acting Professor J. T.

Herbert, of the University of New Brunswick, to whom was assigned Cape Breton island; Mr. Andrew Halkett, naturalist of the department, who had been engaged in assisting Dr. Knight in investigations into the life-history of the lobster for several seasons past continued such work, and also assisted in the campaign in Prince Edward island and at the Magdalen islands.

The campaign started in April, and was mainly confined to May and June. Meetings of the fishermen and canners were held in halls, in the canneries, on the wharves, and indeed wherever a few of them could be collected, at which the natural history of the lobster was gone into in simple language, and discussions on the subject encouraged. The imperative need of each fisherman immediately returning to the water every egg-bearing lobster that he might find in his traps was strongly emphasized, as was also the responsibility of each fisherman and canner to his neighbour engaging in the industry, as apart from other considerations it is eminently unfair to those who zealously endeavour to carry out the full requirements of the law if one of their neighbours fails to do so.

While it is impossible to say in advance what the effects of this campaign will be, there are strong indications that it was highly successful. Apart from the direct information given those interested, probably one of the most important results has been that it has caused a great deal of discussion of the whole question of the natural history of the lobster, and of the means necessary to the proper protection of the industry amongst the fishermen and canners themselves. Such discussions must end in general enlightenment, and no doubt in a keener appreciation of the importance of co-operating with the department in affording the fishery the full measure of protection it requires. The department is so satisfied that this campaign has been the cause of much good that it will be continued during the season of next year.

Moreover, as lobsters are now in the category of luxuries, as a large portion of the canned product has in the past been marketed in Europe; as it was doubtful whether shipping accommodation would be available for the transportation of any lobsters for the overseas trade; as the cost of all fishing equipment and of tin plate, gasolene, etc., had become so high that it seemed doubtful whether a reasonable profit could be made from the industry this year; and as during the war it was urgent that all reasonable efforts should be centered on the production of sea fish that would enter into the food supply of the people generally, it seemed that the time was opportune for undertaking some extraordinary measures of lobster protection. Consequently, on June 5, 1918, a circular letter was sent to each canner, and to a large number of lobster fishermen summarizing the situation, and asking for an expression of view:—

1. As to the wisdom of prohibiting all lobster canning in 1919, and each second year thereafter until the fishery would be restored; and
2. That canning be allowed in June, 1919, so as to enable the using up of cans, etc., that might be on hand, and then prohibited for a period of years.

A large number of replies were received. While the opinions expressed therein differed quite widely as to what should be done, there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion that some effective measures should be taken.

In the circumstances it was considered best to call into conference those directly interested in the different branches of the industry to discuss the whole matter. Such conference was held at Halifax on August 8, 1918. It had been advertised by circular letter from the department, and by posters on all portions of the Atlantic coast. Fishermen and canners had been urged to attend, or those from each locality to delegate some one to represent them. The convention was largely attended, and most portions of the coast were represented, although those engaging in the canning branch of the industry were present in greater number than the fishermen. However, the fishermen from different parts of the coast were capably represented by delegates.

The convention was a satisfactory one. The whole question was discussed from the different angles, Dr. Knight having addressed the conference from the natural history standpoint. Resolutions were finally drawn up, and unanimously adopted, recommending in effect that canning be not prohibited any year, but that the fishing season be restricted to two months in the year on practically all portions of the coast, excepting from Halifax harbour to Digby county, inclusive, where the live lobster trade is the main branch of the industry, and where it was recommended that the fishing season should be reduced from five and a half months to three months. The seasons recommended were as follows:—

District.	*Fishing Season.*
The portion of the Nova Scotia coast from Halifax harbour to Digby county, inclusive..	March 1 to May 31, inclusive.
Halifax harbour to Red point, Cape Breton island.	April 20 to June 20, inclusive.
Red point to Cape North..	May 15 to July 15, inclusive.
Cape North and including the south shore of the St. Lawrence excepting the Magdalen islands and the portion of the Northumberland strait specified in the next paragraph.	May 1 to June 30, inclusive.
The portion of Northumberland strait between a line drawn from the mouth of river Philip, Nova Scotia, to Victoria harbour, Prince Edward Island, to one drawn from Chockfish river, New Brunswick, to West point, Prince Edward Island..	August 1 to September 30, inclusive.
Magdalen islands..	No change.

No size limits were recommended for any of these areas.

The other portions of the coast were not considered, as representatives were not present.

Following consideration of these recommendations the lobster fishery regulations were amended accordingly by Order in Council, September 30, 1918, with the following exceptions:—

(*a*) In the Gulf district from cape North to the south shore of the St. Lawrence, the fishing season was maintained from April 26 to June 26, as the department considered, in the light of all the information before it, that it would be unadvisable to allow fishing there later than June 26.

(*b*) In Northumberland strait the fishing season was fixed at August 16 to October 15 instead of the months of August and September, as the department's information showed that soft-shell lobsters would be taken if fishing were allowed during the first fortnight in August.

It is hoped that these regulations, that have been decided upon after such full deliberation, will not only be found efficient in enabling the fishery to be adequately protected, but that they will prove reasonably satisfactory to those engaging in the industry.

Also, it was obvious that the conference was a fitting conclusion of the educational campaign and that consequently the department will in future have a greater measure of co-operation from the canners and fishermen in protecting the lobster fishery than it has experienced in the past.

Close investigations into the natural history of the lobster, and feasible methods of increasing the number thereof, will be continued.

TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH FISH.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the problems facing the development of the demand for fish in this country is that of adequate and cheap transportation facilities. The department has, for years past, been doing everything it feasibly could towards securing such facilities.

Until the business acquires much larger dimensions than at present, express refrigerator car facilities are urgently required, but with the increase in passenger and express traffic the trains from the east have been so loaded, and the need for conserving coal on the railways has been so urgent, that at least during the war a regular refrigerator car express service seems impracticable.

Experience has demonstrated beyond question that fresh fish hauled by fast freight in refrigerator cars from the Atlantic coast reach Montreal in very much better condition than if shipped on ice in ordinary express cars. In these circumstances every effort has been made to develop the fast-freight service by refrigerator car into a practical express service.

With the object of making the best arrangements possible for the transportation of fresh fish from the Atlantic coast, the department called into conference representatives of the Canada Food Board, the Canadian National Railways, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the different express companies, and the Canadian Fisheries Association at Montreal on June 20 last.

At the conference it was made quite evident, as above indicated, that a regular refrigerator car express service is, for the present, impracticable, but it was arranged to inaugurate a special refrigerator car service by fast freight to be known as the "Sea Food Special", between Mulgrave and Halifax on the Atlantic coast, and Toronto. This train would move on schedule time as do express trains, and would leave Mulgrave and Halifax on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week, and make the run to Montreal from Mulgrave in forty-seven hours. Shipments for Montreal and Toronto would be included in the same cars, if there was room for such, and on arrival at Montreal the shipments for that place would be removed, when the cars would be handed over to the Grand Trunk Railway, and were scheduled to reach Toronto twenty-four hours later.

As was explained in previous reports this department has, sinces 1908, been paying one-third of the express charges on shipments of fish from the Atlantic coast to points in Quebec and Ontario. This assistance, with other facilities afforded, has enabled the business to be so expanded that the time is approaching when it can feasibly be withdrawn; and as all the shipments on the days on which the "Sea Food Special" operates should be forwarded by that train, it was decided to withdraw the one-third rebate during such days. The "Sea Food Special" was inaugurated on the 27th of June, and the one-third rebate was discontinued on the 10th of July.

It was further decided that the express rebate should be withdrawn altogether at the end of the present fiscal year, and those interested have been so advised.

The "Sea Food Special" has operated, on the whole with much satisfaction. From the 27th of June to the 15th of November, one hundred and ninety-eight cars of fish were forwarded by it.

In December it became necessary to withdraw this train for a time to enable concentration of effort in moving the troops home, but the Canadian National Railways arranged to replace it by hauling two refrigerator cars on the Maritime Express and one on the Ocean Limited.

When the business increases to an extent that several cars of fish per day can be forwarded there seems to be no good reason why the requirements cannot be handled by fast freight, but in the meantime, when the demand has to be worked up, the need for an efficient and regular express refrigerator car service cannot be too strongly emphasized.

As was explained in my previous report, the payment of one-third the express charges on less-than-carload-lot shipments from the Pacific coast to points in the Prairie Provinces was modified in the fall of 1917, with the object of enabling a market to be worked up in these provinces for the different species of flounders and cod that abound on the Pacific coast, and that, as in the past, would be going to waste on account of lack of demand therefor. Under the modified arrangement no assistance is given on shipments of halibut and salmon, the market for which is now well established, but two-thirds of the transportation charges on shipments of other fish, whether by express or by freight, are paid. This assistance, coupled with the efforts of the Canada Food

Board, has enabled a greater demand for these fish to be worked up than was even anticipated. During the calendar year 1918 over five million pounds of cod and flatfishes—other than halibut—were marketed in the Prairie Provinces.

It was the intention to continue this arrangement, with a modification so that it would apply to fresh and frozen cod and flatfishes (other than halibut) only, for another year, but under the changed conditions that have come about, following the armistice, it has been found that with the assistance not applying to the Atlantic coast, it is causing an unfairness to the Atlantic coast dealers, who are now arranging to develop a greater demand for Atlantic fish in the Prairie Provinces.

In the circumstances it has been decided to discontinue the payment of any portion of the transportation from the Pacific coast after the end of August next so that from that date assistance of the character started in 1908 will be altogether discontinued.

The amounts paid, as one-third of the L.C.L. express shipments from both coasts, and under the arrangement obtaining from the Pacific coast since the fall of 1917, are as follows:—

Year.	From East Coast.	From West Coast.
1909-10	$15,162 20	$13,541 76
1910-11	16,898 13	21,896 73
1911-12	19,620 62	35,315 10
1912-13	29,969 48	39,277 13
1913-14	37,818 85	44,114 47
1914-15	26,667 33	34,528 60
1915-16	27,122 69	34,872 56
1916-17	32,717 73	36,799 80
1917-18	49,550 89	46,371 84
1918-19	37,366 31	53,480 98

The department will, however, continue its efforts to secure adequate transportation facilities and also to expand the demand for fish throughout the country and to these ends it has arranged to establish during the coming year a Publicity and Transportation Division in the Fisheries Branch.

BIOLOGICAL WORK.

Researches in biology were carried on during 1918 as usual, under the Biological Board, at St. Andrews, N.B., the estuary of the Miramichi river, New Brunswick, and at Departure bay, British Columbia.

The workers at St. Andrews included scientists from Toronto, McGill, Queens, Laval, and New Brunswick universities, also from St. François Xavier College, Antigonish, N.S., to whom were given the task of investigating the life-history of such fish as monk fish, and the sea-cat or wolf fish; eel-pout, sea-bass, and cod were also studied, and hydrographical and chemical researches carried on.

Dr. Huntsman, and some of the members of the staff, were engaged from May till September in important dredging and tow-netting operations in Miramichi bay.

Dr. Knight continued his investigations of the life-history of the lobster, at Caribou harbour, Nova Scotia, and took the lead in conducting an educational campaign amongst lobster fishermen with a view to the preservation of the fishery. The work at the British Columbia station was actively carried on by a staff from the universities of British Columbia and Alberta under the supervision of Dr. McLean Fraser, the curator of the station.

Dr. Fraser and his staff covered some problems of much interest to the salmon-fishing industry; and have practically completed a study of the life history of the various species of Pacific salmon.

A volume of biological memoirs, including sixteen separate researches, has been published, and a further volume, it is expected, will shortly appear. The forthcoming volume will consist of about a dozen reports embracing a variety of important fishery subjects.

FISHERIES MUSEUM.

The specimens belonging to the Fisheries Museum, which had to be stored in various places when the museum building on O'Connor street was demolished to make room for a new departmental block, have not yet been reassembled for exhibition. The curator was, therefore, engaged during the year in making observations on the natural history of the lobster under the direction of Dr. A. P. Knight of the Biological Board. The data thus gathered contain much useful knowledge concerning the weight, size, sex, and condition of this crustacean at various times and places.

The curator also took part in the educational campaign carried on amongst fishermen and packers during the year, with a view to the conservation of the lobster.

FISH CULTURE.

The fish cultural operations for the calendar year, 1918, embraced the fresh water and anadromous species only, and were confined almost entirely to the commercial food fish, such as Atlantic salmon in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec; whitefish, lake herring, salmon trout and pickerel in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, and Pacific salmon in British Columbia.

The commercial species were practically all distributed as fry, after the food-sac was absorbed, on the natural spawning areas, and largely where such eggs were collected, but a small percentage was reared to the advanced fry and fingerling stages.

The sporting species such as speckled trout in the East, and cut-throat and rainbow trout in the West, were hatched in small numbers, and practically all distributed in public waters, after adequate return was made to the areas where such eggs were obtained. A small percentage was allotted to privately controlled, or leased areas on the payment of nominal prices and all distribution expenses.

As the resources of the country were devoted to the prosecution of the war, and expenditures for other purposes were confined to absolute necessities, the service was not extended by the erection of new hatcheries, but the work was energetically carried on at existing establishments, and while there was a falling off in some species, the total distribution of fry and collection of eggs was 55,000,000 and 77,000,000 greater, respectively, than those for 1917. In whitefish the increase was, in the distribution, 71,000,000, and in the collection of eggs, 129,000,000.

The successful outcome was due to the conscientious and unsparing efforts of the field and hatchery officers, and greater co-operation with them on the part of the fishermen in some districts; to greater co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the Great Lakes, and to more intimate relations between the Canadian and United States Government in contiguous waters.

The United States and Canadian Governments have combined in an effort to re-establish the sockeye fishery of Puget sound and the Fraser river. With this end in view the United States Bureau of Fisheries furnished 20,700,000 sockeye eggs from Alaska, which were hatched in the Harrison Lake hatchery, and the fry distributed in suitable spawning grounds in the Fraser River watershed.

There are thirty-four hatcheries, eleven subsidiary hatcheries, and seven salmon retaining ponds in operation. From these the total distribution of the different species in each province during the season of 1918, was as follows:—

Nova Scotia—		
Atlantic salmon	7,057,600	
Speckled trout	171,500	
		7,229,100
New Brunswick—		
Atlantic salmon	8,696,662	
Ouananiche	480	
Rainbow trout	645	
Speckled trout	161,835	
		8,859,622

Prince Edward Island—		
Atlantic salmon	510,175	
Speckled trout	259,885	
		770,060
Quebec—		
Atlantic salmon	6,080,743	
Ouananiche	52,829	
Speckled trout	104,542	
		6,238,114
Ontario—		
Whitefish	253,410,000	
Salmon trout	31,637,842	
Herring	48,760,000	
Pickerel	158,765,000	
		492,572,842
Manitoba—		
Whitefish	253,010,000	
Pickerel	23,050,000	
		276,060,000
Saskatchewan—		
Whitefish	61,585,000	
Tullibee	9,000	
		61,594,000
Alberta—		
Atlantic salmon	66,200	
Ouananiche	32,300	
Cutthroat trout	109,500	
Salmon trout	196,050	
		404,050
British Columbia—		
Atlantic salmon	418,053	
Ouananiche	14,000	
Cutthroat trout	363,200	
Steelhead salmon	102,040	
Kamloops trout	929,775	
Sockeye salmon	57,444,072	
Spring salmon	2,965,639	
Cohoe salmon	3,361,958	
Humpback salmon	14,350,500	
Chum salmon	5,649,000	
Speckled trout	148,100	
		85,746,337
Total distribution		939,474,125

A detailed report on the fish cultural operations of the department is being published separately, in pamphlet form.

OYSTER CULTURE.

During the season of 1918 the officer in charge of this service visited the various public and private oyster beds along the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and examined and cleaned such as required attention; he also furnished expert advice to those taking up artificial cultivation on private beds.

Some 200 barrels of young oysters were transplanted from comparatively fresh water, up the Richibucto river, to a piece of ground near the river's mouth, where the water's salinity is much greater. It will thus be of much interest and importance, from a re-stocking point of view, to note the development of these young oysters in their new and more saltish bed.

The oyster areas at Cariboo, N.S., and Shediac, N.B., were duly raked and cleaned. It was found that while the transplanted American oysters on the Cariboo beds do not appear to grow very well, those transplanted from Prince Edward Island beds have thriven greatly.

At Richmond bay, Prince Edward Island, the officer conferred with the owners of private oyster grounds, regarding the blight, which, two years ago, attacked and killed off nearly all the oysters in the bay. He found the bay and the rivers entering it—

except at the head of some of the streams where a few healthy live ones remained—practically denuded of live oysters. He is of the opinion, and in this he is supported by all the private cultivators, that it is useless to think of re-stocking until the blight has completely run its course.

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE.

The Fisheries Branch has under its control a number of motor launches and small steamers, for the prevention of illegal fishing and for the general enforcement of the fisheries regulations in places where this cannot be properly done by land officers alone.

In patrolling Nova Scotia waters there were employed six of the department's own boats and three hired boats. One patrolled the waters of Northumberland strait, and two from Canso to the western boundary of Halifax county. Effective work was accomplished by both of these boats in suppressing illegal lobster fishing. Six boats patrolled the waters from Lunenburg county to Yarmouth county. A very active patrol was maintained, and very few violations of the law were reported.

In patrolling New Brunswick waters, four of the department's boats and one hired boat were employed. Three patrolled the waters of Charlotte county in the Bay of Fundy. The close seasons were generally well observed, but some illegalities, in the form of dynamiting pollock, occurred at times off Grand Manan. Three men were caught at this practice by the patrol boat officer and heavily fined, which put an end to further attempts at law breaking. Two boats patrolled the waters of the gulf counties, from Westmorland to Miscou island. One was engaged in supervising the salmon fishery at the mouth of the Miramichi river, and the lobster fishery along the coast, southwards. The other mainly patrolled the waters of Miscou and Shippigan islands, where illegally set lobster gear was found and destroyed, and the owners fined.

In patrolling Prince Edward Island waters, four boats were employed, mainly for the prevention of illegal lobster fishing. The efforts at illegal fishing in Prince county were persistent and a large amount of illegally used gear was broken up.

The Inspector of Fisheries for the province of Quebec makes use of a steamer for patrolling the gulf waters and enabling him to reach the widely separated and hardly accessible parts of his district. A hired motor boat was employed in patrolling the Magdalen Islands waters, where a number of lobster traps illegally set were seized and destroyed.

A small steamer owned by the department patrolled lake Winnipeg, in Manitoba, and assisted in the collection of fish eggs for the hatcheries of the lake during the season.

In patrolling the waters of British Columbia nineteen boats belonging to the department and nine hired boats were employed. Five boats patrolled the Fraser river, Howe sound, and part of the gulf of Georgia, in the southern district. Seven of the department's boats and nine hired ones patrolled the waters of the northern district. The regulations, on the whole, were well observed there, but a number of seizures were effected. Six departmental boats were engaged in patrolling the waters of the Vancouver island district, and in the course of the year made eleven prosecutions and eight seizures.

DRIFT-NET FISHING OPERATIONS.

During the summer of 1918, the department's steamer *Thirty-three* was equipped with herring and mackerel nets, and sent to sea for the purpose of demonstrating the drift-net method of fishing.

Operations began early in June, and continued till October. The fish caught were sold in the port nearest to the fishing ground on which operations were being, at the time, conducted and where buyers were found prepared to handle the catches.

While it was not to be expected that the operations of one drifter would go far towards definitely determining the temporary location and marking the somewhat erratic movements of the herring and mackerel schools along the whole Atlantic seaboard, the results of this vessel's work, notwithstanding certain handicaps, would indicate that a regular drift net fishery for mackerel could be established, by a fleet of several boats, of a suitable size, working in conjunction and following the fish from the western end of Nova Scotia eastward and into the gulf of St. Lawrence, during May, June, and July.

The results would further indicate that a regular drift-net fishery for herring could be conducted, during July and August, by a similar fleet in the waters between Inverness county, Nova Scotia, and the east coast of Prince Edward island, which seem to be exceptionally well suited for the purpose.

A detailed report of the season's operations will be found as an appendix to this report.

FISH INSPECTION.

The inspection of pickled fish and barrels was carried on during the year 1918, as in the three preceding years, under authority of the Fish Inspection Act of 1914.

Prior to 1918 the work of inspection was confined to the Atlantic coast, where six inspectors were employed; but recent developments in the herring-curing business of British Columbia made the extension of the inspection scheme to that province necessary. Consequently, one inspector was appointed, towards the end of the past year, to advise packers and inspect their pack during the winter herring fishery on the Pacific coast.

Inspecting officers have no power to enforce the making of barrels or the packing of fish in accordance with the requirements of the Act. Notwithstanding that disadvantage, their efforts in the way of persuading and directing packers to use better packages and to pack better fish, have been on the whole productive of much good.

While the extent or value of the work of the inspectors cannot be judged alone by the number of barrels submitted—because of the practice of a number of packers who, after receiving instruction and advice from an inspector, sell and ship their fish without waiting for him to return and brand them—it is gratifying to be able to report that official inspection was made use of to a greater extent during the past year than in any previous year.

The following figures show the number of packers, who submitted their fish for inspection, and the quantity of fish inspected in each of the years in which the Act has been in operation:—

Year.	Packers.	Fish Inspected.
1915	16	1,320 barrels.
1916	73	7,213 "
1917	80	8,977 "
1918	110	20,664 "

In the year 1918, there were 16,667 barrels inspected on the Atlantic coast, and 3,997 on the Pacific.

Of the 20,664 barrels of fish inspected during the past season, 12,075 barrels were branded, while 8,589 did not receive the official brand. It should not be inferred therefrom, however, that the fish not branded were bad or unsaleable. As a matter of fact, most of them were good fish which, by reason of some defect in grading or in the quality of the package, fell somewhat short of the high standard required by the Act. It should be remembered that practically each lot submitted for inspection, whether branded or not, represented a more or less serious attempt by the packer at improved packing and compliance with the standards set.

Unfortunately, the services of three of the inspecting officers have been made little use of since inspection was instituted. Consequently, it was decided to terminate their engagement at the end of the year 1918. The names of the officers concerned are: H. H. Mann, Sydney, N.S., A. R. Hiltz, Mahone Bay, N.S., and Thomas Doyle, North Rustico, P.E.I. If any calls for inspection come from the districts of either of the discharged officers during the season of 1919, arrangements will be made to have such attended to by the remaining officers in the Maritime Provinces.

It is not customary for packers to send letters of thanks to the department for instruction and guidance given them in connection with this work, but two such were received recently—one from a packer in Nova Scotia, and the other from a packer in Gaspe—which may be quoted, to show something of the valuable nature of the work that is being carried on by the inspectors of pickled fish, covering as it does instruction in barrel making and fish-curing as well as the inspection of the finished product. The letter from the Nova Scotia packer. "Last summer, under your inspector's instruction, I cured some of our herring in the Scotch method, and am more than satisfied with the price received for same. When branding these fish the inspector informed me they were the finest cured fish he had branded this season. I simply followed his instructions, and I cannot understand why others don't do likewise."

The letter from the Gaspe packer: "I am writing to thank you for the services of your inspector, who instructed us and our men, this year, in the packing of herring in the Scotch style—the first to be packed in quantity on this coast. The inspector instructed us in the kind of barrels to be used, and had them shipped to us. Our packing was a success, and we obtained good value for our fish. Without the inspector's instruction we could not have operated. Again thanking you."

CANNERY INSPECTION.

No fish or shellfish canning establishment is permitted to operate in Canada, except under a license issued by this department, after it has been assured of the suitability of the place for the handling of human food. Each cannery so licensed is subject to inspection under authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, at any time during operations.

Throughout the canning season of 1918, the department's outside staff of fishery officers periodically inspected all fish and shellfish canneries, and generally supervised the sanitary conditions under which operations were carried on therein.

On the Atlantic coast, lobsters were canned in 529 establishments; sardines in 3; salmon in 3; clams in 15; and other fish—such as herring, mackerel, haddock, etc.—in 22. In the Prairie Provinces, lake-fish were canned in one establishment. On the Pacific coast, salmon were canned in 90 establishments; herring, pilchards, etc., in 22; and clams in 2.

There were 2,317 inspections made and reported on. In the course of the year defects were noted in the buildings and equipment of four establishments, and the owners required to have them rectified.

Inspection under the Act, as amended 1917, which becomes effective during the season of 1919, will be more definite and comprehensive. The salient features of the amended Act are: (1) the inspection of buildings, utensils, and fish in accordance with regulations made thereunder, and appended thereto; (2) the authority granted to an inspector to stop the canning of fish which he considers unfit for human food; (3) the authority granted to an inspector to seize such fish on view; (4) the marking of cans with the name and address of the packer or the dealer who obtains the fish directly from the packer; a true description of the kind of fish (the species of salmon packed in British Columbia must be named) and the weight of the contents of the cans; (5) the correct marking of canned fish imported into Canada, so as to show their kind and quality, the place of origin, and the name and address of the packer or importer.

It is anticipated that through the agency of the amended Act, the standard of packing will be further raised and that both producer and consumer will benefit thereby.

BAIT-REPORTING SERVICE.

This service was instituted in 1913 for the purpose of providing masters of fishing vessels with definite information concerning bait supplies at points along certain parts of the Atlantic coast. The information is collected by officers of the Department, and sent by telegram daily to certain important ports and there posted up in a conspicuous place. It is also published in the Halifax and other daily newspapers. Copies of all telegrams are mailed weekly to headquarters at Ottawa, from where the work is directly supervised.

The service was continued during the season of 1918. In the spring months, 78 telegrams were sent from the Magdalen Islands, Souris, P.E.I., and Queensport, N.S., to Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Riverport, N.S. In July and August, 130 telegrams were sent from Little Bras d'Or, L'Ardoise, Canso, Wine Harbour, and Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S., to North Sydney, Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Shelburne, N.S.; also from Lockeport to Canso and Halifax, and from Shag Harbour and Digby, N. S., to Halifax, Shelburne, and Lockeport, N.S. From the beginning of September to the middle of November, 47 telegrams covering information as to supplies of bait in the counties of Charlotte and St. John, N.B., were despatched from Campobello, N.B., to Digby, Yarmouth, Pubnico, Clark's Harbour, Wood's Harbour, and Port La Tour, N.S.

That this service is beneficial alike to vessel fishermen in search of bait and net fishermen who have bait for sale, may be gathered from the following reports of the department's officers on the spot: Overseer Torrie, Digby, N.S.: "The bait reports have kept the boat fishermen informed as to what particular part of the county bait was being taken in. They have found the information of great value." Overseer Stoddart, Shelburne county, N.S.: " Owing to the great scarcity of bait in this locality, the reports were a great benefit. The fish dealers took advantage of the information contained in the reports, and wired localities where supplies were available and had fresh bait shipped to them; thus saving time to the fishermen and permitting them to continue operations. By means of the bait reports from New Brunswick, a good supply of lobster bait was secured and brought to the district. I may say that the bait reports during 1918 were of greater benefit than in any previous season". Overseer Walls, Shelburne county, N.S.: "I have talked with quite a number of the shore fishermen in my district, and also to many of the skippers of fishing vessels, and they have stated that it is a good thing for both net fishermen and vessel fishermen to have official reports of bait available". Overseer Hebb of Lunenburg county, N.S.: "I have made inquiries of the owners of Lunenburg fishing vessels, and they inform me that the results obtained from the publication of telegraphic reports concerning bait supplies last season were very beneficial, and their desire is that the service be continued". Overseer Cooper, Guysboro county, Nova Scotia: "Owing to the presence of submarines last summer, vessels did not visit my district for bait as in other years, but the bait reports kept the net fishermen in touch with the schools of bait, and in that way the benefit was great". Overseer Dillon, Guysboro county, N.S.: "The fishermen from Lunenburg and elsewhere, on arrival at points in my district where bait reports were posted, have found it a great convenience to have such information. I have thus been informed by vessel fishermen met and interviewed when going over my district".

FISHERIES STATISTICS.

Under an arrangement between this department and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as was noted last year, the latter now compile and publish the annual statistics relating to the fisheries, as part III of its Census of Industry. The information is secured partly from manufacturing establishments, on individual schedules designed to fit in with the Bureau's general scheme of securing industrial statistics, and partly by the officers of this department, as in the past, from those fishermen and dealers who are not classed as manufacturers, but who market their own produce. The returns from both the manufacturers and our officers are checked in this department as before, and afterwards handed over to the Bureau of Statistics for publication. The new schedules were used for the first time, in taking statistics for 1918, and as neither the manufacturers nor the officers were quite clear, at the first, as to the filling in of the schedules, much correspondence resulted; while many of the returns had to be sent back for correction more than once. The delay thus caused prevented the Bureau of Statistics from having the full statistics compiled in time to permit of summarized tables being published in this report, the preparation of which has been postponed until now in the expectation that such tables would be available. Consequently, a general review only, made up from information obtained by the department from time to time, is given herein.

Monthly returns of the quantities and values of sea fish landed are sent to the department, as usual, by the officers in sea fishing districts. The returns are checked and compiled to show the landings in each county and province, and in the whole of Canada. The compiled information is then summarized in a report by the department, and made public through the press, monthly.

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE, 1918-19.

——		Appropriation.	Expenditure.
		$	$ cts.
Salaries and disbursements, Fishery officers	$251,883.54	500,000	466,867 88
Fisheries patrol service	209,829.35		
Oyster culture	5,154.99		
Fish breeding		300,000	241,211 61
Cold storage and transportation of fresh fish		110,000	107,957 85
Building fishways		10,000	5,728 16
Legal and incidental expenses		4,000	1,357 08
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau		5,000	2,090 44
Toronto exhibition		5,000	4,295 25
Inspection of canned or pickled fish		15,000	11,966 39
Marine Biological Board		26,000	26,000 00
Totals		975,000	867,474 66
Fishing bounty		160,000	159,675 25
Paid out of Consolidated Revenue Fund		....	4,618 29

Provinces.	Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Officers.	Fish Breeding.	Fisheries Patrol Service.	Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers.	Inspecting Canned and Pickled Fish.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	58,600 78	17,233 22	34,002 19	6 92	5,355 50
Prince Edward Island	9,173 49	3,003 84	4,379 11	....	1,285 60
New Brunswick	49,013 23	36,351 19	14,140 73	....	2,950 56
Quebec	7,095 93	12,923 27	41,563 30	....	50 00
Ontario	....	64,996 55			
Manitoba	11,587 83	29,405 83	22,058 23		
Alberta	15,267 84	4,920 96			
Saskatchewan	16,966 00	5,529 72			
British Columbia	70,598 27	59,048 99	85,068 41	5,721 24	2,317 62
Yukon	531 50				
General account	13,048 67	7,798 04	8,617 38	....	7 11
Totals	251,883 54	241,211 61	209,829 35	5,728 16	11,966 39

FISHERIES REVENUE, 1918-19.

——	Amounts Collected.	Refunds.	Net Amounts.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	7,629 31	16 50	7,612 81
Prince Edward Island	2,561 19	....	2,561 19
New Brunswick	16,420 52	....	16,420 52
Quebec	8,135 80	14 00	8,121 80
Ontario	631 85	....	631 85
Manitoba	12,780 20	50 00	12,730 20
Alberta	10,293 15	5 00	10,288 15
Saskatchewan	4,982 83	....	4,982 83
British Columbia	59,349 94	....	59,349 94
Yukon	425 00	....	425 00
Totals	123,209 79	85 50	123,124 29

FISHING BOUNTY.

Under authority of "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels," the sum of $160,000 is appropriated annually by the department and paid to fishermen of the eastern Maritime Provinces. The bounty is distributed under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1918, payment was made on the following basis:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, $1 per registered ton; payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed $80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $6.25 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, $1 per boat.

To boat fishermen, entitled to receive bounty, $3.80 each.

There were 14,452 bounty claims received, and 14,440 paid. In the preceding year, 14,532 claims were received, and 14,516 paid. The total amount paid was $159,675.25, allocated as follows:—

To 784 vessels and their crews	$ 53,298 30
To 13,655 boats and their crews	106,376 95

The following table shows in detail the payment of the bounty by counties, for the year 1918:—

Provinces and Counties.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Amount Paid.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	Amount Paid.	Total bounty paid to vessels and boats, 1918.
Nova Scotia :—					$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
Annapolis	....	....	....	1	6 30	183	289	1,281 20	1,287 50
Antigonish	....	....	....	....	....	169	238	1,073 40	1,073 40
Cape Breton	25	411	16	131	1,230 70	485	915	3,962 10	5,192 80
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	26 85	26 85
Digby	9	401	44	102	1,037 50	410	700	3,070 00	4,107 50
Guysborough	54	856	15	250	2,419 50	856	1,366	6,649 40	8,468 90
Halifax	63	1,011	16	302	2,899 75	1,303	1,776	8,051 75	10,951 50
Inverness	26	363	13	126	1,151 25	401	799	3,437 40	4,588 65
Kings	....	....	....	....	....	53	74	334 20	334 20
Lunenburg	161	8,805	54	2,312	23,256 65	547	638	2,971 40	26,228 05
Pictou	2	38	19	8	88 00	62	86	388 90	476 90
Queens	17	213	12	47	506 75	151	241	1,066 85	1,573 60
Richmond	42	792	18	227	2,211 75	552	924	4,063 30	6,275 05
Shelburne	35	797	22	252	2,373 15	617	1,131	4,927 15	7,300 30
Victoria	12	148	12	61	529 90	324	488	2,179 20	2,709 10
Yarmouth	25	969	38	331	3,038 75	163	317	1,367 60	4,406 35
Totals	471	14,804	31	4,150	40,749 95	6,280	9,991	44,250 70	85,000 65
New Brunswick :—									
Charlotte	8	123	15	33	329 45	380	627	2,762 80	3,092 25
Gloucester	259	3,700	14	1,104	10,601 60	220	527	2,222 95	12,824 55
Kent	14	149	10	38	386 75	44	79	344 20	730 95
Northumberland	4	73	18	12	148 00	6	15	63 00	211 00
Restigouche	....	....	....	....	....	9	15	66 00	66 00
St. John	....	....	....	....	....	30	42	189 60	189 60
Totals	285	4,045	14	1,187	11,465 80	689	1,305	5,648 55	17,114 35
Prince Edward Island :—									
Kings	5	92	18	12	167 00	456	648	2,918 85	3,085 85
Prince	10	144	14	38	381 50	527	1,317	5,531 90	5,913 40
Queens	2	25	12	6	62 50	145	312	1,330 60	1,393 10
Totals	17	261	15	56	611 00	1,128	2,277	9,781 35	10,392 35
Quebec :—									
Bonaventure	2	26	13	7	69 75	1,069	1,888	8,247 15	8,316 90
Gaspe	6	69	11	28	244 30	3,377	6,908	29,635 85	29,880 15
Rimouski	....	....	....	....	....	86	110	504 20	504 20
Saguenay	3	45	15	18	157 50	1,026	1,916	8,309 15	8,466 65
Totals	11	140	12	53	471 55	5,558	10,822	46,696 35	47,167 90
Grand Totals	784	19,250	24	5,446	53,298 30	13,655	24,395	106,376 95	159,675 25

REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES OF 1918.

Detailed figures, compiled and completed, for the year 1918 are not yet available, but the information at present in the department is sufficient to permit of a general review and an approximate analysis of the year's fishing results being made in order to convey some idea of the increase or decrease in the production of the various kinds of fish as compared with the preceding years.

The estimated value of the fisheries of the whole of Canada in 1918 will exceed that in 1917. which amounted to $52,312,044. But as the catch of most of the chief kinds of sea fish in 1918 was less, owing to some rather unusual conditions, on the Atlantic coast especially, the greater value is attributable to higher prices alone.

The first quarter of the year was marked by abnormally cold and stormy weather on the Atlantic, with ice infesting many harbours that are, as a rule, free from such obstructions. Indeed, the weather during each month of the year, with the exception of May. the latter half of July, and the whole of August and December, was characterized as very unfavourable for fishing—especially for boat fishing. Further, fishing, during August and September, both inshore and offshore, was very greatly interfered with by the presence of an enemy submarine, which sank several Lunenburg county vessels, one Yarmouth county vessel, and a Halifax steam trawler. Finally, the epidemic of influenza which over-ran the country caused many fishing vessels to be laid up while it lasted.

ATLANTIC FISHERIES.

Cod, Haddock, Hake, and Pollock.

The quantity of cod landed was about 14 per cent less, and that of haddock, hake, and pollock each about 20 per cent less, than in the preceding year. While all the provinces show a shortage of cod, Quebec and Prince Edward Island show the highest percentage of decrease. The Lunenburg bank fishing fleet set out in the beginning of the year in somewhat greater force, and returned with an increased spring catch. The total quantity landed by the fleet for the whole season, however, was slightly less owing to the loss of vessels and the general interruption of operations by enemy undersea craft. In the northern parts of Cape Breton the high price of cod induced more fishermen to engage in that fishery with very satisfactory results.

The haddock catch of Nova Scotia the chief producer of these fish, was about 25 per cent less. This decrease was mainly due to the fact that at Ingonish, where haddock are caught largely in traps, the fish failed to appear as abundantly as usual in the spring. During May and June, 1917, there were taken at Ingonish, 160,000 cwts., whereas in May of 1918 none appeared and in June and July not more than 50,000 cwts. were caught.

Herring, Sardines and Mackerel.

The total quantity of herring taken was about 10 per cent greater. There was a small catch in Nova Scotia which was offset by an increased one both in New Brunswick and Quebec. As more attention is being given to the preparation of spring herring for food along the Gulf shores, this fishery is growing in importance and value. Owing to the sudden ending of the war towards the end of the year, the demand for salted herrings unfortunately fell off, and considerable quantities had to be either sold at a low rate or carried over till the succeeding consuming season.

The mackerel fishery resulted in a catch about 10 per cent greater than that of last year. More were landed in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but the catch in New Brunswick was less. Quebec produced about the same quantity as in the preceding year.

The sardine fishery of the Bay of Fundy opened in a rather unpromising manner, but before the end of the season fish were abundant, so that with a large catch and high prices fishermen had a good season. The sudden ending of hostilities in Europe caused a drop in both the demand for and the price of the canned product, and packers were caught with large supplies on hand which afterwards were difficult to dispose of except at a price much below what was anticipated when the raw material was purchased.

Other Sea Fish.

Albacore, swordfish, and halibut are taken mainly by Nova Scotia fishermen. The quantity of halibut landed was about 20 per cent less, and of albacore and swordfish but slightly less than in the preceding year.

Shellfish.

The lobster catch of 1918 was little more than half the annual average catch of the four preceding years. The falling-off was common to all parts of the coast, but in some provinces it was much less pronounced than in others. For instance, the decrease from the preceding year in Quebec was 9 per cent and in Nova Scotia 35 per cent, while in New Brunswick it was 62 per cent and in Prince Edward Island 60 per cent. It should be noted, however, that on those sections of the coast where the decrease was greatest—northern New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Nova Scotia counties bordering the strait of Northumberland—the fishing period was extended for a month in 1917.

An analysis of the catches by counties in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shows the following: In the Gulf counties of the former province, Inverness, Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland the decrease was 45 per cent, attributable mainly to Pictou and Cumberland. In the eastern Atlantic counties, Victoria, Cape Breton and Richmond, there was a 27 per cent decrease. In the central counties, Guysborough and Halifax, the decrease was 31 per cent, chiefly in the latter county during April and May. In the western counties, Lunenburg to Digby, there was a decrease of 30 per cent. The range of decrease in the western counties was considerable; for example, the Shelburne county catch was 18 per cent less, while Yarmouth's decreased 30 per cent and Digby's about 38 per cent.

The decrease in the 1918 lobster catch is undoubtedly a serious one, and to some may, at first sight, seem to foreshadow the immediate end of this important branch of the fishing industry. But, while scarcity of lobsters on some of the fishing grounds may have had something to do with it, to other causes must the unsatisfactory results be chiefly attributed. During spring time, protracted spells of stormy weather and abnormal ice conditions prevented fishermen from operating regularly. Also, the greatly increased cost of lobster gear deterred fishermen from readily replacing lost equipment and carrying on as vigorously as in other years.

The quantity of oysters taken was slightly greater than in the preceding year. The catch of clams was also greater in all the provinces except New Brunswick.

River-Spawning Fish.

The total catch of Atlantic salmon was about 20 per cent less than an average one. In Nova Scotia there was a decrease of about 28 per cent, and in Quebec one of about 40 per cent. In New Brunswick, on the other hand, there was an increase of about 5 per cent; St. John county, in the Bay of Fundy, shows a decrease of 17 per cent, while the Gulf counties show an increase of 10 per cent. A curious thing about the increase in the Gulf counties is that, while Northumberland, the chief salmon county, shows an increase of 50 per cent, all the other counties show decreases of from 20 per cent to 50 per cent.

The catch of smelts was very little less than in the preceding year. High prices were paid, and fishermen had a remunerative season.

The catch of alewives as a whole was less. In the county of St. John, New Brunswick, the chief centre of this fishery, there was a decrease of nearly 20 per cent, but in the Gulf counties of New Brunswick, the section next in importance to St. John county in the production of alewives, there was an increase of 20 per cent.

The quantity of shad taken was rather less than in the preceding year.

INLAND FISHERIES.

In what is called the inland district of New Brunswick, which comprises the St. John river system, alewives were not so abundant as in the preceding year, but an increase in value offset the decreased quantity taken. Salmon fishing on the St. John river during the 1918 season was not so good as usual, mainly owing to the lateness of the run. In the northern sections of this inland district excessive rain kept the brooks very full of water, consequently trout fishing was not quite up to the average.

In the Great Lakes of Ontario, fishing for whitefish resulted in a catch of about 11,000 cwts. more than that of 1917. Almost all the increase, however, came from the Lake Superior district. Lake Ontario produced 1,700 cwts. more, but the output of lake Erie was 1,100 cwts. less. The total quantity of herring taken was slightly less than the preceding year's catch, notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the production from lake Superior. The lake Erie catch was several thousand cwts. less. Neither pickerel nor pike came up to the previous year's total, but there was quite a large increase in the catch of trout.

Fishing results in Manitoba, as a whole, were satisfactory. The summer fishery for whitefish in lake Winnipeg was good, and before the season closed fishermen had caught their allotted quantity. Pickerel and tullibee were not found so plentifully as in the preceding year, which may have been due to the fact that the winter fishery was held up by the late formation of ice on the lakes. The fishery in lake Winnipegosis and the lakes in the western part of the province resulted in about the same quantity being taken as in 1917. Higher prices were paid for all kinds of fish and the total value is thereby greater.

Weather conditions were ideal for winter fishing in Saskatchewan during the 1918 season, and despite the influenza epidemic, which interfered with operations and caused numerous deaths amongst those engaged in fishing, reports from the various districts show that in the northern part of the province especially the fisheries were very successful. It is reported also that the fish in many of the lakes that have been fished for some years have improved in size and quality, as a result of the thinning out of the supply which, in some cases, was greater than the lake could well sustain.

Both the catch and the size of the fish at Lesser Slave lake, which provides the chief fish supply for the province of Alberta, were satisfactory. A feature of the year's operations was the fishing of several lakes in the north which had not previously been fished commercially. Some of these are over a hundred miles from the nearest railway, and, as can be well imagined, transportation of the fish to market is a difficult and expensive undertaking.

In Southern Alberta angling was not so good as in the preceding year owing to the lack of rain and the drying up of a number of the smaller streams.

PACIFIC FISHERIES.

Salmon.

The salmon fishery, as a whole, during 1918 was successful. While certain kinds of salmon were not very abundant in some sections of the coast, other varieties appeared in greater quantities in other sections.

In the southern district, which is practically the Fraser River district, the failure of the big run of sockeye in 1917 was followed by a small pack in 1918. Other varieties were much less abundant than was expected. The total pack on the Fraser was, therefore, smaller than that of the preceding year.

In the northern district which extends from Smiths inlet to Naas river, and includes Queen Charlotte islands, the aggregate pack of salmon greatly exceeded that for the year 1917. Sockeye were plentiful in the Skeena river, but in Rivers inlet the run of these fish was poor. Spring salmon fishing was very good, and the results equalled those of the good seasons of five or six years ago. The varieties known as pinks and chums were very abundant all over the northern district, and prices were high.

In the Vancouver Island district, which covers the whole island and part of the mainland adjacent to the north end of it, fishing operations on the whole were very successful. Salmon fishing was very good, especially off the west coast, and a largely increased catch was landed. Chums were in great abundance.

Trolling for salmon with hook and line has become very popular all over the coast. Besides being an inexpensive method of fishing it is very remunerative. For that reason, the number of those engaging in it has increased enormously in the last year or two.

Halibut.

The halibut fishery suffered to some extent through the influenza epidemic, which disabled the crews of most of the vessels for a time. Notwithstanding this drawback the combined catch of Canadian and American vessels was looked upon as very satisfactory. Fishing operations were carried on in Hecate Straits and off the west coast of Queen Charlotte islands by the smaller vessels of the fleet, but the larger boats operated in the Gulf of Alaska far to the northward.

Herring.

The herring catch was very much greater than in the preceding year, and greater quantities were canned and pickled. These fish were extremely abundant in the Barclay Sound district on the west of Vancouver island; they appeared early and remained in abundance all through the season. Nanaimo harbour and the neighbouring bays and inlets on the east coast of the island were filled with herring early in the winter season, but little attention was given to catching them until the season was well advanced.

Other Sea Fish.

Pilchards were taken in large quantities on the west coast of Vancouver island, and more than ever of this delicious fish were preserved in cans.

The catch of black cod would appear to be not quite so large as in the preceding year.

Steam trawling was successfully carried on by two trawlers off the northern coast of the province, and good catches of excellent flatfish were secured throughout the year.

Whales.

One whaling station only, operated on the west coast of Vancouver island, but the catch, 246 whales, was almost as great as that of the preceding year when two stations were at work. The whaling stations at Rose harbour and Naden in the northern district were operated successfully also, and the total catch of the three stations was 500 whales.

It is interesting to learn that nearly 30,000 cases of whale meat were packed, in the course of the year, and sold in a ready market.

REMARKS.

Four steam trawlers operated out of Atlantic ports and two out of Pacific ports during the year, with marked success, and indications point to further developments in this respect.

Line fishing, too, has progressed, and larger motor boats of a size capable of fishing on any of the nearer Atlantic banks have taken the place of the old medium-sized sailing vessels, in many places.

The very hazardous nature of the fishing industry is evidenced by the annual toll of human lives paid by those who carry it on, and I regret to say that no fewer than 47 men, 28 on the Atlantic and 19 on the Pacific, were lost to us while prosecuting their calling during the year.

In concluding, I desire to say that my thanks are due to the officers and clerks of the Fisheries Branch for their loyal co-operation with me in carrying on the work of the Branch; and. further, that their duties throughout the year have been performed in a most praiseworthy manner.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

APPENDIX 1.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. G. MACLEOD, OF SYDNEY, N.S., ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1, NOVA SCOTIA, FOR 1918.

The season was rather unfavourable, on account of the late spring and unsettled weather, and the quantity of fish caught was less than it would otherwise have been, but prices ruled abnormally high. Consequently, the fishermen had a very prosperous year.

LOBSTERS.

Owing to the drift ice remaining late on the coast, fishing operations did not begin along the northern part of the district until the 21st of May, at which time the great bulk of the spring herring had passed by, thus causing a great scarcity of bait, which was a serious handicap to the fishermen.

On account of the cost of lobster gear having advanced tremendously, the fishermen did not supply themselves with new equipment to replace that lost during the previous season. This, together with the unsettled state of the market and with fewer men engaged in the industry— many of the fishermen having enlisted for overseas—was the cause of the catch being lower than that of the preceding year; for, apparently, lobsters were fairly plentiful. At L'Ardoise, Richmond county, there was a decrease of 4,000 traps, and from Bay St. Lawrence to Neil's Harbour there were 4,060 traps less in operation than in the previous year.

SALMON.

This branch of the industry was a failure all along the coast, with the exception of L'Ardoise, Richmond county, where good catches were made after the 15th of June. In the principal sporting river—the Margaree of Inverness county—during the fly fishing season, salmon were not up to the average; but they ascended in very large quantities in the fall, and the river was teeming with them in October and November.

COD.

The high prices paid for cod caused more of our fishermen to engage in trawl line fishing to a greater extent than heretofore, which proved very profitable, especially at Ingonish, Victoria county, and Eastern Harbour, Inverness county. The fishermen of the former port reaped a harvest during the latter part of December, for cod of the largest size and choicest quality struck that coast in very large quantities—some of the fishermen having averaged $45 per day.

HADDOCK.

The catch of haddock fell behind that of the previous year, owing to the drift ice hugging the coast unusually late in the spring. At L'Ardoise, Richmond county, a trap net operating there did remarkably well in June.

MACKEREL.

Large schools of mackerel appeared on the Inverness coast at a late date, but would not take the hook. The catch was lower than in 1917, caused, principally, by unfavorable weather and the epidemic of influenza which raged throughout this district at the time when the mackerel struck the coast.

HERRING.

Herring were very plentiful along the southern coast of Inverness, Richmond, and Cape Breton counties during the months of July and August, and were it not for unsettled weather and scarcity of salt, the catch would have been very much larger.

VESSELS AND BOATS.

The condition of the fleet shows a great improvement over the preceding year, owing to the fact that many new craft have been added to the fleet and a better grade of engine installed in the old ones. At Ingonish, Victoria county, one vessel owned by Parkhurst Fisheries, Ltd., of Gloucester, Mass., was run down by another schooner and sunk, but no lives were lost.

DEVELOPMENTS.

The catching of blackfish at Pleasant Bay, Inverness county, is a new branch of the fishing industry in this district. This fish is caught with the regular barbed pole used for swordfishing. After taking off the fat, the carcass is thrown away as a rule, but, in some cases, the meat has been fried and pronounced to be as delicious and palatable as beefsteak.

LOSSES.

A storm of unusual severity swept along the Atlantic coast on the 14th of November, accompanied by a tidal wave which caused tremendous destruction, not only to wharves, stages and piers, but to fishing boats, nets, and even fish that had been packed away in fish houses. Great damage was done at Bay St. Lawrence, Cape North, Aspy Bay, New Haven, Neil's Harbour and Ingonish, Victoria county; and at Main-à-Dieu, Baleine, Lorraine, and Louisbourg, Cape Breton county. Total estimated loss $54,000. I regret to report the drowning of one fisherman at New Haven, Victoria county, on the 14th November.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

As the fishermen of Bay St. Lawrence, White Point, Aspy Bay, New Haven, Neil's Harbour, and North Ingonish, Victoria county, are operating at great risk to life and property on account of having no harbour, I would like to impress upon the department the great necessity of making provision for shelter to fishing boats at these ports, in order that the fishermen may equip themselves with larger boats, and thus be enabled to reach the best fishing grounds. In the district of Port Hood, Inverness county, the only place of safety for boats during fall fishing is at Port Hood island. Consequently, a large number of fishermen, chiefly from the southern end of the district, cannot take advantage of this shelter. Therefore, I would strongly recommend that the Government assists by constructing a shelter for their boats at the mainland.

CLOSE SEASONS.

The close seasons have been well observed. I may say that the new system of appointing fewer guardians, with larger salaries, has been productive of very beneficial results. As smelts are late in ascending our streams for spawning, I would recommend that the close season be extended to July 31.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

In order to prevent illegal fishing, the guardians are required to patrol at irregular intervals and perform their duties in such a manner that it is utterly impossible for any person to know where they may be stationed at any time. There were three prosecutions for attempts at illegal fishing in the Margaree river and convictions secured in each case, the offenders being fined $25 each, with costs.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The regulation governing sawdust and mill refuse is carefully respected, for mill owners, as a rule, are desirous of affording every protection to the fish entering our streams.

The fishways in my district are in good condition.

There were no patrol boats in use in this district with the exception of two small motor boats supplied for the use of the special head guardians, Malcolm W. Ferguson, on the Mira river, and Pat. McDonald, on the Margaree river.

Two gaspereaux nets, two boats, and nineteen lobster traps were confiscated.

The following licenses were issued in my district: smelt gill net, 115; smelt bag net, 11; trap net, 81; lobster, 47; lobster extension, 23; angler's permits, 19; oyster, 81; mackerel canning, 1; haddock canning, 1.

VICTORIA FISHERIES PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

It affords me great pleasure to express to you my high appreciation of the faithful and invaluable services rendered by the active and competent secretary of this association—Mr. George Kennan, D. L.—for, with his hearty support and co-operation we have been enabled to procure greatly improved protection for the principal angling rivers of this district.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ROBERT HOCKIN, PICTOU, N.S., ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2, NOVA SCOTIA, FOR 1918.

The catch of deep sea fish—cod, haddock, hake, and pollock—is estimated to be somewhat less than last year. Herring shows a considerable increase, and mackerel a slight decrease. The catch of halibut is much greater.

The quantity of salmon taken was slightly less than that in the previous year. On the Atlantic coast the fishery was nearly as good as last year; on the strait of Northumberland there was a greater falling off, while in the Bay of Fundy the reports indicate a considerable increase.

Over the whole district, we are confronted with the fact that the catch of lobsters was only about 25 per cent that of last year. On the strait of Northumberland the decline is about 50 per cent, and on the Atlantic coast about 25 per cent.

An unusual incident was the stranding of about one hundred and twenty large fish at Cape John, in Pictou county. They were from 10 to 20 feet long, the average being about 15 feet, and the weight of the largest about 4,500 pounds.

When the fish were seen on Tatamagouche bay, some parties went out in motor boats, which frightened the fish, causing them to swim towards the shore until they were grounded. Some of the fish which had turned seaward afterwards followed the school, until they also grounded. The best description I have of the fish is in an encyclopedia in which they are spoken of as the caaing whale, of which it is said that schools of 50 to 100 impetuously follow the leader ashore—when alarmed and surrounded—in a bay or fjord. It is recorded that 1,100 were killed in the winter of 1809 in Iceland. They have been called by various names, e.g., blackfish, pilot whale, etc. Very little use was made of the fish. The inhabitants were not prepared to render the oil, and most of them were used for fertilizer.

PROSECUTIONS.

There were thirty-one prosecutions for violations of the Fisheries Act; two for fishing for gaspereaux out of season; seven for allowing sawdust to pass into waters frequented by fish; eighteen for fishing for salmon in close season; two for having salmon in possession in close season; one for neglecting to build a fishway. Convictions were secured in twenty-six cases. Twenty-two nets and two spears were seized for violation of the Fisheries Act, and confiscated.

The following licenses have been issued during the year: 1 lobster pound, 63 lobster canning, 20 lobster extension, 13 herring weir, 167 drag seine, 26 salmon net, 44 trap net, 1 fish cannery, 64 oyster fishery, 3 angler's permits, 81 smelt gill-net, 149 smelt bag-net, 1,160 lobster fishing.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. H. MARSHALL, OF DIGBY, N.S., ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3, NOVA SCOTIA, FOR 1918.

With regard to the condition of the fleet of vessels and boats, there has been a slight increase in the number of boats for the district, by the addition of a number of larger high power motor boats that are being used in fishing. There has been a slight decrease in the fleet of vessels, owing largely to the presence of a submarine on this coast, which sank eight of the fleet from Lunenburg alone, viz.: *Lucille M. Schnare, E. B. Walters, Uda A. Saunders, Potentate, C. M. Walters, Gloaming, Verna Adams,* and the *Elsie Porter.* The fishing schooner *Otokia* was lost with all on board on her way home from the Grand Banks. The remainder of the district remains about the same, and I am advised that arrangements have been made for the construction of five steam trawlers by Lunenburg parties during the next season. There have been a number of developments worthy of note in this district, such as the steam trawlers under construction, above noted. A five million pound cold storage plant has been constructed at Liverpool, Queens county, and I am advised that it is one of the finest of its kind in the Maritime Provinces. A large fish cannery is being constructed at Freeport, Digby county, by the Frank E. Davis Co., of Gloucester, Mass. This, I believe, is one of the most up-to-date, and will be capable of handling a large output. There have also been quite a large number of additions to other canneries in this district.

There have been very few offences reported, and the close seasons have been quite well observed. This may be largely accounted for by the presence of the patrol boats, as we have had a very active patrol, the operations of which have been very satisfactory for the season.

Very little trouble has been experienced with the mills on our rivers and fishing streams from sawdust and mill refuse, as the regulations respecting this matter have been generally well observed.

With respect to the fishways in this district, they are all reported as efficient as they ever were, and all in operation. There are two new ones under construction, one at Lawrencetown, on the Annapolis river, and one at Charleston, on the Medway, which, when completed, I think will be satisfactory and efficient.

The following is a statement of the number of licenses issued during the 1918-19 season:—

Lobster packing	44
Lobster extension	30
Cannery licenses	13
Special angling permits	59
Smelt bag-net	24
Trap-net	68
Smelt gill-net	50
Lobster pound	10
Herring weir	87
Scallop licenses	221

REPORT OF INSPECTOR S. T. GALLANT, CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, ON THE FISHERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR 1918.

LOBSTERS.

Fishing commenced May 6, and fair weather prevailed throughout the season, but owing to the scarcity of lobsters only a very few packers operated the whole season. It is thought that the extension of the lobster season in the fall of 1917 was partly responsible for the small catch in 1918.

COD.

This fishing is carried on chiefly with trawls, and although the catch was somewhat below the season of 1917, increased values were realized in 1918, bringing the total value about the same.

There was an increase in the catch of haddock over that for last year.

There was a good catch of hake, and good prices were obtained.

HERRING.

These were again scarce on this coast during spring, and great difficulty was experienced in procuring a supply for lobster bait, but there was a great increase in the quantity for August, and very high prices were realized.

SMELTS.

The catch of smelts was about the same as in 1917, but the prices obtained were much lower than the prices realized in that year. This was partly due to mild weather and to transportation, which was altogether inadequate to carry the fish that was being offered. The result was that some of this fish was six and seven days on the road to the Boston market, and had to be destroyed on arrival.

OYSTERS.

The catch of oysters was about the same as the season 1917, but values increased. The disease which last season killed the oysters in Richmond bay and Grand river has somewhat abated, and it is hoped that it has now run its course. In some parts of this bay and Grand river there was a fair catch of spat, and the small oysters seem to be developing naturally.

MACKEREL.

I have to report a large increase in the catch of this fish, principally caught with nets. Increased prices were obtained so that the fishermen were well pleased with the season's operations.

There was a large increase in the catch of alewives, and a small decrease in the catch of trout, but an increase in value.

LICENSES ISSUED.

Lobsters	181
Lobster extension	49
Quahaug	38
Fish trap	7
Oyster	215
Smelt gill-net	211
Smelt bag-net	245
Fish cannery	14

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. F. CALDER, CAMPOBELLO, N. B., ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1918.

The year just closed was a very profitable one for practically all fishing interests. The efforts of the fishermen were, at least, fairly successful in all branches, and remarkably so in several. High prices were paid for all kinds, and the total value of the catch was greatly in excess of that for any other year.

Fishing vessels are fast disappearing from the district. More money can be made by fishing in large gasolene boats. Fishermen operate on all Bay of Fundy grounds in these boats, in many instances going as far out as the Grand Manan Bank. A splendid type of gasolene fishing boat is built in the district; these boats meet the fishermen's needs better than any other kind of craft, and while their number and efficiency are steadily increasing, as already stated, the sailing vessel is fast disappearing.

Gill nets are being introduced for the first time in the cod and pollock fishery. It is too early yet to form an opinion as to the effect of such operations.

The sardine herring season was a very successful one. A large catch was landed and sold at a good price. Unfortunately the packers were caught with large supplies of the canned product on hand when the armistice was signed, and as the price of canned fish has steadily decreased since then, the prospects for the coming season are not good.

Generally speaking, the close seasons were well observed. A few lobster traps were put out from time to time at different places, but they were soon located and destroyed by the patrol boats.

The principal illegal fishing that had to be contended with was the destruction of fish by means of dynamite off White Head, Grand Manan. As the pollock grounds there cover a very large area, a great portion of which is outside the three-milee limit, it is possible for more of this work to be carried on in spite of the best efforts of the most efficient officer. We have a splendid officer in Mr. Medley B. Green who patrols this area. He succeeded in catching three men engaged in dynamiting fish. They were prosecuted, convicted, and heavily fined. Such action had a splendid effect, for I do not believe any more dynamiting was done during the season.

The condition of the streams, in so far as sawdust and mill refuse are concerned, is better than it has ever been in the past.

The fishways were kept open as long as it was necessary. The one in the dam at Porter's Mill stream does not appear to be effective for gaspereaux. The fishway in the Cotton Mill dam at Milltown was taken out in order that needed repairs be made to the dam. A log sluice-way around the dam was kept open and well supplied with water; no doubt, the sluice-way was as effective as the other fish pass.

The following is a statement showing the number of licenses of various kinds issued in my district, during the 1918-19 season:—

Herring weir..	799
Lobster pound..	3
Cannery licenses..	8
Permit to dig soft-shell or long-neck clams..	54
	864

REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. MORRISON, NEWCASTLE, N.B., ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1918.

There was an increase in the catch of salmon, and an increase in its value. The destruction of salmon by seals still continues at the mouth of the Miramichi river and bay. The run of parent salmon in the Miramichi river was greater than ever, and with the assistance of the hatcheries we have reason to believe that this fishery will hold its own. The regulations were well enforced and the patrol steamer *Hudson* did good work keeping those using drift nets outside the three-mile limit.

I regret to report a serious falling off in the lobster fishery. The southern part of my district showed a greater falling off than the northern section. The second season in 1917 contributed in some measure, at least, to the falling off in 1918. As the southern district is now changed from June to August, thus making a close season of all July and part of August, it will, in my opinion, assist very much in saving the lobsters that come into shoal water and are not more than half full of meat during July and August. Another very important matter is the saving of the female lobster. The licensing of fishermen, the co-operation of the canners, whose sympathy we are gaining, and the strict enforcement of the regulations will assist in this fishery being saved. The regulations were more strictly enforced than in previous years. The canners who have large investments in this fishery realize that it is necessary for them to give all the assistance possible to the officers. With that assistance there may be some hope of this fishery regaining its former importance.

There was a large falling off in the catch of cod, haddock and hake, but owing to increased prices the decrease in value is small. The unfavourable weather conditions in the early part of the season is given by the fishermen as the cause for the decrease in catch.

There was a considerable increase in the herring fishery, both in quantity and value. This fishery is becoming important. There are still large quantities used as fertilizer, but fishermen are taking advantage of the increased market value and are giving their attention to salting these fish, which a few years ago were regarded as only fit for bait or fertilizing purposes.

There is a small decrease in the mackerel catch, in comparison with last season, which was largely due to weather conditions.

The smelt fishery has more than held its own. The market value to the end of December was good, but during January and February of 1919 it fell off 50 per cent. The fishermen during the year received extra high prices. This was a great boon to them at a season of the year when employment is not easily procured.

There was practically no fishing for bass on the northwest and southwest Miramichi river, which are the principal bass fishing districts in the winter season. The residents of these districts find it more to their advantage to engage in lumbering operations.

There was an increase in the catch and value of oysters, as compared to last year.

The following is a return of the various kinds of licenses issued in my district during the fiscal year:—

Salmon fishery licenses..	429
Oyster fishery licenses..	300
Oyster permits..	41
Herring weir licenses..	14
Smelt bag-net licenses..	2,931
" " " free..	25
" gillnet licenses..	118
Bass gillnet licenses..	53
" fishery licenses..	23
Lobster packing licenses..	174
", additional licenses..	7
Quahaug fishery licenses..	37
Fish cannery licenses..	1
Lobster pound..	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. E. HARRISON, FREDERICTON, N.B., ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1918.

Without consuming a large part of my time and incurring a very large expense in the operation, by personal inquiry amongst the fishermen and special guardians, as opportunity offered, by correspondence with the fishermen and through the local officers, I have collected as nearly correct information of the catch as it seems possible to get. The following comparative statement shows a greatly reduced catch, but without a correspondingly reduced financial return to the fishermen, apart from the fact that the fishermen were required to pay a very greatly increased price for materials needed in their work, such as nets, boats and salt.

	Fish. (cwt.)	Value (boatside).	Value (marketed).	Value Materials.
1917	8,020	Not stated	$45,622	$50,074
1918	4,288 (approximate)	$37,088	45,997	57,505

The total reduced catch amounts to well up to 50 per cent, confined very largely to two classes of fish: viz., shad and alewives.

Because of the closed period against taking shad—of which there were 1,148 cwts. taken in 1917—a considerable portion of the reduction is accounted for. The greater part of the balance of the reduced catch was caused by alewives failing to swarm in these waters, as they have for many years.

The very satisfactory and, in many instances, greatly increased prices received by the fishermen for those sold, and the increased value of those consumed by the fishermen themselves, thereby permitting them to dispose of very high-priced meats, gave the fisher folk very satisfactory financial returns. The order forbidding the taking of shad for four years struck our fishermen like a thunderbolt and was only little less of a shock to the consumers. Unaware of what was contemplated some of the fishermen had purchased new nets, beside all the old nets that were on hand—many of which will be of little value at the end of the closed period—and they felt somewhat aggrieved. We can only hope that shad will so multiply during the closed period that the public will see the wisdom of the step taken. If shad are given as good protection in the Atlantic Coast waters, on the United States side, as we are trying to give them in the harbours and St. John River waters, we should see a vast increase when the ban is again lifted. Otherwise, if we are protecting them and our friends to the south are getting the benefit of that protection, there will be another story. There was great disappointment among the alewives fishermen last spring. For some unaccountable cause the usual great quantities of this fish did not strike the inland waters of the St. John River system. While the run was on they appeared to be as plentiful as in other years, but it lasted only a week or ten days, about half the usual time, and about half the usual quantity was taken. The very satisfactory price received by the fishermen partly made up for the diminished catches. We usually have a run of alewives about the first of June, in some districts locally called the "June" run, in other districts the designation "Blue Back" is given them because of the colouring of that part of the fish. They were reported to have been very plentiful last spring, but they are not much fished for, being very difficult to cure for shipping purposes, because of their very oily nature. Quantities are taken for local use and smoked or pickled, and are very good, being preferred by some to the others.

I was agreeably surprised regarding the catch of salmon when returns were received from the different sections of my district. Reports reaching me, during the fishing, were somewhat discouraging. While there was a considerable shrinkage, about 12 per cent, it was not nearly so large as I feared. Conditions did not appear to be at all favourable for the fishermen, but were very much so for the fish. Because of two or three summer freshets necessitating the removal of nets for periods of a week or more each time, the fish had good opportunities for reaching the spawning areas. This condition did not apply so much to the district of Kings county, because of the greater expanse of water there. Salmon were ten days to two weeks later than usual in reaching the inland waters. A somewhat curious fact was the very limited number of grilse, the proportion being very small, and the large proportion of large fish, 15 to 25 pounds each. Because of the run being later than usual several licensed fishermen did not put their nets out, finding, with the shortage of farm help, they had no time to rig up their stands and give fishing any attention. Others fished for periods of two to three weeks only; poor stands, scarcity and expense of nets, and rush of farm work being the causes. A new salmon net is good for only one year in the St. John River water, and some renew the bag or detachable end twice each year. Otherwise, salmon—and St. John River salmon are exceedingly active—break through and pass on, perhaps to become entangled in the next net. The run of salmon in the Southwest Miramichi river was fair, a very much greater proportion of grilse being taken than in the St. John River waters. Compared with previous late years, fly-surface fishing on the Tobique river was very satisfactory, 100 per cent better than in 1917 and but for certain conditions, high water and lumber running through the pools, it probably would have been better.

The catch of pickerel, from reports received, equalled that of the previous year. This is the only fish taken altogether in nets, that is, taken to some extent the year round and this fishery is not prosecuted very vigorously.

Eel fishing appears to be on the decline, fortunately, it appears to me, because of the fact that they destroy the spawn of many of our more valuable fishes and cause considerable loss and trouble to the salmon fishermen, likewise for the shad fishermen—when this fishery is allowed—where the nets are set stationary. There was a fair proportionate increase in the catch of sturgeon, over last year. A curious feature noted in the returns was, of three licensed fishermen one took nearly the whole catch. These are all experienced fishermen and have used about the same stands year after year. It is not a case of one shutting out another, because the river is very broad where this fish is taken and such would be impossible with their short nets. A strange thing was that practically no spawn was taken in these fish; two of the men saying that they did not get any and the third that he got only 20 pounds in all his fish.

The very small number of applicants for whitefish (Baker lake) licenses caused me to wonder after these people had requested the Government to grant them this privilege, so I asked the local fishery guardian the cause. He stated that most of the nets owned by the fishermen were of an illegal size mesh, and that they knew they would be liable to seizure and confiscation, even if fished under license. Therefore, they did not take out licenses but took chances, with unhappy results in many cases. Judging by the number of nets seized and the size of the meshes of same, there appears to be good ground for the reasoning of the guardian. When I returned to the town of Edmundston I called upon the dealer who supplies the fishermen with most of the nets they use in Baker lake and asked him to purchase only three-inch mesh nets to supply these men with, in future, explaining to him the trouble we were having over the smaller mesh nets, and he promised to do so. I did not feel that I was interfering with his trade, as I felt that if they could not get the smaller nets they would just as readily buy the three-inch size, which is legal size.

From some sections of my district trout fishing was reported as not so good as in the previous year. This was noticeable in the northern districts and probably was due to an excessive amount of rain, which kept the brooks very full of water. The southern districts reported this fishery good as usual. Trout is an important article of diet to the people living by or near trout streams, in the open season. Frozen trout is retailing here (Fredericton, January, 1919) at 28 cents per pound.

Many sport fishermen, native and foreign, visit the subdistricts during the fishing seasons; several have expensive cottages, particularly about the shores of the lakes of the south subdistrict, and spend their holidays and week-ends there.

I have not any local officers (overseers) in the districts of Kings, Carleton, and Madawaska counties nor in the subdistricts of Victoria county. My general report about covers conditions in these districts, excepting that I wish to note the fact of the very materially decreased catch of salmon in the St. John river in Carleton county, and the satisfactory increase in the Tobique subdistrict of Victoria county, where it was 100 per cent better than in 1917. In Carleton the net fishermen were badly put about because of sudden and heavy raises of water. They were compelled to remove their nets for longer or shorter periods to avoid having them carried away. From the same cause the fly surface fishermen in the Tobique subdistrict were, to some extent, adversely affected, but they had the advantage of the summer freshets bringing the fish along faster than when the water is low. I beg to quote the report of the Superintendent of the Tobique Salmon Club, Thomas F. Allen (with his permission), dated October 12, 1918: "We took for our season's catch 244 salmon and 8 grilse. I would put the catch of other parties on this river at 150 salmon. There was a very small run of grilse this year, the smallest ever, to my knowledge. We have the largest number of spawning fish at the head waters that we have had for many years. They went up during the high water. Very few members visited the headwaters this season. The fish will be carefully guarded until they spawn and leave for the sea." The protection given by the above club must be of considerable benefit to the salmon fishermen (net) of the St. John river and harbour. Considerable fishing material was seized and confiscated during the season. Twenty-four shad nets, 12 salmon nets, and 40 whitefish nets were among the lot, besides wire netting (set to bar the ascent of fish in smaller rivers), 7 anchors, several salmon spears, also a small quantity of whitefish.

Nineteen cases covering various offences against the Fisheries Act, and one for assault upon the officers, were prosecuted before civil magistrates. Five of these escaped the punishment that was due them, for want of direct evidence. One escaped to the United States, after his guilt was proven. Fines were paid with costs in more offensive cases. Fines and costs to be collected in two cases not yet arranged, and four less offensive cases, after being proven and the costs paid, the sentences were permitted to stand, pending future good behaviour.

A word regarding the method of appointing special guardians. From protective and economical standpoints, there can be no question as to the superiority of the present method over that formerly in practice. It places more responsibility on the inspector and, in some instances, it is difficult to fulfil the responsibility as one would like doing. The proper sort of men cannot be had for efficient patrol, in some sections, and unless the wage is made an inducement—and it takes a large wage now—it is difficult to secure good patrolmen and move them from one section to another, unless promised a fairly long job, as it is at this season that men can get plenty of work near their own homes, at good wages. It is only from the country districts that men qualified for this work can be had, and there does not appear to be a surplus of men, of any quality, in the country districts at present. My staff of local officers, formerly eight in number, now consists of six, and are not well arranged. Formerly I had 74 special guardians, such as they were. Last season I had 34, which is 50 per cent less, and notwithstanding a substantial increase in wages a very substantial sum was saved over the previous years, and the service was not less efficient, I think, and the poachers concluded that we were, at least, as active as usual.

The following licenses were issued by me, for distribution throughout my district, during 1918:—

Salmon fishery licenses	93
Salmon net fishing	101
Sturgeon fishery	3
Bass fishery	9
Whitefish net fishing	4

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. E. BERNIER, M.D., QUEBEC, ON THE SEA FISHERIES OF QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Leaving Quebec on May 9, on board the *Princess*, the steamboat employed by the Dominion Government in the protection service in this district, I passed the entire summer cruising in the Gulf, without mishap except for the epidemic of influenza which swept over the entire district, with great severity, and carried off many victims. Fifteen members of our crew were attacked by the disease, beginning October 19, with the result that the vessel had to remain at Gaspé for three weeks. I reached Quebec on November 12.

During the entire season, an unaccustomed spirit of emulation and of interest in their work has prevailed among the fishermen, as a consequence of the high prices offered for fish, which had not been realized before. Thus, the general result, compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase in value of about $500,000. This must not be attributed, however, to increased quantities of fish, but rather to the fact that fish products have attained a higher price. In considering the general result, from this point of view, it is found that the catches of the past season have been more regular, but have not, on the whole, been better than those of the preceding year.

The conditions observed in the different sections of the Gulf Division are as follows:—

North coast and Labrador.—The most important fishery of this section is the cod fishery, which is carried on by means of hand-lines and "trap-nets." The trap-net has been in general use for a long time on the Labrador coast; while on the north coast, between Natashquan and Pointe-des-Monts, it has continued unpopular. However, the experiences of the summer have been so encouraging that many fishermen show a desire to use this new method of fishing, in future.

The fishing commenced later, but once the cod had reached the coast, they remained until the close of the season; and the greater part of the time, were close to the shore. At Moisie, they were even taken in the mouth of the river; at Natashquan and other places, several hundredweights were taken in the salmon nets; at Sheldrake and at Godbout the fish were taken by means of hand-lines, from the rocks on shore. To the east of Pointe-des-Monts, Overseer Comeau reports that the fish were met with in "phenomenal" quantities, in schools at the surface of the water, as far as the mouth of the Saguenay. It is remarkable that the cod, which used to be taken in abundance in the neighbourhood of the Saguenay, but had practically gone away for forty or fifty years, are now observed there in ever more considerable quantities.

The weather continued favourable for all fishing operations, and it was always possible to procure a sufficient quantity of bait.

The result of the cod fishery, on the north coast and the Labrador, shows an increase over last year. The result would have been even better if the fishermen had been able to obtain, in time, all the salt they required. It is estimated that the quantity of cod which, for this reason they lost or neglected to take, was about 8,000 hundredweights.

The salmon net fishery was slight and backward. It shows a decrease of about 25 per cent from that of the previous season, which was itself far from being good. However, I do not believe that this fact augurs ill for the future, for very considerable quantities of reproducing salmon were noticed on the spawning grounds, in the fall, and in all the rivers. The failure seems to be due to a natural cause. As a result of the lack of rain, the water in the rivers remained low until July. The salmon only approached the rivers in the latter part of the month, and in the month following; that is, when the net fishery had been finished. In any event, the failure could not be attributed to poaching on the spawning grounds during preceding seasons, for it is universally recognized that the inhabitants of this coast do not engage therein as formerly, since they derive much greater benefit through applying themselves exclusively to the cod fishery.

South coast (counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé and Rimouski).—In this district, cod is the most important fishery; salmon, lobsters and herring are regarded as secondary in importance.

The beginning of the cod season was at nearly the same time as in the preceding year, and the fishery was followed with success until the end of the season. Bait was sometimes scarce and difficult to obtain, but the fine catches which were made in September and October amply compensated for the scarcity of bait. The general result exceeded that of last year, from the point of view of value, but did not equal it in quantity.

The lobster fishery gave practically the same results as in 1917, notwithstanding that the season was shorter, and that a storm on June 12 destroyed about one-third of the traps, which could not be replaced. It was stated everywhere that the lobsters were plentiful and of great size.

In this section, as elsewhere, the salmon fishery continues to decrease, without it being possible to determine the cause with certainty.

The herring fishery was normal, and equalled that of last year.

Magdalen Islands.—In this district as much importance is attached to the lobster fishery as to the cod fishery. The fisheries for herring and mackerel occupy second place.

The lobster fishery was prosecuted under unfavourable circumstances, owing to the fact that storms destroyed a large number of traps, but it nevertheless gave a result considerably higher than that of the preceding season. The observations which were made show that it continues to be good, and, contrary to conditions elsewhere, has a tendency to increase, since fishing in the lagoons has been prohibited. This fact now attracts the attention of the majority of the fishermen, who, as a result of the educational campaign recently carried on, recognize that it is in their interest to refrain from illegal fishing, and even to help in preventing it. The coast has been carefully patrolled, and the law has been observed in a satisfactory manner.

The cod fishery shows a decrease of about 25 per cent, the sole cause of which is the unfavourable weather conditions. The mackerel fishery, for the same reason, gave only 50 per cent of the previous year's catch. Herring was caught in abundance, but owing to the limited number of foreign fishing vessels which visited the islands, it was only possible to sell a small quantity for the ordinary purpose that is, for bait. On the contrary, thanks to the high prices of the markets for two years past, the fishermen are using the herring in another way, and are smoking them. Several large smokehouses have already been built, with this end in view, and this new industry tends to assume large proportions.

In the entire Gulf Division it is noticeable that the fishermen begin to show interest in the improvements and the development which it is sought to realize in everything concerning the sea fisheries. They show more attention and more activity in their work. At the same time, they manifest a disposition to abandon certain old methods, and to follow more modern processes, which they try to adapt to the conditions in which they find themselves. If left to themselves the slow evolution which is going on can only become apparent after years of groping, while the example of vessels, of apparatus, of superior methods of fishing, and also of a little practical instruction placed within their reach, would assist them to more quickly change their primitive ways of fishing, and would place them in a condition to better appreciate the advantages of the field which they exploit only imperfectly.

This need of knowledge is, perhaps, more marked in my district than in any other, on account of its extent, the difficulty of communication, the scattered population, and other causes growing out of these. It appears reasonable to believe that it is useless to expect this district to show a greatly increased production so long as this first need is not fulfilled.

The following is a statement showing the number of licenses of the different kinds issued during the year:—

Lobster packing (lobster extensions, 14)	54
Herring trap-net	46
Cannery licenses (other than lobster)	2
Salmon fishery	158
Cod trap-net	329
	590

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. HOWELL, SELKIRK, MAN., ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1, MANITOBA, FOR 1918.

The catch of fish in Lake Winnipeg during the summer was good. In fact, fishing had to be stopped before the end of the whitefish season as the fishermen had caught the quantity allotted them, which quantity was 500,000 pounds more than the season of 1917, which I think was partly due to the number of fish deposited in the lake from the hatcheries, also to the strict enforcement of the law. The total licenses issued during 1918 were 364 summer and 540 winter licenses.

I find there is a large decrease in the catch of pickerel this year, which I cannot account for, as there were as many fishermen working as last year. There is also a decrease in the tullibee catch. This can be accounted for by the open fall; the fishermen could not get their nets in the water during the time the fish were running, as there was no ice. When the lake was frozen hard enough to go on the fish were gone. This, I think, is partly the reason for the decrease in pickerel also.

Thanks are due the fish dealers and the fishermen for the assistance they gave me on the lake in protecting the different fishing grounds from being polluted by dead fish and offal, and also by adhering to the fishery regulations.

The following is a statement showing the number of licenses issued in my district during the 1918-19 season:—

Special fishery	904
Commercial sturgeon	49
Settlers' permits	37
	990

REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. F. REID, WINNIPEG, MAN., ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2, FOR 1918.

Fishing during the year, on the whole, was about the same as last year, except sturgeon fishing which shows a slight falling off due to the high price of twine, which caused the fishermen to resort to baited hook fishing. There was a slightly decreased aggregate of all kinds of fish, but a considerable increase in value as a result of higher prices paid for all kinds. During the year there were 406 Settlers' Permits issued in my district, as compared with 168 last year.

I am pleased to state that the limit of catch placed on most of the lakes in my district has been well adhered to, and evidently gives satisfaction as it prevents overcrowding. We had a very late freeze-up last fall, and in some parts of my district fishing was an almost complete failure, but on account of many more licenses being issued it can be averaged as a fairly good year.

I have had only twelve prosecutions in my district during the year; of these, nine were convicted and fined various amounts, three were not proven. I have had assisting me during the year two overseers and two guardians.

before any fishing was done there could hardly have been time to give these lakes the necessary exploration by the fishermen, which is needed before operations can be suc-

The following is a statement of the number of licenses issued during the season 1918-19:—

Special fishery	1,369
Commercial sturgeon	32
Settlers' permits	406
	1,807

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR G. S. DAVIDSON, INDIAN HEAD, SASK., ON THE FISHERIES OF SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA, FOR 1918.

A comparison of this year's figures with those for 1917 would lead to the opinion that this year's operations had fallen off in practically every respect. This, however, is not the case, this season's figures being only for commercial operations, whereas those for 1917 included the operations carried on under Domestic Licenses and Indian and Half-breed Permits. A study of this year's figures covering only commercial operations will show that the catch for commercial purposes only, is very little less than the catch for 1917 which included the total catch for all purposes.

The good reports from all districts of Northern Saskatchewan are very gratifying and show that the fisheries are proving to be a profitable source of revenue to those who are going into the fishing business on a large scale and are instrumental in opening up these large waters for fishing purposes.

In Southern Saskatchewan the operations are on a much smaller scale, Lowes Lake, the Qu'Appelle lakes and Katepwe Lake being the waters fished commercially. The catch in these waters shows very little increase from year to year, this being due to the fact that practically the same fishermen operate each year, few newcomers taking up fishing as a means of livelihood. During the past four years the Qu'Appelle lakes have been fished with nets of four and one half inch mesh in order to as far as possible get rid of the pike and tullibee. This, from reports, so far as pike are concerned, appears to have been successful. The tullibee do not appear to have been got rid of to any very great extent. Large quantities of whitefish fry have been placed in these lakes each year during the above period, and those which were planted at the first are now maturing. The fry were furnished from the Qu'Appelle fish hatchery and the work has been a great success. Whitefish fry were also planted in the Strawberry Lakes during the past year and, from the last reports received, are thriving.

In Saskatchewan a large increase in the number of prosecutions for illegal fishing is observed. During 1917 only five prosecutions were made; during 1918 there were no less than thirty-two. In every case a conviction was secured and a fine inflicted. But in some instances where the cases were tried before the local Justices of the Peace the fines imposed were somewhat inadequate to the offences.

Weather conditions throughout the province have this winter been ideal for winter fishing, and this no doubt has had a great deal to do with the good showing of the Saskatchewan fisheries. The epidemic of influenza hit the fishermen, both in Saskatchewan and Alberta, very hard, and many deaths occurred. Even with this handicap it may safely be said that the fisheries have gone ahead greatly since last year and give promise of even greater extension next year.

In the province of Alberta the closing of Lesser Slave Lake and Lac la Biche to winter commercial fishing, while not popular with a certain section of the fishermen, gave these lakes a much needed rest, and caused the fishermen and fish companies to look elsewhere for their fish. This led to the opening up of a number of lakes lying to the north of Lesser Slave Lake, to reach which it was necessary in some cases to cut roads in to the proposed fishing grounds. Reports from these lakes are to the effect that the operations have not been generally successful; but as it was late in the season cessful. Therefore, it is somewhat too early to definitely state that these lakes cannot be fished profitably. It would take at least two season's fishing to learn what might reasonably be expected from them. I am of the opinion that the present rules in force in connection with fishing at Lesser Slave Lake are the best we have had to date and could with advantage be kept in force during the season 1919.

A new fishery was opened at Buffalo Lake, situated in the province of Saskatchewan, and it was at first thought that it could be handled to the best advantage from the Saskatchewan side. Orders were issued that applications should be made through the Inspector of Fisheries for Saskatchewan, and that only those eligible for Saskatchewan licenses should be granted licenses. It was later found that the catch would all have to be shipped out from a point of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, in the province of Alberta. Thereupon this lake was, for the present season, placed under the administration of the Alberta inspector for northern Alberta, with the provision that applicants from both the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were to be granted licenses, and that the waters were open to all for fishing purposes. To reach this lake it was necessary to cut a road for some eighty miles from the shipping point to the lake. This work was started late and for a time was at a standstill owing to the road gangs being all laid up with influenza. Owing to the late start of operations it has not been possible to get any accurate report of the catch from this lake, as none of it had been brought out when the year ended. Acting Inspector W. H. Bell is under instructions to make a personal trip to Buffalo Lake, for the purpose of looking into the operations and seeing that the regulations are being observed and that the fishing ceases on the proper date. This district will be fully reported on in my next year's report. I am under the impression that it will show that there is a very successful new fishery in operation.

In the province of Alberta twenty-eight prosecutions were made, as compared with twenty-five the previous year. This is, however, not an indication that there was not more illegal fishing, as many seizures of excess and illegal gear were made, especially in Lesser Slave Lake, for which no owners could be found. I may mention that in one case no less than eleven hundred yards of net were seized; it was weighted so that it was concealed below the water; it was found by dragging operations. Though at the present price of nets, eleven hundred yards is worth considerable money, no person came forward to claim it.

Experiments were made at Lesser Slave Lake with a pound net, to find out if it was possible to clear out the pike without danger to the whitefish. It was found out that this could not be done, and the experiment was stopped. A similar attempt at Lac la Biche, where a drag net was used, was a success; large quantities of pike being taken.

During the past year the Canada Food Board set prices for fish and made several orders, all of which worked out well in practice. The object of sufficiently providing for the home demand for fish of all kinds before the export of fish was allowed, has certainly worked out in the case of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Such assistance as was needed by the officers of the Canada Food Board from our fishery officers and guardians was given; the work between our men and the Canada Food Board being done in a most harmonious manner.

The following is a statement showing the number of licenses of the different kinds, issued in each province during the 1918-19 season:—

Saskatchewan.

Commercial and fisherman's..	843
Commercial Sturgeon..	6
Domestic sturgeon..	14
Domestic fishery..	213
Indian and Half-breed permits..	653
Special angling permits..	15
	1,744

Alberta.

Indian and Half-breed	267
Commercial and fisherman's	986
Domestic fishery	204
Cannery	1
Special angling permits	4,338
	5,796

I am glad to be able to conclude this report by stating that the past year has been the most successful yet reported on.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR F. H. CUNNINGHAM, VANCOUVER, B.C., ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR 1918.

The condition of the fishing industry as a whole may be considered satisfactory, although in some sections there was a falling off in the run of sockeye, notably in Rivers Inlet. It is not possible to give any specific reasons for the decrease of this variety in this particular area, especially as so little is known of the life history of the sockeye after they go out to sea as fry or fingerlings. There has been no increased fishing in this area since 1910, seven hundred boats being the allotment, and the hatchery on Owekano Lake has turned out its usual quota of fry yearly up to 1918, in which year the collection of eggs was considerably reduced.

Some of the spawning streams are partially obstructed to the ascent of parent fish to their spawning grounds, but the removal of the obstructions is receiving attention, and the run of 1919 will have free access to the natural spawning grounds.

There was an increased run of both sockeye and spring salmon on the Skeena River; the run of the latter species being a very agreeable surprise, as it was feared that these were on the down grade. Fortunately, however, the fish appeared as abundantly as in 1912-13, notwithstanding the added tax which was put on this species by the more extensive trolling operations.

Pinks and chums were good all over the province. Climatic conditions were good; prices paid to the fishermen were increased, and so far as the actual fishing operations were concerned the salmon fishing industry as a whole may be considered as having been very successful.

The marketing of the finished article, owing to the war conditions of last fall, was not satisfactory. The greater proportion of red salmon, including pinks, was commandeered by the Government. Chums were not included and, as a consequence, there are unsold in the province, at the present time (June 1919), probably 250,000 cases It is hoped, however, that with Peace terms signed and with the return of normal conditions an opportunity will offer for the disposition of this stock.

The fishing for chum salmon on the west coast of Vancouver Island, in the area from Cape Beale to Sombrio Point, was most successful. Practically half the catch was exported to the United States, where it was canned and ultimately marketed in the southern states. The exportation of so much raw material from the province has been the subject of serious consideration, and there is much to be said both in favour of and against exportation. Those in favour of continued exportation point to the fact that the price received by the producers is greater than that which they would receive if they only had the home market in which to dispose of their catch. Those opposed to exportation point out that they are unable to pack and successfully compete in the southern markets owing to the duty of 15 per cent. On canned goods exported to the United States. Again, traps and seines are much in vogue in the United States for all varieties of salmon, hence the better varieties are caught just as cheaply as other grades. This enables the American packer to pay a higher price for the raw product of the lower grades than the Canadian packer can afford to pay.

This question was taken up fully by the Fisheries Commission of 1917, and it was recommended by them that exportation should be allowed to continue. It is, however, in the opinion of the undersigned, a trade worthy of further investigation, as it is certainly in the interests of this country that its raw material should be manufactured at home.

The run of salmon to the Fraser river was, for even an off season, very poor. It is hoped that the work of the International Fisheries Commission will result in regulations which will assist nature in bringing back this fine salmon river to its normal state of production. It is felt that this work would be greatly assisted if, when the parent salmon ascending the streams of the Fraser river watershed had passed the commercial fishing boundary, they were allowed to ascend to their natural spawning grounds without any molestation whatever, either by Indians or others. Arrangements should be made to supply the Indians with fish food from the commercial run before the fish pass out of the commercial area. If this were done there is no doubt that a great improvement could reasonably be expected.

Trolling for salmon as a commercial pursuit is gradually increasing. It gives the fisherman with limited capital an opportunity of entering the fishing industry on his own account, in a legitimate manner. The outlay is small and the returns are good. Some operators last season made from two to three thousand dollars. Spring salmon brought eight and nine cents per pound, and as high as 65 cents per fish was paid for cohoe. Of course, green hands could not expect to take up this phase of the fishing business and make such a complete success of it at the start. Like everything else, it needs experience, but it is an easy and legitimate way of fishing, and should offer good opportunities for returned soldiers whose condition calls for an outdoor life.

The favourite trolling grounds are around Langara Island, Dundas Island and Wark Canal, and on the west coast of Vancouver Island off Clayoquot and Barclay sounds, but there are other districts with more sheltered waters where trolling can be carried on remuneratively.

HERRING.

The catch of herring shows an increase. Unfortunately, however, market conditions, following the signing of the armistice, were greatly changed. During the war the Canadian trade with the United States and Australia improved greatly owing to the lack of European supplies. This drew a number of inexperienced packers into the trade during the winter season of 1917-18, with the result that a large proportion of the output was badly cured. With the ending of hostilities and the expected immediate resumption of trading in herring with Europe, the demand for Canadian herring fell off in the United States and much of the poorly packed fish remained unsold.

WHALES.

The whaling industry of 1918 was most successful. For the first time in the history of this industry in Canada whale meat was canned, nearly 30,000 cases being put up, and the commodity has found a ready market.

HALIBUT.

The catch of halibut during 1918 was up to the normal average, and ranged in price from 15 cents to 20 cents per pound. Seven hundred and seventy-five cars of this species left Prince Rupert over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway during the year.

There were the same complaints during the season of scarcity of bait, but two or three attempts were made by individuals to establish retaining ponds for herring which could be sold fresh as bait to the halibut fishermen. Reports indicate that this has proved successful and it will no doubt tend in a certain measure to relieve the situation.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

Whilst some work was done during 1918 in this direction, it was limited owing to the scarcity of labour and the desire to minimize expenditure as much as possible during the war period. Now that this necessity has been removed, the season of 1919 will end, it is hoped, with access to important and valuable spawning areas being freed to the spawning fish.

FISH BREEDING.

The usual fish hatcheries were in operation during the season, and were successfully conducted. The number of eggs obtainable depends entirely upon whether the run of parent fish is large or small. To a small run, therefore, must be attributed the small number of eggs collected in the Rivers Inlet district this year. Operations at the other hatcheries were normal, and the reports from the officers in charge are to the effect that the spawning beds were well seeded.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The war has affected the fishing industry in common with the commercial life of the country generally, and its close has brought many changes in pre-war conditions. Previous to 1914 there was little or no demand for canned pink or chum salmon. But with a world-wide food scarcity these varieties jumped into prominence, and they were easily disposed of. This increased demand induced those who were in the canning business to extend their operations in the canning of fall fish. It also induced others to participate in the industry. Consequently, the whole coast line of British Columbia is covered by licenses, and those now desiring to take up the fishing business as a means of earning a livelihood find that a location for a fishing area is very difficult to obtain.

To the returned soldier the fishing business appears to be very fascinating, for even before the fishing season of 1918 was closed applications for seining licenses for the season of 1919 were received from returned men. At the close of the year the applications had increased to an unexpected number and as under the existing licensing system only a limited number of seining licenses could be granted, the question of dealing with the increase was a serious matter. It must be remembered that the arrangements for the fishing season of 1919 would be made as early as the previous fall. This condition made it a most difficult matter to deal with the applications from returned soldiers without disturbing the whole producing life of the industry.

I am desirous of leading up to the question as to whether the time has not arrived when consideration should be given to a new policy covering the issuing of fishing licenses. At present a salmon purse-seine license covers a certain area, and the amount of fishing in that particular area will depend on the run of fish. If the run is large a number of fish can be caught without injuring the spawning grounds, but if the run is small intensive fishing takes place to the great detriment of the spawning grounds, as the operator feels the result of his operations must be equal to a fair return for the money invested. Are these restricted areas, therefore, in the interests of conservation? I have reached the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that they are not and that it would be in the interests of conservation and in accord with public opinion if these areas were largely increased and a number of licenses issued for the greater area over which all the licenses for that particular area would have the privilege of operating.

This is a suggestion, and consideration of the question might even tend in the direction of larger areas than is being considered at the moment. It appears to me that extended areas would be in the interests of conservation, as certain streams in the areas which show depletion would be benefited by the location of a proper fishing boundary without in any way interfering or limiting any one licensee's operations as he would have all other portions of the area in which to operate, and the weekly close season would be based on the extent of the fishing operations carried on in the locality affected.

The number of licenses issued during the season of 1918 was as follows:—

Salmon cannery..	92
" drag-seine..	127
" purse-seine..	122
" trap-net..	24
" trolling..	1,786
" gillnet..	5 074
Herring purse-seine..	62
" drag-seine..	5
" gillnet..	256
" trap-net..	1
Abalone..	1
Sardine and smelt..	62
Miscellaneous cannery..	18
" licenses..	340
Sturgeon..	5
Crab..	32
Angling permits..	33
Reduction works..	11

I am pleased to say that the district inspectors and fishery officers have carried out their duties in a faithful and painstaking manner, and the fishery regulations have been satisfactorily enforced. The headquarters staff have had a very busy year, and have all performed their duties in an efficient manner.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Special fishery licenses..	30

APPENDIX 2.

The following is a statement showing the number of prosecutions, confiscations and sales, which took place in each province, during the 1918-19 season:—

	Prosecutions.		Revenue from Sales.
Quebec..	7	$ 67 50	—
Prince Edward Island..	30	254 10	$ 193 00
Nova Scotia—			
District No. 1..	5	75 00	1 50
" No. 2..	31	437 76	19 80
" No. 3..	23	90 50	38 05
New Brunswick—			
District No. 1..	7	460 00	90 48
" No. 2..	29	425 00	1,859 39
" No. 3..	18	177 70	46 85
Manitoba—			
District No. 1..	....	.....	—
" No. 2..	11	125 00	41 20
Saskatchewan..	32	183 00	337 83
Alberta..	30	198 85	467 90
British Columbia—			
District No. 1..	41	311 50	2,136 35
" No. 2..	35	1,102 00	131 79
" No. 3..	19	1,275 00	1586 39
Yukon Territory..	....	......	—
Total..	318	$5,182 91	$6,950 53

APPENDIX 3.

REPORT ON DRIFT NET FISHING OPERATIONS OF STEAMER *THIRTY-THREE*, 1918.

By J. J. Cowie.

Having been directed to fit out the steamer *Thirty-three* with drift nets, and send her to sea for the purpose of carrying on fishing operations for mackerel and herring during the summer of 1918, I now beg to report the results thereof.

In view of the quantities of mackerel taken in the few mackerel nets carried by the steamer during the month of June, 1916, it was decided to begin the season of 1918 by operating a full fleet of mackerel nets. The difficulty experienced by manufacturers in securing net-making material, however, owing to war conditions, made it impossible to get as many of these as were necessary. Between Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Halifax, N.S., not more than half of a full fleet for a steam drifter could be secured.

The carrying out of some repairs in the engine-room kept the steamer in port till June 1, on which date she first sailed for the fishing grounds.

As in 1916, the vessel carried a crew of eight, including the captain, each of whom was called upon to help in operating the fishing gear.

The fish were sold in the port nearest to the fishing ground on which the vessel happened to be operating, and where buyers were found prepared to handle them. A receipt for the quantity bought by each buyer on each occasion, was duly signed and forwarded by the captain of the vessel to the chief accountant of the department, who in turn collected from the buyers the amount due.

My other official duties prevented me from being at the landing places of the steamer, and superintending the actual fishing operations therefrom. As far as it was possible to do so, general direction was given to the work by telegram or letter from Ottawa. It is somewhat difficult, however, to maintain close or regular communication with a fishing vessel mostly at sea in the night time, and at this port to-day and that to-morrow in the daytime. Consequently, the matter of deciding where and when to set the nets had, of necessity, to be left mainly to the man on the spot—the captain of the vessel—who, in any case, was in the best position to judge as to the movements of the fish.

The evidence afforded in 1916 that a successful drift net-fishery could be carried on when mackerel are moving eastward, along the coast of Nova Scotia, in spring or early summer, has been made clearer and more definite by the operations of 1918.

Ranging from about 25 miles southwest of Canso to 15 miles east of that place, thirty thousand pounds were taken at three hauls. That quantity should have been quadrupled with ease while the mass of fish was in the vicinity of Canso, but for apparent difficulty on the part of the crew in handling the fishing gear. On the first night at sea, the nets were set amongst what appeared to be a large body of fish. In setting, however, the twine was allowed to become twisted around the hawser, which put the nets entirely out of fishing condition that night, and caused the loss of valuable time unravelling them. The considerable catch secured on the third night at sea again caused loss of time clearing fouled gear and repairing torn nets. Later on, the gear was handled in a more efficient manner, but the chances of securing large quantities had become less with the breaking up and scattering of the main body of fish.

On June 18 the steamer passed through the Bras d'Or lakes to a position ten miles northeast of Sydney, in an effort to keep in touch with the moving fish. The nets were set there on the 18th, and at a point six miles of Ingonish on the 19th, and again, at a point 35 miles west of cape North on the 20th. The small quantities taken on each occasion would indicate that the big school had passed around cape North and into the gulf ahead of the steamer.

Early in July, the mackerel nets were put ashore, and herring nets taken on board at Halifax to replace them. It was then decided by the captain to return direct to the gulf waters, without waiting to make a set off the coast of Halifax county, where he caught considerable quantities of herring in 1916. On the 16th of July a set was made midway between Cape George and Port Hood, but no herring were taken. On the night of the 17th what appeared to be a large body of fish was struck 11 miles northwest of Port Hood, where a catch of 40 barrels was secured. On the night of the 18th, at the same place, a haul of 60 barrels was made. These fish were of fine quality and in excellent condition for curing, kippering, or freezing for food purposes. On the following night, the nets were set at the same place, but not more than two barrels of herring, of inferior quality, were caught; thus indicating that the herring had moved away from that spot. Attempts were made later to get in touch with the school in that locality, but without success. Had there been half a dozen drifters at work nightly, instead of one, at as many different points between Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, I am confident that contact with the main body of the fish would have been maintained all through July and August.

Keeping in mind the fact that this drifter caught 264 barrels of fat herring midway between the Magdalen Islands and Cheticamp, Cape Breton, from the 6th to the 20th of July, 1907, also that three fairly good catches were made between Cape George and Port Hood in July, 1915, when the vessel was under Dr. Hjort's direction, and further that the best catch of the season of 1916 was made in this same locality, it seems clear that a large body of herring of fine quality is to found annually in that part of the Gulf waters, extending from Antigonish county northwards to the Magdalen Islands; and there can be no doubt that a small fleet of drifters, which need not be steamers, operating there could establish a regular summer herring fishery. It is exceptionally well suited for the prosecution of such a fishery. It is sheltered on three sides, and there are several good and conveniently situated harbours—such as Murray Harbour, Georgetown and Souris on the one hand, and Port Hood, Grand Etang and Cheticamp on the other. Moreover, it is practically free from the fogs that are prevalent on the open Atlantic coast.

At the end of the first week in August, the captain was ordered to operate in the Bay Chaleur, from Shippegan, N.B., but after two or three unsuccessful sets he returned to the waters between Prince Edward Island and Inverness county, Nova Scotia. Several hundred pounds of mackerel only were taken during August.

It is rather remarkable that herring of good quality and still full of milt or roe, were taken near Cape George, Antigonish county, as late as September 24.

In judging the results of the operations, it should be remembered that both herring and mackerel are seasonal fish, and can only be taken in quantities at certain places and at certain times of the year. Moreover, a single steam drifter, no matter how energetic and competent the master and crew may be, cannot be expected to sail out to a certain fishing ground and return with fish, in either large or small quantities, on each occasion, like a steam trawler. The drifter goes out after fish that are on the move always, near the surface of the water; whereas, the trawler operates for fish that are, comparatively speaking, stationary near the bottom, and which can be taken in more or less considerable quantities the whole year round.

A share of the gross earnings was allowed for distribution amongst the crew, as an inducement to prosecute the work with vigour and secure fish in quantities. Notwithstanding this, and after making due allowance for the erratic movements of the fish, the crew's incomplete knowledge of this method of fishing, and the discouraging effect of frequently hauling empty gear, it would seem that the operations were not pushed as vigorously as they should have been, after the month of July, especially. This may have been due, in some measure, to the presence of German submarines off the south coast of Nova Scotia.

It would not be advisable, in my opinion, to continue the use of this vessel as a drifter. Her continuance, alone, at this work will add little to the knowledge we now have of the whereabouts of the herring schools, and the catching and landing of herring regularly and in paying quantities is no more likely to be accomplished on this side of the Atlantic than on the other by a single boat, even with the most efficient kind of crew on board. Success may be assured only by a fleet of several drifters, not necessarily expensive steam vessels, working together—the one acting as a guide to the other in locating and keeping in touch with the moving fish.

When the time is ripe and trade conditions warrant it, private enterprise will, no doubt, be found ready to create such fleets by converting some of the smaller gasoline codfishing vessels into herring drifters. for use as such during the summer herring fishing seasons.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Fifth Annual Report

OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF

The Canadian Northern Railway System

For the Year ended 31st December, 1920

NOTE:—Attention is particularly directed to the fact that this report covers only the operations of the Canadian Northern Railways Lines, forming a part of the Canadian National Railways.

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

[No. 160—1920].

Canadian Northern Railway System

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Mr. A. J. Mitchell,	“ “
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Major G. A. Bell,	Ottawa, Ont.
Sir Hormisdas Laporte.,	Montreal, Que.
Colonel Thomas Cantley,	New Glasgow, N.S.
Mr. A .P. Barnhill, K.C., D.C.L.,	St. John, N.B.
Mr. E. R. Wood,	Toronto, Ont.

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Mr. M. H. MacLeod,	Vice-President in charge of Operations
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Mr. W. A. Kingsland,	Assistant General Manager, Eastern Lines
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Mr. H. H. Melanson,	Passenger Traffic Manager
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Mr. W. A. Brown,	General Superintendent, Western District
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Mr. J. E. Morazain,	General Superintendent, Quebec District
Mr. L. S. Brown,	General Superintendent, Maritime District
Mr. E. W. Oliver,	General Superintendent, Niagara District

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICES.

Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne,	Financial Representative
Mr. Wm. Phillips,	European Manager
Mr. H. W. Harding,	Local Secretary

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the shareholders of the Canadian Northern Railway Company:—

The directors submit herewith the Fifth Annual Report covering the working of the Canadian Northern Railway System for the year ended December 31, 1919.

Gross earnings—		
From passenger traffic	$ 10,775,708 46	
From freight traffic	39,175,552 09	
From express, mail and telegraphs	1,588,902 18	
Miscellaneous earnings	2,022,014 84	
	$ 53,562,177 57	
Interest and profits from elevator and other subsidiary companies, investments, etc	1,791,752 61	
		$ 55,353,930 18
Working expenses	$ 60,034,023 92	
Hire of equipment, taxes, rentals and miscellaneous charges	1,020,553 96	
		$ 61,054,577 88
Deficit		$ 5,700,647 70
Interest charges		19,969,710 36
Total deficit		$ 25,670,358 06

MILEAGE.

The total mileage operated at the end of the year was 9,685.7, compared with 9,566.5 at the end of 1918, being an increase of 119.2 miles. The average mileage in operation throughout the year was 9,636.9 miles.

OPERATING REVENUES.

Operating revenues for the year 1919 increased by $6,252,165.66 over the previous 12 months, or 13.22 per cent. The increases were derived from—

Passenger traffic	$ 2,951,264 02	=37·72 p.c.
Freight traffic	2,439,682 63	= 6·64 p.c.
Other	861,219 01	=31·32 p.c.

TRAFFIC MOVEMENT.

The increase in passenger earnings in the year 1919 as compared with the previous year is due in part to the removal of restrictions on travel applicable to war time traffic, augmented by the movement of troops for demobilization.

As a result of the cessation of activities dependent on the war and the consequent cancellation of Government orders for munitions, foodstuffs, etc., a decline in business took place in the first half of the year. This was inevitable in a period of transition from war to peace. The loss in freight tonnage from January 1 to the end of July was one and a half million tons, after which the tonnage showed an increase over 1918 to the extent that by the end of the year the net loss in tonnage was cut down to 850,327 tons. A gratifying feature of the situation is the additional long haul business which is indicated by the increase of twenty-three miles in the average distance each ton of freight was hauled.

While movements of live stock, lumber and building material show gains over last year, the declines in grain, coal and miscellaneous traffic more than offset these gains, resulting in loss of tonnage already mentioned as compared with 1918. The decline in coal traffic is due to the loss of shipments from Drumheller, Cardiff and Wayne during June, July and August, caused by the strike of the miners in the Alberta coal fields.

Operating Expenses

The increase of $15,971,073.98 in operating expenses is nearly all due to higher wages. The general large increases in rates of pay granted during 1918 under the McAdoo series of advances which were reflected only in part in the operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 1918, show their full effect in this year's figures, and the total is increased by the effect of additional supplements issued during 1919 by the United States Railroad Administration and which, under arrangement between the Canadian Railway War Board and the Dominion Government, have been applied to the wages of railway employees in Canada. The total increase in expenses due to wages for the year was $12,350,226.60 or 77.31 per cent of the total increase in operating expenses.

The deficit of $5,700,647.70 is after crediting miscellaneous earnings and charging deductions from income. The actual operating deficit for the year is $6,471,846.35 (See p. 24) as against net earnings of $3,247,061.97 for 1918 and net earnings of $7,443,369.41 for 1917. This loss between 1917 and 1919 of nearly fourteen million dollars in net earnings is a direct reflection of the improper relation existing between earnings and operating expenses. During these two years the abnormally large wage increase more than represent the loss in net earnings, as the following comparison of pay-roll totals shows:—

Total pay-roll for the year:

1917	1918	Inc. %	1919	Inc. %
$20,871,397	$29,269,906	40·24	$41,620,133	42·19

It is of interest to note that for every dollar earned in the last year the railway had to pay out over 75 cents in wages.

As all elements of the railway's expenses enter into the production of transportation in the shape of train miles, the increase in the cost of running a train one mile tells better than any other unit the story of the railway's inability to make ends meet under conditions such as have existed in the past two years. When the large increases in the cost of materials and supplies are also considered, the difficulties of the situation will be more fully appreciated. The cost of running a train one mile increased from $1.98 in 1917 to $2.65 in 1918 to $3.36 in 1919, the latter figure being an increase of 27 per cent over 1918 and 70 per cent over the cost in 1917. Gross earnings per mile of line increased from $4,396 in 1917 to $5,005 in 1918 and to $5,558 in 1919, the 1919 Gross per mile being only 10 per cent over 1918 and 25 per cent over 1917. Under these conditions and with less than 1 per cent increase in train service, the net result for the last two years has been to convert net earnings of $789.08 per mile of line in 1917 and $343.53 in 1918 to a deficit of $671.63 per mile for the year ended December 31, 1919. This change in the net earnings situation is entirely due to the conditions referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

In comparing the train mile expenses for the last three years, the higher percentage of expenses devoted to maintenance particularly in 1919 is worth noting as indicating that a larger percentage of the expenses is going towards the improvement of the roadway, structures and rolling stock.

The cessation of hostilities having appreciably relieved the labour situation your company was enabled during 1919 to commence on the work of overtaking considerable maintenance of roadway, structures and equipment work which (as referred to in previous reports) had been unavoidably deferred by war conditions. The amount of money spent on deferred maintenance throughout the year is estimated at over $4,500,000, which is included in operating expenses for the year.

The increase in revenue which higher rates were expected to bring has been greatly cut down by the falling-off in tonnage of certain commodities as compared with 1917, which, in common with other railways in Canada, has affected your line and has been most noticeable in respect to grain traffic.

This loss of tonnage and the extra expenditures due to taking up in part the deferred maintenance, with the conditions already referred to in respect to wages, etc., precluded the possibility of making any net earnings without a readjustment of transportation rates.

FREIGHT RATES.

The existing improper relationship between earnings and operating expenses is a condition which fortunately may be regarded as transitory. It is recognized in United States and Great Britain, as well as in Canada, that the railways cannot continue to provided transportation at practically pre-war rates.

Canadian and United States freight rates being generally on an equality, the general percentage of increase in the United States will in the opinion of your directors largely determine what the increase in Canada should be. From the statistics embodied in this report, it is clear that existing rates do not provide an adequate return.

With the United States railroads now handed back to the private owners with legislation passed providing that they are to receive "a fair return upon the aggregate value of the railway property" and this fair return for two years fixed at 5½ per cent per annum and provision for an additional half of 1 per cent for equipment, betterments, etc., there is every reason to believe that freight rates will be fairly adjusted in the near future.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Land Sales for the year were 79,053 acres for $1,535,608.44, an average of $19.42 per acre, compared with an average of $19.45 for the preceding period.

During the same period sales previously entered into aggregating 32,403 acres were by mutual agreement cancelled, so that the acreage of land avaliable for sale has been decreased by 46,650 acres, leaving a total of 772,309 acres unsold.

CAR TRUST OBLIGATIONS.

Additional car trust obligations were created during last year to the extent of $22,500,000 for the purchase of equipment of different kinds, and $4,705,000 was repaid in respect of previous obligations, thus making the net increase $17,795,000, and leaving the total amount of car trust obligations outstanding at December 31, 1919, $32,936,000.

NEW EQUIPMENT.

Motive power and rolling stock ordered in the year ended December 31, 1919, were as follows:—

25 Pacific type engines.
25 six-wheel switch engines.
750 box cars.
800 wooden stock cars.
550 dump cars.
500 flat cars.
250 Hart ballast cars.
150 refrigerator cars.
30 steel baggage cars.
6 flangers.
130 colonist cars.
20 tourist cars.
18 standard sleepers.
13 compartment observation cars.
20 first-class coaches.
20 mail cars.
9 dining cars.
6 snow ploughs.
5 cabooses.

CONSTRUCTION AND BETTERMENTS.

As referred to in your directors' previous report, the construction programme for 1919 contemplated the completion of certain branch lines in Western Canada which were under construction at the outbreak of the war. Work was done on the following lines:—

Acadia Valley Extension, Jack Fish Lake Extension, Onoway Extension, Alsask Southeasterly, Luck Lake Extension, Peebles-Lampman Extension, Amaranth Northerly, Melfort-Humbolt Extension, Gravelbourg Extension, Eston Southeasterly, Melfort Northeasterly, Thunderhill Extension, Hanna Southeasterly, Oliver Northeasterly, Kamloops-Kelowna-Lumby Branch.

While conditions governing labour and materials prevented as great progress being made on these lines last year as was hoped for, the major portion of the work on these branches is expected to be completed this year.

Work on the improvement and betterment programme was carried on throughout the year. 550 miles of track had existing rails changed to heavier section. 101 temporary structures were replaced with permanent work; 11 timber trestles were partly filled. Diversions at Falding and Grenville and on the Sudbury subdivision were completed. The work of replacing the line along the St. Lawrence river west of Quebec, washed out by the tidal wave of 1918, was nearly completed. Much additional trackage for operating purposes was constructed, namely; 45 passing tracks, 19 siding extensions, 32 transfer, storage and other tracks. Among the buildings erected were 27 stations, 6 freight sheds, 39 section-houses, 36 bunk-houses, 3 express buildings. Additions and improvements were made to various roundhouses, machine and car shops. Good progress was made on reballasting. Important structures completed during the year were the Vancouver passenger terminal and the St. Charles River bridge at Quebec. The value of these improvements and betterments has been already demonstrated in improved operating conditions. Your directors are pleased to report that upon their recommendations amounts for expenditure on capital account have been included in the Government's estimates for the year which will enable the improvement and betterment programme to be continued, thus equipping your System to better perform the transportation service of the country and particularly to handle economically those increases in traffic which, it is your directors' firm belief, will result coincident with the progress of the Dominion and which may largely be expected to take place in the areas served by your lines.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited.

Reference was made in last year's annual report to the ocean steamship service established through the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited. This service has continued with success, and as new boats are delivered the service will be enlarged and extended.

To date sixty-three vessels have been ordered by the Department of Marine, with a total deadweight tonnage of 380,615 tons. Of this number nineteen were in service at the 31st December, 1919, and since that date several additional vessels have been delivered by the builders and put in operation.

While the builders have been delayed in the construction of these vessels, due to various causes, so that it is difficult to estimate deliveries definitely, yet it is hoped that by the end of the year there will be nearly sixty vessels in service.

The operation of the services established has up to date shown a substantial return. The Canadian National Railways also benefit from the earnings on goods moving to and from ocean ports in connection with the services operated by these vessels.

Outlook for the Future.

Your directors view the future with the confidence based on knowledge of the particularly favourable location of the system's lines and the general good character of the country served. The railway property of your system has invested in it not less than 550 million dollars It is not held by your directors that because the year's operations resulted in a deficit, the value of this great investment is impaired The conditions which have resulted in the present improper relation between earnings and expenses have been stated Under existing rates United States railways are acknowledged to be going behind their pre-war record at about the rate of a million dollars a day The increase in the value of the services performed by your railway may be illustrated by the rise in wholesale prices, and when this is contrasted with the almost stationary ton mile and passenger mile receipts, the inadequacy of the present rates needs no further comment

The prospect in the near future of having the lines of the Grand Trunk system co-ordinated with those of the Canadian Northern and other Government-owned railways presents favourable opportunities of increased traffic for your system; and the benefits which will result from the inclusion of the Grand Trunk lines in the National system, while difficult to definitely estimate, are certain to prove substantial As noted in previous reports, the Canadian Northern Railway operated under a great disadvantage in not having a Niagara frontier line and connection in eastern Ontario with United States lines These the Grand Trunk will provide The consolidation also removes restrictions on traffic interchange to territory served by the Grand Trunk system, which will certainly prove to be of great benefit to the National system

Traffic returns since the first of January indicate that tonnage on your lines is running about 8½ per cent over the movement in the same period last year. This is a particularly good showing in view of the much colder weather experienced this winter.

There is no doubt that housing facilities are much behind the demand in practically all communities, and a large movement in building materials may be expected. There are large road building programmes under way which should also produce increased tonnage in certain commodities.

Immigration, which on the outbreak of the war fell away rapidly, is according to late reports reviving. The return to pre-war immigration figures would have a most beneficial effect in restoring those conditions of expansion which before the war were so general along much of your western mileage.

The live stock industry in Western Canada continues to thrive and is developing most remarkably. The province of Saskatchewan now ranks first in the production of horses in Canada.

The importance of the Drumheller coal field development to Western Canada and particularly to the areas served by your line was well demonstrated when the supply of coal from United States mines was interrupted through the general strike which occurred in October last. The situation showed how generally dependent many other sections of this country are on the United States for supplies of coal. The double tracking of the line between Drumheller and Munson Junction has been completed and the output of the twenty-three mines in the district is being distributed to a constantly widening field of consumers, with increasing gross revenue to your company.

It is a matter of congratulation that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has chosen the purchase of a ranch in Western Canada as one means of practically identifying himself with Canadian development and as a permanent reminder of his first visit to Canada. Your directors cannot let this opportunity pass of expressing the hope that the royal example will be followed by many from Great Britain, not only in the matter of making a tour of Canada, but in acquiring property here. Your directors feel this can only result in good for the Imperial cause. The visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to various points on the lines of your system was successfully accomplished and the entire Canadian tour was one unbroken success.

It is with the greatest regret that your directors have to record the death on January 24, 1920, of Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., L.L.D., Senior Counsel of your system. Mr. Lash, as chief legal adviser of the company for nearly twenty years, gave invaluable advice and counsel to the executive during the construction and development period of your railway and extended this service to your directors up to the time of his death.

Organization and Staff.

Your directors are glad to report that the rearrangement of official personnel and general amalgamation of staff with that of the Canadian Government Railways has proved to be most satisfactory. The two systems have worked together as one and there has been the fullest co-operation between employees and management, and the board desires to express its thanks for the loyal and efficient services rendered during the year.

D. B. HANNA,
President.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

ASSETS.

Investments—		
Property investment—		
Investment in road and equipment, including proportion of Discount on funded debt	$ 538,044,748 01	
Acquired securities (Exhibit A)	46,312,995 10	
Terminal and other properties	6,724,828 14	
		$ 591,082,571 25
Cash and victory bonds in trust accounts held in respect of construction work, sinking funds and other special accounts—		
Dominion Government	1,354,096 61	
Province of Manitoba	50,616 94	
Province of Saskatchewan	1,202,825 24	
Province of Alberta	2,368,169 75	
Province of Ontario	223,048 49	
Province of British Columbia	2,126,367 96	
National Trust Company	3,260,489 35	
British Empire Trust Company	92,953 34	
British Empire Trust Company (trustees account)	37,441 39	
Guardian Trust Company	895 60	
Pennsylvania Company *re* Equipment Series A (1918) and B (1919)	401,388 49	
Fidelity Trust Company *re* Equipment Series D (1919)	7,500,000 00	
Sinking funds	535,879 47	
		19,154,172 63
Lands unsold		18,902,775 00
Other investments (at cost)		3,015,498 57
		632,155,017 45
Current Assets—		
Cash in bank	2,762,064 18	
Balance due from agents, station balances, etc. (net)	2,738,623 28	
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	8,338,439 13	
Deferred payments on account of land sales and accrued interest	7,162,025 14	
Materials and supplies on hand (as per books)	10,375,300 02	
		31,376,451 75
Deferred Charges—		
Proportion of Discount on funded debt	1,851,638 32	
Insurance premiums unexpired	1,209,937 09	
Unadjusted debits (net balance)	732,034,07	
		3,793,609 48
Advances by the Canadian Northern Railway Company to affiliated companies, per contra		11,236,675 41
Profit and loss account balance		9,535,527 52
		$ 688,097,281 61

NOTE: The Ontario Government questions the title of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway to the lands granted in respect of construction of lines in Ontario which are valued by the company $6,000,000.

LIABILITIES.

Stock—		
Capital stock—Common		$ 100,000,600 00
" " —Affiliated companies	$ 77,179,500 00	
Less: Held in Treasury	71,264,800 00	
		5,914,700 00
		105,915,300 00
Long term funded debt—		
Canadian Northern Railway (Exhibit B)	$ 126,301,675 57	
Affiliated companies (Exhibit C)	127,771,711 77	
	254,073,387 34	
Five per cent income charge convertible debenture stock	24,999,400 00	
Equipment trust obligations	32,936,000 00	
		312,008,787 34
Demand and short term loans secured by Collateral or Mortgage		62,836,177 60
Dominion of Canada		165,230,657 89

LIABILITIES—*Concluded.*

Current liabilities—		
Audited vouchers and other floating liabilities	15,135,020 67	
Pay-rolls	3,663,762 42	
Interest and equipment obligations matured	2,988,906 01	
Accrued interest on bonds, loans and equipment securities	4,234,156 17	
Taxes accrued	670,300 28	
		26,692,145 55
Reserves—		
Steamship Replacement Fund	3,310,019 45	
Equipment Replacement Fund	259,696 04	
Insurance Fund	607,822 33	
		4,177,537 82
Advances to affiliated companies by Canadian Northern Railway Company (per contra)		11,236,675 41
		$ 688,097,281 61

C. E. FRIEND,
Comptroller.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

We have examined the books and records of the Canadian Northern Railway System for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1919, and we certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the System at 31st December, 1919, and is in accordance with the books and the explanations and information given us.

GEO. A. TOUCHE & CO., Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

TORONTO, ONT., May 6th, 1920.

SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

INCOME STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1919.

Revenue	$ 53,562,177 57	
Subsidiary miscellaneous earnings	1,791,752 61	
		$ 55,353,930 18
Working expenses	60,034,023 92	
Taxes, rentals, joint facilities, etc	1,020,553 96	
		61,054,577 88
Loss on operating		$ 5,700,647 70
Fixed charges—		
Canadian Northern Railway	8,012,969 65	
Affiliated companies	4,895,112 71	
Interest on demand and short term notes and loans:—		
Government	6,939,373 68	
Other (net balance)	122,254 32	
		19,969,710 36
Deficit carried to profit and loss statement		$ 25,670,358 06

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT AT DECEMBER 31, 1919.

Deficit on income account for the year	25,670,358 06	
Discount, etc. on funded debt	472,682 09	
Delayed income, debits and credits, debit balance	1,324,711 98	
		27,467,752 13
Deduct—		
Surplus brought forward at December 31, 1918		17,932,224 61
Total deficit at December 31, 1919, carried to balance sheet		$ 9,535,527 52

EXHIBIT A.

ACQUIRED SECURITIES.

The Minnesota & Ontario Bridge Company—	
4½ p.c. 1st mortgage debenture bonds	$ 180,000 00
Capital stock	100,000 00
The Minnesota & Manitoba R.R. Co.—	
5 p.c. general mortgage bonds	250,000 00
Capital stock	400,000 00
The Lake Superior Terminals Company, Limited—	
5 p.c. mortgage gold bonds	2,000,000 00
Capital stock	500,000 00
The Canadian Northern Telegraph Company—	
5 p.c. general mortgage bonds	2,000,000 00
Capital stock	500,000 00
The Winnipeg Land Company, Limited—	
5 p.c. first mortgage gold bonds	300,000 00
Capital stock	100,000 00
The St. Boniface Western Land Company—	
5 p.c. first mortgage bonds	750,000 00
Capital stock	250,000 00
The Edmonton & Slave Lake Railway Company—	
5 p.c. first mortgage bonds	420,000 00
The Canadian Northern Railway Express Company, Limited—	
4 p.c. first mortgage gold bonds—£616,438	3,000,000 00
Capital stock	1,000,000 00
Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited—	
Capital stock	2,000,000 00
Canadian Northern System Terminals, Limited—	
5 p.c. first mortgage debenture stock and bonds	7,000,000 00
Capital stock	2,000,000 00
The Bay of Quinte Railway Company—	
Preferred stock	465,000 00
Common stock	930,000 00
Central Ontario Railway—	
Preferred stock	291,000 00
Common stock	3,038,000 00
The Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway Company—	
5 p.c. first mortgage bonds	450,000 00
Capital stock	53,000 00
The Marmora Railway & Mining Company—	
Bonds of Ontario, Belmont & Northern Railway	100,000 00
Capital stock	100,000 00
The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Sask. Railroad & Steamboat Company—	
Capital stock	201,000 00
The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company—	
Capital stock	922,500 00
The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Navigation Company, Ltd.—	
First mortgage bonds	200,000 00
The Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company—	
Capital stock	4,034,700 00
The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company—	
Capital stock	25,000 000 00
The Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company—	
Capital stock	3,000,000 00
The Canadian Northern Western Railway Company—	
Capital stock	2,000,000 00
The Canadian Northern Saskatchewan Railway Company—	
Capital stock	1,000,000 00
The Canadian Northern Manitoba Railway Company—	
Capital stock	250,000 00
The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company—	
Capital stock	10,000,000 00
The Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific Railway Company—	
Capital stock	3,060,000 00
The Mount Royal Tunnel & Terminal Company, Limited—	
Capital stock	5,000,000 00
The Northern Consolidated Holding Company, Limited—	
Capital stock	4,446,700 00

This Company whose issued capital is $6,181,500 owns $5,064,600 capital stock in the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.

EXHIBIT A—*Concluded.*

ACQUIRED SECURITIES—*Concluded.*

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company—		
Capital stock	2,080,000 00	
The Halifax & South Western Railway Company—		
Capital stock	925,000 00	
The Bessemer & Barry's Bay Railway Company—		
Capital stock	125,000 00	
The Toronto Eastern Railway Co.—		
5 p.c. first mortgage debenture bonds	900,000 00	
Capital stock	250,000 00	
The Toronto Suburban Railway Co.—		
Capital stock	1,500,000 00	
Total acquired securities		$ 93,071,900 00
Cost to the railway company		$ 46,312,995 10

EXHIBIT B.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

GUARANTEED AS TO PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Sterling.	Currency.
3 p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	£1,923,287	$ 9,359,996 72
3½ p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	1,622,587	7,896,588 26
4 p.c. Dominion guaranteed debenture stock		17,060,333 33

GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA.

4 p.c. Consolidated debenture bonds	2,215,900	10,784,046 65
Underlying Bonds—		
4 p.c. Sifton branch bonds	233,700	1,137,340 00
4 p.c. Gilbert Plains branch bonds	500	2,433 33
4 p.c. Manitoba & S.E. bonds	105,300	512,460 00
4 p.c. Ontario Division bonds	1,180,600	5,745,586 66
4 p.c. Winnipeg Terminal bonds	616,438	3,000,000 00
4 p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	587,671	2,859,998 87

GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

4 p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	1,650,000	8,029,999 99

GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA.

4 p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	1,147,945	5,586,665 64

4 p.c. perpetual consolidated debenture stock	9,234,867	44,943,019 40
4 p.c. Land Grant bonds (1909)	294,700	1,434,206 72
5 p.c. Land mortgage debentures	1,500,000	7,300,000 00
4½ p.c. Prince Albert branch bonds		300,000 00
Long Term loan at 4 p.c. againt deposit of $352,000 bonds of Minnesota and Manitoba R.R. Company payable 1930		349,000 00
		$126,301,675 57

EXHIBIT C.

FUNDED DEBT OF AFFILIATED COMPANIES.

	Sterling.	Currency.
The Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company—		
Guaranteed by Dominion Government—		
3½ p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	£647,260.0.0	$3,149,998 66
Canadian Northern Western Railway Company—		
Guaranteed by Government of Alberta—		
4½ p.c. 1st mortgage debenture bonds (1943)	575,342.0.0	2,799,997 73
4½ p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock (1942)	1,320,000.0.0	6,424,000 00
Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company—		
Guaranteed by Government of British Columbia—		
4 p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	3,372,329.0.0	16,412,001 13
4½ p.c. Terminal debenture stock	1,770,000.0.0	8,614.000.00
The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company—		
Guaranteed by Dominion Government—		
3½ p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	7,033,561.0.0	34,229,996 87
Guaranteed by Government of Ontario—		
3½ p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	1,615,068 0.0	7,859,997 59
4 p.c. perpetual consolidated debenture stock	1,866,499 0.0	9,083,628 46
Central Ontario Railway—		
5 p.c. 1st mortgage bonds	176,800.0.0	860,426 69
The Bay of Quinte Railway Company—		
5 p.c. 1st mortgage bonds		780,000 00
The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company—		
4 p.c. perpetual consolidated debenture stock	1,078,843.0.0	5,250,369 26
Great Northern Railway of Canada, 4 p.c. bonds		3,505,750 00
The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company—		
4 p.c. 1st mortgage perpetual debenture stock	895,688.0.0	4,359,014 93
Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway Company—		
4 p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	1,440,683.0.0	7,011,323 98
Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg Railway Company—		
5 p.c. 1st mortgage bonds		2,000,000 00
The Halifax and South Western Railway Company—		
3½ p.c. 1st mortgage bonds		4,447,000 00
The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company—		
5 p.c. 1st mortgage bonds		1,098,000 00
The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company—		
4 p.c. 1st mortgage guaranteed debenture stock	1,031,412.6.0	5,019,539 86
Mount Royal Tunnel & Terminal Company, Limited—		
5 p.c. 1st mortgage rent charge bonds	460,000.0.0	2,238,666 66
Toronto Suburban Railway Company—		
4½ p.c. 1st mortgage debenture stock	540,000.0.0	2,628,000.00
		$127,771,711 77

OPERATING REVENUE, OPERATING EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1919, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR.

Operating Revenues.

Per Cent.	1919	Class.	1918	Per Cent.
	$ cts.		$ cts.	
20 12	10,775,708 46	Passenger	7,824,444 44	16·54
73·14	39,175,552 09	Freight	36,735,869 46	77·65
0·70	374,926 26	Mails	245,187 12	0·52
2·26	1,209,645 65	Express	964,617 55	2·04
3·78	2,026,345 11	Miscellaneous	1,539,893 34	3·25
100·00	53,562,177 57	Total	47,310,011 91	100·00

Operating Expenses.

Per Cent.	1919	Class.	1918	Per Cent.
	$ cts.		$ cts.	
26·49	15,905,058 62	Maintenance of way and structures	9,060,264 79	20·56
19·27	11,569,896 52	Maintenance of equipment	8,498,673 11	19·29
1·72	1,031,282 13	Traffic expenses	797,181 68	1·81
48·31	29,002,877 63	Transportation expenses	23,907,348 28	54·26
1·60	958,449 37	Miscellaneous operations	576,071 12	1·31
2·61	1,566,459 65	General expenses	1,223,410 96	2·77
100·00	60,034,023 92	Total	44,062,949 94	100·00

Summary of Revenues and Expenses.

Per Cent.	1919	Class.	1918	Per Cent.
	$ cts.		$ cts.	
	53,562,177 57	Operating expenses	47,310,011 91	
112·08	60,034,023 92	Operating expenses	44,062,949 94	93·13
−12·08	−6,471,846 35	Net earnings	3,247,061 97	6·87
100·00				100·00

DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

		For the Year ended Dec. 31st.		
		1919	1918	1917
Flour	Sacks (100 lbs. each)	8,978,640	8,904,498	7,138,927
Grain	Bushels	91,373,574	93,985,078	112,971,191
Live stock	Head (all kinds)	834,991	654,583	609,409
Logs and lumber	Feet (M.F.)	1,928,698	1,614,829	1,970,656
Firewood	Cords	329,138	362,118	334,489
Coal	Tons	2,174,207	2,373,985	2,126,334
Immigrants' effects	Cars	4,728	5,279	3,958
Building material (lime, stone, brick, sand, etc.)	Cars	34,076	29,794	33,340
Miscellaneous	Tons	3,142,961	4,048,065	4,269,115

EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS PER MILE OPERATED YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31.

Year	Average Miles Operated	Earnings	Expenses	Net Earnings
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1917	9·433	4,396 27	3,607 19	+ 789 08
1918	9·452	5,005 29	4,661 76	+ 343 53
1919	9·636	5,558 55	6,230 18	− 671 63

Fixed Charges per Mile of Line

—	1919	1918	1917
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount required per mile of road to pay fixed charges (including leased lines)	2,072 41	1,893 60	1,695 24

PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1917, 1918, AND 1919

—	1919	1918	1917
Passenger traffic			
Passengers carried (earning revenue)	4,925,547	4,114,965	4,503,958
Passengers carried one mile	344,773,029	288,067,800	293,322,255
Passengers carried one mile per mile of road	36,256	30,477	31,425
Average distance carried	70·00	70·01	65·13
Total passenger revenue $	9,629,460·01	7,128,141·55	6,437,305·25
Average amount received per passenger $	1·95·500	1·73·225	1·42·925
Average amount received per passenger per mile Cts.	·2·793	·2·474	2·194
Total passenger train earnings $	11,811,612·85	8,783,084·63	7,970,489·84
Passenger train earnings per train mile $	1·53·575	1·28·903	1·14·649
Freight Traffic			
Revenue tons carried	12,439,314	13,289,641	13,834,676
Revenue tons carried one mile	4,046,023,363	4,021,275,963	4,328,241,986
Revenue tons carried one mile per mile of road	425,472	425,442	463,707
Average distance haul of one ton	325·26	302·59	312·86
Total freight revenue $	38,276,419·06	35,674,816 63	31,134,034·68
Average amount received for each ton of freight $	3·07·705	2·68·441	2·25·043
Average revenue per ton per mile Cts.	·946	·887	·719
Total freight train earnings	39,010,667·80	36,719,136·76	31,937,926·59
Freight train earnings per train mile $	3·34·877	3·24·220	2·69·118
Train Mileage			
Mileage of passenger trains	5,864,271	5,044,607	5,037,334
Mileage of freight trains	9,822,281	9,556,238	9,952,918
Mileage of mixed trains	1,826,898	1,769,124	1,914,725
Expenses per Traffic Train Mile			
Maintenance of way and structures Cts.	89·45	54·67	41·28
Maintenance of equipment Cts.	65·05	51·12	35·39
Traffic expenses Cts.	5·82	4·79	4·52
Transportation expenses, rail $	1·61·96	1·43·69	1·05·83
Transportation expenses, water Cts.	0·11	–	–
Miscellaneous operations Cts.	5·34	3·52	3·23
General expenses Cts.	8·51	7·10	7·42
Total $	3·36·24	2·64·89	1·97·67

OPERATIONS OF ELECTRIC LINES NOT INCLUDED IN STATEMENT ON PREVIOUS PAGE

ELECTRIC LINE STATISTICS			
Passengers carried (earning revenue)	11,281,694	6,036,625	5,859,032
Total passenger revenue $	909,985·72	504,319·84	441,675·72
Revenue tons carried	383,130	409,704	423,642
Total freight revenue $	280,489·07	252,746·20	225,809·38

SUMMARY OF EQUIPMENT

—	At December 31			
	1919	1918	1917	1916
Locomotives	850	788	735	740
Sleeping and dining cars	114	116	116	117
Passenger coaches	741	596	624	635
Baggage, mail and express cars	227	191	187	190
Business cars	26	25	22	22
Freight, refrigerator and stock cars	37,457	31,828	29,489	29,368
Conductors' vans	438	426	443	454
Boarding, tool, auxiliary cars, steam shovels and snow equipment	1,775	1,676	1,520	1,272

MILES OF RAILWAY.

The total mileage operated at the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 1919, including lines owned and leased, was 9,685·7 miles, made up as follows:—

CENTRAL DISTRICT—WEST OF PORT ARTHUR

Division No. 3—		
Port Arthur to Paddington Junction	435·1	
Twin City to North Lake	58·1	
Emerson to South Junction	71·6	
Duluth Junction to River D.W. & P.	1·15	
		566·3
Division No. 4—		
Portage Junction to Emerson	63·4	
Morris to Somerset	62·2	
St. James to Gypsumville	156·7	
Grosse Isle to Hodgson	80·7	
Greenway to Deloraine	79·7	
Paddington Junction to Victoria Beach and Grand Beach	72·6	
Carman Junction to Belmont	118·8	
Steep Rock Junction to Steep Rock	12·0	
De Lourdes Branch	2·6	
Winnipeg Transfer Tracks	1·2	
Dundee Branch	4·0	
Paddington Junction to Woodward Ave	4·2	
		658·1
Division No. 5—		
Woodward Ave. to Dauphin	175·6	
Delta Junction to Delta	14·8	
Oakland to Amaranth	44·0	
Arizona Junction to Brandon	78·8	
Neepawa Junction to McCreary Junction	70·4	
Brandon Junction to Carberry Junction	22·9	
Rossburn Junction to Ross Junction	190·6	
Hallboro to Beulah	75·0	
Ochre River to End of Track	15·0	
Wroxton to Willowbrook	41·0	
Totogan Junction to Totogan	1·8	
		729·9
Forward		1,954·3

Forward		1,954·3

PRAIRIE DISTRICT

Division No. 1—		
Brandon to Regina	220·3	
Maryfield to Radville	139·8	
Luxton to Estevan	24·9	
M. & B. Junction to Hartney Junction	38·0	
Belmont to Virden	91·9	
Radville to Bengough	45·2	
Moose Jaw Junction to Moose Jaw	85·8	
Gravelbourg Junction to Gravelbourg	78·6	
		724·5
Division No. 2—		
Dauphin to Humbolt	247·3	
North Junction to Prince Albert	360·5	
Sifton Junction to Winnipegosis	20·7	
Thunderhill Jct. to Preeceville	72·1	
Hudson Bay Junction to The Pas	87·5	
Melfort to St. Brieux	21·5	
Canora to Sturgis Junction	21·7	
		831·3
Division No. 3—		
Regina to East Prince Albert	249·3	
Saskatoon to Kindersley	126·1	
Delisle to Dunblane	59·4	
Elrose Junction to Glidden	104·0	
Humboldt to North Battleford	147·6	
Dalmeny to Carlton	35·8	
Prince Albert to Denholm	116·5	
Shellbrook to Big River	56·5	
Craven Junction to Craven	4·4	
		899·6

WESTERN DISTRICT

Division No. 1—		
North Battleford to Turtleford	55·7	
Battleford Junction to Battleford	8·0	
Edmonton Junction to Stoney Plains	19·4	
St. Albert to Athabaska	85·8	
Edmonton & South Edmonton Terminals	11·1	
Peace River Junction to Sangudo	33·4	
Vegreville Junction to Big Valley	125·3	
Warden to Brazeau	174·0	
Terminal Junction to Camrose Junction	45·8	
S.E. Junction to Alliance	59·3	
North Battleford to Lobstick Junction	331·0	
		948·8
Division No. 2—		
Kindersley to Calgary	273·4	
Big Valley to Munson Junction	36·0	
Junction with New Branch Line to 50·2 M.P.	50·2	
		359·6

PACIFIC DISTRICT

Lobstick Junction to Chiplake	13·2	
Chiplake to Obed	77·5	
Obed to Snaring	59·1	
Snaring to Geikie	20·6	
Geikie to Red Pass Junction	34·8	
Red Pass Junction to Blue River	88·7	
Blue River to Kamloops	142·2	
Kamloops to Boston Bar	125·6	
Boston Bar to New Westminster	118·7	
New Westminster to Vancouver	13·1	
Victoria to Patricia Bay	15·5	
		709·0
Forward		6,427·1

Forward		6,427·1

ONTARIO DISTRICT—EAST OF PORT ARTHUR.

Toronto Division—		
Toronto (Union Station) to Rosedale	3·8	
Rosedale to Parry Sound	145·2	
Udney to Orillia	10·2	
Todmorden to Trenton	105·0	
Trenton to Wallace	117·6	
Ormsby Junction to Coe Hill	7·2	
York River to Howland	51·0	
Belmar to Cordova	9·6	
Bessemer Junction to Bessemer	4·8	
Oshawa to Oshawa Town	2·4	
		456·8
Ottawa Division—		
Trenton to Rideau Junction	139·7	
Rideau Junction to Hurdman	6·0	
Picton to Trenton	30·6	
Yarker to Bannockburn	54·5	
Harrowsmith to Kingston	18·6	
Brockville to Westport	44·4	
Rideau Junction to Brent	157·8	
Riverside to Ottawa (Union Station)	1·7	
		453·3
Nipissing Division—		
Brent to Capreol	144·8	
Parry Sound to Capreol	127·0	
Key Junction to Key Harbour	6·2	
Garson Junction to Garson	3·7	
Sudbury junction to Sudbury	5·2	
Capreol to Foleyet	148·3	
Sellwood Junction to Sellwood	4·7	
Algoma Eastern Ry. Connection	2·4	
		442·3
Superior Division—		
Foleyet to Hornepayne	148·1	
Hornepayne to Jellicoe	150·5	
Jellicoe to Port Arthur	147·9	
		446·5

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Montreal Division—		
Montreal (Tunnel Station) to Lazard	7·3	
Lazard to Hurdman	104·3	
Montreal (St. Catharine St.) to Joliette	36·3	
Joliette to Quebec	139·8	
Paradis to Rawdon	15·7	
Aldred Junction to Shawinigan Falls	3·8	
Rivière-à-Pierre Junction to Garneau Junction	39·7	
Joliette to Grenville	66·0	
Rinfret to Huberdeau	45·3	
Arundel to China Clay Mine	9·2	
St. Marc Quarries Spur	1·9	
		469·3
Saguenay Division—		
Hedley Junction to Lake Edward	109·9	
Lake Edward to Chicoutimi	115·1	
Linton Junction to LaTuque	39·6	
Chambord Junction to St. Felicien	29·7	
Loretteville to Stoneham	10·0	
Valcartier to Clarks	5·4	
Montmorency Junction to Mont. Mills	7·2	
		316·9

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

Halifax to Southwestern Jct	6·0	
Southwestern Jct. to Liverpool	110·2	
Liverpool to Yarmouth	136·2	
Mahone Junction to Lunenburg	7·0	
Bridgewater Junction to Port Wade	92·5	
Caledonia Junction to Caledonia	22·1	
Middleton Junction to Middleton	0·6	
		374·6
Forward		8,695 3

Forward		2,222·2

MINNESOTA DISTRICT

Duluth to D.W. & P. Junction	3·6	
D.W. & P. Junction to North Jct. via Loop	75·5	
South Junction to Ranier (River)	93·6	
		172·7
		9,559·5

ELECTRIC LINES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Port Dalhousie to Niagara Falls	17·5	
Thorold to Port Colborne	18·6	
Niagara Falls to Fallsview	4·6	
St. Catharines to Niagara-on-the-Lake	12·2	
Local Lines at St. Catharines, Thorold and Merritton	8·7	
		61·6
Toronto to Woodbridge	12·0	
Toronto to Lambton	2·1	
Lambton to Guelph	46·3	
Local Lines to Toronto	4·2	
		64·6
Total Mileage Operated		9,685·7

LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

Province of Nova Scotia	374·6	
Province of Quebec	729·4	
Province of Ontario	2,324·6	
Province of Manitoba	1,995·7	
Province of Saskatchewan	2,219·1	
Province of Alberta	1,295·4	
Province of British Columbia	530·5	
State of Minnesota	216·4	
Total Mileage		9,685·7
Average miles operated for Fiscal Year		9,636

SUMMARY OF MILEAGE.

Mileage owned by Canadian Northern Railway System			9,183·1
Joint running rights, etc.—			
Toronto to Rosedale	G.T.R.	3·8	
Grand Trunk Crossing, Orillia	C.P.R.	2·8	
Harrowsmith to Kingston	C.P.R.	18·6	
Riverside to Ottawa Union Station	G.T.R.	1·7	
Current River to Port Arthur	C.P.R.	2·1	
C.N. Junction to Regina	C.P.R.	0·8	
Chip Lake to Obed	G.T.P.	77·5	
Snaring to Geikie	G.T.P.	20·6	
New Westminster to Vancouver	Gr. Nor.	13·1	
Halifax to Southwestern Jct	C.G.R.	6·0	
Middleton Jct. to Middleton	D.A.R.	0·6	
Duluth to D.W. & P. Jct	Nor. Pac. C. St. P. M. & O.	3·6	
Otway to Ullen (Brazeau)	C.P.R.	4·1	
			155·3
Lines Leased—			
Northern Pacific in Manitoba		347·3	
			347·3
Total mileage operated			9,685·7

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1919

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. E. R. Wood, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. R. Hobson, Hamilton, Ontario.
Major G. A. Bell, C.M.G., Ottawa, Ontario.
Sir Hormisdas Laporte, Montreal, Quebec.
Mr. A. P. Barnhill, K.C., D.C.L., St. John, N.B.
Colonel Thos. Cantley, New Glasgow, N.S.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, President, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Vice-President, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. R. C. Vaughan, Assistant to President, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. R. P. Ormsby, Secretary, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. C. E. Friend, Comptroller, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. H. G. Foreman, Assistant Treasurer, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. R. B. Teakle, Manager, Montreal, Quebec.
Mr. Wm. Phillips, European Manager, London, England.
Mr. I. J. Tait, Superintending Engineer, Montreal, Quebec.
Mr. D. O. Wood, Traffic Mgr., Exp. and Imp. Dept., Toronto.
Mr. W. A. Cunningham, Exp. and Imp. Frt. Agent, Montreal.
Mr. Geo. Bunting, General Agent, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. F. A. Young, General Agent, New York, N.Y.
Mr. B. C. Keeley, General Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

AUDITORS, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Montreal.

Head Office, 1 Toronto street, Toronto, Ontario.
Operating Office, 230 St. James street, Montreal, Quebec.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Shareholders of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited:

The directors submit herewith the First Annual Report of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1919.

INCEPTION.

Early in 1918 the Dominion Government, owing to the serious loss of world tonnage, realized the imperative need of Canada creating, owning and operating a strong merchant marine of her own. Accordingly orders were placed with shipbuilding firms throughout Canada for the constructon of steel cargo vessels. The total tonnage contracted for amounts to 380,140 deadweight tons, of the following standard type vessels:—

Type	Tonnage	No. of vessels Contracted for
No. 1	10,800	2
No. 2	8,300	25
No. 3	5,100	8
No. 4	4,500	8
No. 5	3,400–3,900	17
No. 6	2,800	3
		63

These vessels were intended primarily to co-operate with the British shipping in supplying the necessities of war, and in times of peace to provide the means of carrying abroad the products of Canada's farms, forests, mines and factories, without which Canada could not hope to take full advantage of the opportunity of expanding her export trade.

VESSELS DELIVERED.

There were delivered prior to 31st December nineteen of these vessels, particulars of which are shown on schedule "A" attached. The majority of the balance (see schedule "B") will be delivered during 1920.

TERMS OF TRANSFER.

An Order in Council passed March 16, 1920, provides for all of the vessels on completion being turned over to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, for operation.

The arrangement is generally that each vessel on completion will be sold to a separate ship company bearing similar name to that of the vessel, such as "Canadian Voyageur Limited," etc. The Government to receive in payment therefor demand notes representing the cost price of the vessel bearing interest at 5½ per cent per annum secured by mortgage on the vessel, and all of the issued capital stock of the said company. The stock of the separate company, known as the "owning" company, is in turn exchanged by the Government for an equal amount of stock of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited, which is held by the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General of Canada—the stock of the "owning" companies being held by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited.

RESULT OF OPERATIONS.

The result of operations for the first year ending 31st December, 1919, is as follows:—

CLOSED VOYAGES

Revenue from vessels	$ 2,770,049 09	
Other revenue	9,584 89	
Total revenue		$ 2,779,633 98
Expenses:—		
Operation of vessels	$ 1,621,999 46	
Operation of wharf	36,475 91	
General expenses	64,391 23	
		1,722,866 60
Operating profit		$ 1,056,767 38

OPEN VOYAGES

Balance open voyage accounts	$ 415,724 92	
Complete statement of disbursements and operating expenses on account of these voyages has not been received, but it is estimated the result will show a net profit of approximately		350,000 00
		$ 1,406,767 38

RATES.

During the year opportunities offered for taking advantage of some very profitable voyages, but as this would have taken the vessels out of the Canadian trade, it was considered more important to develop Canadian trade by keeping the vessels in service to and from Canada at a reasonable profit rather than to take advantage of higher rates and have some of the vessels trading between foreign ports.

It should also be borne in mind that the company's vessels were in service for a portion of the year only—the first voyage being made by the *Canadian Voyageur* in March, 1919. At this time the United States Shipping Board had become a factor in rate making, and the high ocean rates previously prevailing were considerably reduced. In view of this, the results shown may be considered as highly satisfactory.

TRADE ROUTES.

Regular sailings have been established during the past year to London, Liverpool and Glasgow; to South America calling at Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres; and to the West Indies calling at Havana, Kingston, Trinidad, Barbadoes and Demerara, etc. Sailings have also been made to Bordeaux and Le Havre. In all 47 trips were made during 1919, as follows:—

To the West Indies	23
South America	3
United Kingdom from Atlantic ports	11
United Kingdom from Pacific ports via Panama canal	3
French ports	2
Newfoundland	5
	47

Of the total voyages only twenty-eight were completed in time for the accounts to be closed before December 31.

Further trade routes are being established, including regular sailings to Australia and New Zealand, and additional services are in comtemplation, which will be inaugurated as further vessels are delivered by the builders.

COMMODITIES.

The value which the Merchant Marine has been to the Canadian trade is best evidenced by the list of some of the commodities carried during the year, here shown:—

Exports—Wheat, flour, grain, hay, lumber, wood-pulp, pulp board, paper, dressed meats, canned goods, fish, groceries, confectionery, cement, rubber goods, hardware, furniture, automobiles, agricultural machinery, steel billets, steel ship plates, etc.

Imports:—Manufactured articles, sugar, seeds, dye-stuffs, rice, wool, hides, cotton goods, dry goods, tea, coffee, etc.

INSURANCE.

Under an insurance contract made by your directors, all vessels are fully covered by insurance at very favourable rates and covers.

ACCIDENTS.

The only serious difficulty encountered by your vessels was in the case of the *Canadian Recruit* and the *Canadian Spinner.* These vessels sailed from Montreal in clear weather on December 8, but after leaving Quebec met with very bad weather, and both vessels became entangled in ice-fields. The *Canadian Recruit* after having her steering gear torn away by the ice, got out of control and was stranded on Vache reef, at the mouth of the Saguenay, on December 20. The vessel is still lying there, and the amount of damage cannot be ascertained until the river is free from ice. Any loss is fully covered under our insurance contract.

The *Canadian Spinner* had a most perilous trip of three weeks down the river, constantly in danger from the ice. The Government icebreaker *Montcalm* which was sent to rescue her, succeeded after much difficulty in reaching the "*Spinner*" and escorted her safely into dock at Halifax on January 15, 1920, no serious damage having resulted.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

The fleet of the Merchant Marine forms a most important ally to the National System of Railways, and enables the railway to obtain large through shipments of freight to Atlantic and Pacific ports which would be lost to the National System if it were not for the steamship connections of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited.

PROTPECTS.

In view of the difficulties necessarily involved in establishing such a business, and the extraordinary expenses incurred in pioneering new routes, the result for the first year is considered satisfactory. Your directors look forward with confidence, notwithstanding increasing competition and decreasing rates, to a year of progress in 1920.

Having regard, however, to the fact that all of your company's vessels have been built since the war began, the cost of construction has been much higher than prevailed before hostilities, so that the interest, depreciation and insurance expenses on your vessels are much higher than obtains on those of your competitors whose fleets, even after taking into consideration their new tonnage, would not nearly equal per ton deadweight the cost of the fleet of the Canadian Government Marchant Marine, Limited. Your vessels will also be competing on some trades against vessels carrying foreign crews. It will be seen, therefore, that while a satisfactory business is being done and much new trade developed, large profits should not be looked for.

MANAGEMENT.

Your directors are pleased to be able to say that the management of your vessels is entirely in the hands of Canadians. All of the officers of the boats are British, and eighty per cent of them Canadian.

The organization of the company has entrailed heavy work on the part of the company's officers and staff. To them the board wish to express their thanks for the loyal and efficient services rendered throughout the year.

D. B. HANNA,
President.

Operating Department.

BALANCE SHEET.

As at 31st December, 1919.

ASSETS

Current Assets—		
Cash in banks and on hand		$ 432,476 39
Dominion of Canada—Victory Loan, 1919		500,000 00
Accounts receivable		505,155 18
Advances to captains, crews and agents		23,270 88
Insurance claims, estimated amount recoverable		24,893 35
Interest receivable accrued		4,583 33
Inventories of stores and supplies		1,959 71
		$ 1,489,338 84
Insurance unexpired		505,284 27
Fixed asset—		
Office furniture	$ 7,611 10	
Automobile	890 93	
		8,502 03
		$ 2,003,125 14

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	$ 530,632 84
Balances of uncompleted voyages	415,724 92
Surplus—Profit for period from 2nd March to 31st December, 1919	1,056,767 38
Contingent liabilities—None ascertained	
	$ 2,003,125 14

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

We have audited the accounts of the Operating Department of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, for the period from 2nd March to 31st December, 1919, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

We certify that the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December, 1919, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the company.

MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

MONTREAL, QUE., 30th April, 1920.

OPERATING ACCOUNT.

For the Period from 2nd March, 1919, to 31st December, 1919.

CLOSED VOYAGES

Revenue from vessels			$ 2,770,049 09
Other revenue—			
Commission and agency fee on landing of S.S. *Juil*		$ 869 66	
Interest		8,715 23	
			9,584 89
Total revenue			$ 2,779,633 98
Expenses—			
Operation of vessels		$ 1,621,999 46	
Operation of wharf		36,475 91	
General expenses—			
Office salaries	$ 41,013 44		
Printing and stationery	6,825 15		
Advertising	2,740 10		
Cables, telegrams and telephones	3,404 95		
Miscellaneous	9,612 78		
Loss on exchange	794 81		
		64,391 23	
			1,722,866 60
Operating profit closed voyages			$ 1,056,767 38

OPEN VOYAGES

Balance open voyages accounts	$ 415,724 92	
Complete statement of disbursements, and operating expenses on account of these voyages has not been received, but it is estimated the result will show a net profit of approximately		$ 350,000 00
		$ 1,409,767 38

SCHEDULE "A"

VESSELS DELIVERED DURING 1919

Vessel	Approximate Deadweight Tonnage	Built By	Built at	Date Delivered
Canadian Voyageur	4,575	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal	January 21, 1919
Canadian Pioneer	8,390	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal	April 22, 1919
Canadian Warrior	3,890	Collingwood, S. B. Co	Collingwood	April 26, 1919
Canadian Ranger	8,390	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal	May 22, 1919
Canadian Recruit	3,890	Collingwood S. B. Co	Collingwood	June 7, 1919
Canadian Volunteer	4,575	Wallace Shipyards, Ltd	Vancouver	June 19, 1919
Canadian Trader	3,400	Pt. Arthur S. B. Co., Ltd	Pt. Arthur	July 17, 1919
Canadian Sailor	3,400	Pt. Arthur S. B. Co., Ltd	Pt. Arthur	August 5, 1919
Canadian Trooper	4,575	Wallace Shipyards, Ltd	Vancouver	August 6, 1919
Canadian Seigneur	8,390	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal	August 14, 1919
Canadian Signaller	3,890	Collingwood S. B. Co	Collingwood	August 30, 1919
Canadian Miller	8,390	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal	September24, 1919
Canadian Adventurer	3,400	Pt. Arthur S. B. Co., Ltd	Pt. Arthur	October 29, 1919
Canadian Gunner	3,890	Collingwood S. B. Co	Collingwood	November 5, 1919
Canadian Aviator	5,100	Wallace Shipyards, Ltd	Vancouver	November15, 1919
Canadian Sower	3,400	Pt. Arthur S. B. Co., Ltd	Pt. Arthur	November17, 1919
Canadian Navigator	4,575	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal	November22, 1919
Canadian Settler	5,100	Tidewater S. B., Co	Three Rivers	December 1, 1919
Canadian Spinner	8,390	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal	December 1, 1919
	99,610			

Total deadweight tonnage delivered	99,610
Total deadweight tonnage under construction	280,530
	380,140

SCHEDULE "B"

VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Vessel	Approximate Deadweight Tonnage	Builder	Place
Canadian Raider	5,100	Wallace Shipyards, Ltd	Vancouver
Canadian Importer	8,390	J. Coughlan & Sons	Vancouver
Canadian Exporter	8,390	J. Coughlan & Sons	Vancouver
Canadian Trapper	5,100	Davie S. B. Co	Levis, P.Q.
Canadian Rancher	5,100	Tidewater S. B. Co	Three Rivers
Canadian Planter	8,390	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal
Canadian Sealer	2,800	N. S. Steel & Coal Co	New Glasgow
Canadian Inventor	8,390	J. Coughlan & Sons	Vancouver
Canadian Prospector	8,390	J. Coughlan & Sons	Vancouver
Canadian Beaver	3,890	Collingwood S. B. Co	Collingwood
Canadian Miner	2,800	N.S. Steel & Coal Co	New Glasgow
Canadian Hunter	5,100	Davie S. B. Co	Levis, P.Q.
Canadian Farmer	3,890	Collingwood S. B. Co	Collingwood
Canadian Winner	8,390	Harbour Marine Co	Victoria
Canadian Fisher	5,100	Tidewater S. B. Co	Three Rivers
Canadian Victor	8,390	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal
Canadian Forester	5,100	Tidewater S. B. Co	Three Rivers
Canadian Traveller	8,390	Harbour Marine Co	Victoria
Canadian Otter	4,575	Br. American S. B. Co	Welland
Canadian Conqueror	8,390	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal
Canadian Runner	4,375	Pt. Arthur S. B. Co	Pt. Arthur
Canadian Carrier	4,375	Pt. Arthur S. B. Co	Pt. Arthur
Canadian Squatter	4,575	Br. American S. B. Co	Welland
Canadian Mariner	8,390	Halifax Shipyards	Halifax
Canadian Observer	3,890	Collingwood S. B. Co	Collingwood
Canadian Explorer	8,390	Halifax Shipyards	Halifax
Canadian Pathfinder	3,500	Dominion S. B. Co	Toronto
Canadian Engineer	3,500	Dominion S. B. Co	Toronto
Canadian Reaper	8,390	Pr. Rupert Dry Dock Co	Prince Rupert
Canadian Thrasher	8,390	Pr. Rupert Dry Dock Co	Prince Rupert
Canadian Commander	8,390	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal
Canadian Leader	8,390	Canadian Vickers, Ltd	Montreal
Canadian Racer	3,890	Midland S. B. Co	Midland
Canadian Highlander	8,390	Wallance Shipyards, Ltd	Vancouver
Canadian Skirmisher	8,390	Wallace Shipyards, Ltd	Vancouver
Canadian Rover	3,890	Collingwood S. B. Co	Collingwood
Canadian Coaster	3,890	Collingwood S. B. Co	Kingston
Canadian ———	3,890	N. S. Steel & Coal Co	New Glasgow
Canadian Challenger	8,390	Davie S. B. Co	Levis P.Q.
		Pt. Arthur S. B. Co	Pt. Arthur
Canadian Constructor	10,800	Halifax Shipyards	Halifax
Canadian Cruiser	10,800	Halifax Shipyards	Halifax
Canadian Transporter	8,390	J. Coughlan & Sons	Vancouver
Canadian Freighter	8,390	J. Coughlan & Sons	Vancouver
	280,530		

Total deadweight tonnage under construction	280,530
Total deadweight tonnage delivered 1919	99,610
	380,140

Inspection of Terminal Elevators and Inspection of Grain

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

Reference No. 143.

RETURN.

[178]

To an Order of the House of Commons, dated May 10, 1920, showing:—

1. Whether inspectors in charge of terminal elevators, under the Board of Grain Commissioners, have full authority to inspect grain, as provided for in the Canada Grain Act.
Answer: Yes.

2. If not, why not.
Answer: Answered by No. 1.

3. If so, whether the inspectors issue the requisite inspection certificates, with their signatures attached thereto, as evidence of such inspection.
Answer: Certificates are issued in accordance with the certified grade shown on the inspector's sheet either by the actual inspecting officer or other authorized officer.

4. Whether the chief inspector or his immediate assistant, in charge of terminal elevators, has authority to change such inspection, without consent of the inspector directly in charge of a terminal elevator.
Answer: Yes. In accordance with section No. 101 of the Canada Grain Act.

5. If so, whether this practice is provided for in the Canada Grain Act.
Answer: Answered by No. 4.

6. Whether inspection certificates, either inwards or outwards, are signed in blank by an officer under the Board of Grain Commissioners, and then filled in afterwards by a clerk.
Answer: No original certificates are signed in blank.

7. Whether western inspection certificates are signed in blank by the chief inspector or one of his officers, and then filled in by an officer in the Eastern Inspection District.
Answer: No original certificates are signed in blank.

8. Whether the inward and outward inspection at terminal elevators is identically the same.
Answer: Yes. Acording to the judgment of the inspector, but under section 34 of the Grain Act, the inspector may issue a certificate in accordance with the poorest quality of grain found in any lot or parcel of grain.

9. Whether the Canada Grain Act provides for the inspection of grain into terminal elevators, from steamers and barges.
Answer: Not if previously inspected except in accordance with section 101 of the Grain Act.

10. If so, whether the inward or outward inspection governs.
Answer: Answered by No. 9. The Board of Grain Commissioners has ruled that in case of grain inspected out of an elevator being unloaded into the same or another elevator, the outward inspection must stand, subject, of course, to the provisions of section 101 of the Canada Grain Act.

11. How much grain the Government elevator, Port Arthur, has handled from September 1, 1919, to May 1, 1920.
Answer: 2,851,634 bushels.

12. How much grain the above elevator handled during the following crop years: 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1817-18, 1918-19.

Answer: Total grain handled—

1913-14	10,257,833	bushels.
1914-15	9,638,564	"
1915-16	31,425,178	"
1916-17	23,066,866	"
1917-18	12,053,395	"
1918-19	5,590,824	"

13. Cost per bushel in handling grain in the Government elevator, Port Arthur, for the above crop years, and for the period, September 1, 1919, to May 1, 1920.

Answer: Cost per bushel handling—

1913-14	0·66	cents.
1914-15	0·67	"
1915-16	0·33	"
1916-17	0·57	"
1917-18	0·91	"
1918-19	1·77	"

August 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920, books not closed; no figures available.

14. Whether the above cost includes any provisions for interest on investment and management.

Answer: Does not include interest on investment or services rendered by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

15. Revenue per bushel for the above period, (*a*) including as revenue, money derived from the sale of overages, screenings and scalpings; (*b*) excluding as revenue, money derived from the sale of overages, screenings and scalpings.

Answer: (*a*) Gross revenue per bushel—

1913-14	2·12	cents.
1914-15	1·97	"
1915-16	1·36	"
1916-17	2·38	"
1917-18	2·74	"
*1918-19	11·14	"

(*b*) Net revenue per bushel, excluding overages, screenings and scalpings—

1913-14	1·73	cents.
1914-15	1·20	"
1915-16	1·22	"
1916-17	1·65	"
1917-18	1·44	"
1918-19	3·30	"
August 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920; books not closed; no figures available.		

16. Number of employees engaged in the above elevator during the above periods.

Answer: Number of employees—

1913-14	38
1914-15	36
1915-16	64
1916-17	63
1917-18	49
1918-19	41
August 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920	30

17. Name of the senior officer or manager who superintended the operations of the Government elevators under the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the above periods.

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*Includes sale of 1917-18 and part of 1916-17 overage August 7, 1919, to April 30, 1920; books not closed; no figures available.

Answer: Chief executive—

1913-14—J. P. Jones, Grain Commissioner.
1914-15—J. P. Jones, " "
1915-16—C. E. Austin, General Manager.
1916-17—C. E. Austin, " "
1917-18—J. P. Jones, Grain Commissioner.
1918-19—J. P. Jones, " "
1919-20—J. P. Jones, " "

18. Whether all the Government elevators carried insurance on grain stored therein, in accordance with law.

Answer: Yes. The Canadian Government interior terminal elevators are not in competition with other public terminal elevators, hence the Government assumes the risk on grain stored therein. The insurance on grain stored in the Government elevator at Port Arthur is placed with properly authorized companies in the same manner as all other public terminal elevators.

19. If not, why the discrimination against the other commercially-owned elevators, and on whose authority is the law broken.

Answer: Answered by No. 18.

20. Section 95, subsection 7, of the Canada Grain Act, provides for the confiscation of overages over one-quarter of one per cent to the Government. Whether the Wheat Board of Grain Commissioners are keeping strict accounting of all grain going into and out of terminal elevators, including screenings and scalpings, so as to arrive at the above figures.

Answer: Yes.

21. Whether the Registration Department, under the Board of Grain Commissioners, has full information tabulated showing the gross weight in and gross weight out of terminal elevators.

Answer: The information referred to in this question is properly tabulated in the Statistical Department of the Board of Grain Commissioners, not the Registration Department.

22. Change made by Board of Grain Commissioners in the wording of outward weight certificates.

Answer: To conform to the actual work performed, the words "weighed into" on the certificate were changed to "weighed for."

23. When was the change made.

Answer: September 1, 1918.

24. Whether the weight certificate, as worded, was considered faulty up to the time of the change.

Answer: Yes.

25. If not, why the change in the wording was made.

Answer: Answered by No. 24.

26. Whether the Canada Wheat Board has an officer at Fort William, whose duty it is to check the grades given by the inspection department under the Department of Trade and Commerce, on all grain shipped for and on account of the Canada Wheat Board.

Answer: Inasmuch as the Canadian Wheat Board is self-supporting and not receiving any assistance from the Government, the Government has no information in so far as the questions are concerned relating to that board.

27. If so, how many officers are engaged in this office, their names and salaries.
Answer: Answered by No. 26.

28. If so, what the necessity is of two Government officials doing the one task.
Answer: Answered by No. 26.

29. If so, whether the expenses incidental to this office are deducted from the money which ought rightly to be given to the farmers, for the participation certificates issued.
Answer: Answered by No. 26.

30. Whether the Canada Wheat Board accepts the inspection certificates as issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce without reservation.
Answer: Answered by No. 26.

31. Whether the Canada Wheat Board always avails itself of the highest market for all wheat sold for and on account of the producers.
Answer: Answered by No. 26.

32. Since the Government has taken over the control of the wheat business whether this has had a tendency to reduce the work of the Board of Grain Commissioners.
Answer: No.

33. If so, whether the number of employees under the Board of Grain Commissioners have been reduced, for the purposes of economical administration.
Answer: Answered by No. 32.

34. Whether the administration of the Canada Grain Act is self-sustaining.
Answer: No.

35. If not, how the deficits are made up from year to year and on whose authority.
Answer: Deficits are made up by the vote annually appropriated by Parliament.

36. Salaries paid to the secretary of the Board of Grain Commissioners and the secretary of the Canada Wheat Board.
Answer: Secretary of the Board of Grain Commissioners, $2,700. As to the secretary of the Wheat Board, we have no information.

37. Whether the public terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur purchase and sell grain from time to time, contrary to the Canada Grain Act.
Answer: They have the right to buy grain to cover shortages and sale overages in excess of one-quarter of one per cent of the gross amount handled.

38. If so, on whose authority.
Answer: Section 95, subsection 7, of the Canada Grain Act, and rules and regulations governing the operations of terminal elevators.

39. Section 48 of the Canada Grain Act provided for the fixing of grades other than statutory grades, by the Grain Standards Board. Whether this Board had fixed the composition and grades of (*a*) screenings, (*b*) scalpings.
Answer: No.

40. If not, why not.
Answer: They have no authority.

41. If not, who has fixed the composition and grades up to the present time, and on what authority.
Answer: The chief inspector, according to his judgment.

42. If fixed, what they are.
Answer: All by-products not allowed in statutory, standard or commercial grades of grain.

43. Whether the original dockages taken from the grain are returned to the producer or the buyer of the warehouse receipt covering the specific parcel.

Answer: Yes, in accordance with the ruling of the Board of Grain Commissioners, less the percentages allowed for invisible waste as provided in the tariff.

44. If not, why not.

Answer: Answered by No. 43.

45. How long the Government, through the Department of Agriculture, has handled standard stock food ex-terminal elevators.

Answer: No information.

46. Whether the venture has been profitable.

Answer: No information.

47. Surplus or deficit for each year.

Answer: No information.

48. Price paid to the terminal elevators for the standard stock food basis f.o.b. Fort William.

Answer: No information.

49. Price received by the Government for the same food on the same basis.

Answer: No information.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON,
Secretary of State.

So far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned,—

45. From November, 1917, to date.

46. The undertaking has been exceedingly profitable from the standpoint of Canadian feeders, but has resulted in financial loss to the department.

47. The total deficit to March 31, 1920, was $113,816.72. The purchase and sale of this feed was handled as an open account for the entire period and no calculation was made as to the annual surplus or deficit.

48. The purchase price was $35 per ton unground in elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur for the period November, 1917, to August, 1919.

49. The selling price to consumers was from commencement until August 1, 1918, thirty-five ($35) dollars per ton fo.b. Fort William, unground in bulk. August 1 to December 31, 1918, thirty-five dollars and fifty cents ($35.50) per ton f.o.b. Fort William, unground in bulk. January 1, 1919, to January 31, 1919, thirty-six dollars ($36) per ton f.o.b. Fort William, unground in bulk. February 1, 1919, to July 1, 1919, twenty-five dollars ($25) per ton f.o.b. Fort William, unground in bulk. July 1 to end of period, twenty-six dollars ($26) per ton f.o.b. Fort William, unground in bulk.